THE POPULATION OF TURKEY WITHIN PRESENT AREA
1935 AND 1955

VOL. 24 NO. 2

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STATISTICS

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The Turkey recognized in the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 seemed poorly prepared for survival and growth. The long heritage was that of the Ottoman Empire in its centuries of decline, while in the immediate background lay almost a decade and a half of war, forced movement, epidemic, and famine. The economic base was the limited product of an archaic agriculture. However, the tradition was that of a great empire where Turks had been a ruling rather than a subject people, and the new Turkey was homogeneous in nationality, language, and religion. Ways of living among the Anatolian peasants were retarded, but Turkey also included the more developed regions along the Straits and the Aegean. Land and other resources were relatively plentiful. The problems of modernization involved education, social institutions, and capital, rather than limitations to resources.

Population statistics were recognized as essential to planning and evaluation in a modern state. Censuses of population were taken in 1927 and every five years from 1935 to 1955. Sparse trained personnel, limited transportation, widespread illiteracy, ignorance of age, suspicions of government, and reticencies about personal affairs were major obstacles to the collection of complete and accurate data. These are the negative aspects. On the positive side is a large quantity of data, collected in field enumeration and presented with explanations as to procedures and problems. The censuses of 1927, 1935, and 1945 were published in full. Information on the characteristics of the national population is available from tabulations of a 2.5 per cent sample for 1940, a one per cent sample for 1950, and a 10 per cent sample for 1955. Final counts on the numbers of people in the civil divisions of the country were published for 1940 and 1950, as well as preliminary counts for 1955. The detailed tabulations of the census of 1955 are now in process.

The difficulties in the collection of vital statistics were more severe than those in population counts. The registration system of the Ottoman Empire continued as the basis for military conscription, school entrance, etc. Its functions are administrative rather than statistical, and personnel is limited. By law, the village headman secures a detailed report on each birth, death, marriage, or change of residence in the village. He makes a report to the district center, where there is a population officer who is required to maintain a continuous register and report quarterly to the province, which in turn reports to a population division in the Ministry of the Interior. The discrepancy between legal requirements and activities is great, particularly in the villages.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare is developing a national system for the collection of vital data. In some areas local health officers inquire about live births, stillbirths, and deaths, while in others reliance is placed on the reports of village headmen. The low levels of the birth and death rates based on these data, the variations from area to area, and the internal inconsistencies bar simple analyses. As a supplement, the Malaria Control Administration secures current reports on vital events in the areas covered by its program. Here also there has been difficulty in securing complete reporting. The expansion of the survey has been followed by declines in vital rates, and there are major and inexplicable changes in rates among areas and from year to year.
Thus analysis that covers the entire population of Turkey must be limited to the data of the censuses. From them it is possible to study the growth and distribution of the population from 1927 to 1955, the detailed characteristics of provincial and local populations in 1935 and 1945, and the characteristics of the national population from 1927 to 1955. The present exploration is limited to three questions. The first is the growth in numbers for the nation, its regions, and its city populations. The second is the characteristics that accompanied or were products of the increase in numbers. The third is the ratio of children to women, including changes at the national level and variations among the areas and population groups in 1935.

### Table 1
The Population of the Regions of Turkey, 1935 to 1955

[Areas of the Regions as of 1950]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Population (in '000)</th>
<th>Annual per cent change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>16,158/a</td>
<td>18,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmara</td>
<td>2,214</td>
<td>2,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>2,733</td>
<td>3,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>1,342/a</td>
<td>1,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>2,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Anatolia</td>
<td>5,268</td>
<td>5,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>2,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>1,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td>1,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Anatolia</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>2,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>1,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>1,276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a/ The province of Hatay was annexed in 1939. The population of 1935 was estimated at 199 thousand on the basis of the populations in 1940 and 1945. The populations given here for Turkey and the Mediterranean region in 1935 do not include Hatay, but it was added for the computation of rates of increase.

b/ The populations of provinces and districts in 1955 were allocated to the regions as of 1950, using the published data on the populations for 1950 within the areas of 1955 as a guide.

c/ In the absence of the 125 thousand immigrants from Bulgaria between October, 1950, and November, 1951, the average annual per cent change would have been 2.7.

Growth in Numbers

It is widely believed that population decline had been one of the major problems of the Ottoman Empire. Military levies on the peasants, wars, internal insecurities, and frequent catastrophes had reduced the male population and deepened the poverty in the villages. The censuses of the Republic show that the population had been scarred badly by the Balkan Wars, World War I, and the struggle for independence. There were deficits of births, major shortages among men who had been in military ages between 1912 and 1923, and relatively empty areas that had once been peopled more densely. In 1927 the total population of Turkey was reported as 13.6 million; there were 11.8 million people whose language was Turkish. Even if allowances are made for substantial omissions, these are few people to represent the demographic evolution of the centuries, from the conquest of Constantinople to the end of the Empire.

Political stability, the sharp reduction of deaths from natural catastrophes, the slow extension of health protection and education, and generally improving economic conditions resulted in a continuing increase in the population of modern Turkey (Table 1). Growth within an unchanging area averaged 1.9 per cent a year from 1935 to 1955; between 1950 and 1955 it was 2.8 per cent a year. The rates of growth were influenced by the differing completeness of the censuses, those of 1940 and 1945 appearing especially deficient. The ratios of survivors in 1955 to those enumerated in the appropriate age groups in 1935 suggest that some part of the increase for the period as a whole was due to improved enumeration. Although errors and omissions make it impossible to determine precise rates of growth, these are minor factors when placed against the magnitude of a growth that was not only continuous but generally increasing in rate.

Economic growth has replaced the stagnation or decline of the final period of the Empire. [1] Increase has been most rapid in the industrial sector of the economy, and particularly in large-scale industrial production. In recent years there have been major advances in agricultural income, though the limited and irregular rainfall of the Anatolian plateau results in great fluctuations from year to year. [2]

There are major diversities in climate, topography, history, culture, and economic and social levels in the regions of Turkey. There was variation rather than homogeneity in rural density, city formation, and industrial structure in 1935. The programs of social change were
initiated in the cities of the more developed sections of the country and
only gradually extended to the rural areas in the more remote sections.
The early programs for economic advance involved industrialization,
rather than change in the ways of production, consumption, and distrib-
ution in the villages. These differences in resources base, historical
development, and extent of participation in development programs are
reflected in the rates of population growth for the regions from 1935 to
1955. (The regions are shown in outline form above; some intercen-
sal rates of increase are given in Table 1.) Growth was most rapid
in the developing western regions that received migrants and in the eastern
regions where conditions were most backward and fertility highest;
it was somewhat lower in the central regions. The rates of increase in
Eastern Anatolia are in part products of an increasing completeness of
enumeration, but the data on place of birth in 1935 and 1950 and the age
structures of the regional populations in 1935 and 1945 suggest the va-
lidity of the geographic pattern of distribution and growth.

Growth characterized rural and urban populations alike, for op-
portunities in the cities were limited and cultivable land was available
in most of the country. Throughout the period from 1927 to 1950 the
villages included about three-fourths of the total population of Tur-
key. [3] Rates of increase in intercensal periods differed little for the
centers of provinces and districts and for other areas considered as
totals. However, the growth of the centers classified by size in 1950
shows a gradual shift from the stability of the village society to the mo-
bility of the developing economy. In the earlier years, smaller places
increased more rapidly than larger ones. In the years from 1945 to
1950, increase was related directly to size. Intercensal increase was
2.3 per cent for centers below 5,000 in population, 9.5 per cent for those
from 5,000 to 10,000. It was 12.1 per cent for places of 25,000 to 50,000,
17.8 per cent for those of 100,000 and over. From 1950 to 1955 the ex-
istence of a nationwide movement to urban areas was unmistakable. The
total population increased 15 per cent in this five-year period. Increases
amounted to 27.5 per cent for the centers of provinces and districts,
11.0 per cent for the remainder of the country.

Since economic development and social change were alike con-
centrated in those areas of the country that were most developed at the
beginning of the Republic, and in the Ankara region where the new capi-
tal was located, a uniform movement away from the villages and agri-
cultural occupations would not have been anticipated. Instead, changes
should have been concentrated initially, then increased in speed and ex-
panded in area over time. Nationwide urbanization would be expected
only when all parts of the nation had come in meaningful contact with the
new economy that was replacing and transforming the self-sufficient
agriculture of isolated villages. The course of population growth in the
17 areas that were cities of 50 thousand or more in 1955 should indicate
whether the facts accord with the theory. [4] The population in these
cities in their areas as of 1950 increased 45 per cent in the years from
1927 to 1950, while the population of all Turkey increased 28 per cent.
From 1950 to 1955 the population of the cities increased 33 per cent,
that of all Turkey 15 per cent. Growth was more rapid in the urban than
in the rural areas of the provinces that included the larger cities. In
some provinces, migration was sufficient to reduce the increase in the
village populations to low levels. In Istanbul, however, the pattern of
metropolitan-area formation was evident. From 1945 to 1950 the pop-
ulation of the areas of Istanbul Province that were technically urban in-
creased 12 per cent, while the population of the areas that were rural
declined 5 per cent. From 1950 to 1955, the population of the central
areas increased 24 per cent, that of the surrounding areas 81 per cent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1952</th>
<th>1955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of gainfully occupied men in agriculture</td>
<td>Population per sq. mile, total area</td>
<td>% of population in villages</td>
<td>% of land cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmara</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Anatolia</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Anatolia</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, in the first three decades of Turkey's modernization, population increased at an average annual rate of almost two per cent. Increase occurred in all regions of the country and at rather comparable rates for rural and urban areas. If the period is considered as a whole, there was no severe deterioration in the levels of living of the peasants. Industrialization and urbanization had proceeded for a segment of the economy and a portion of the population, while an increasing rural population retained its economic habits, its local institutions, and its family system. These were time-limited relationships, however, for the cultivable lands were exhaustible and many were marginal in type of soil and availability of water. Population per square mile of total area increased from 55 in 1935 to 81 in 1955 (Table 2). By 1952, there were 327 persons per square mile of cultivated land. The figure was over 200 in central Anatolia, almost 700 in the provinces along the Black Sea. In areas where 70 to 80 per cent or more of the occupied men labor in an agriculture still characterized by the widespread use of the wooden plough, future population increase presents a major hazard if it has to be absorbed in the villages. Improved agricultural practices, fertilization, irrigation and drainage projects, and mechanization are all changing the productive capacity of agriculture and the conditions of living in the villages. The improved transportation and communication facilities that provide access to the rural areas and markets for the products of the land are bringing the people in contact with life outside the villages. However, a rapid exodus of the peasants from the overcrowded lands would impose the requirement of rapid expansion in employment opportunities outside agriculture. Turkey's relatively sparse population at the beginning of her modernization seems to have given her a respite rather than freedom from the acute economic problems of a rapidly increasing rural population.

Characteristics: Economic and Social

In Turkey, as in many other countries, concepts of gainful activity and labor force were transferred to a largely peasant society where definition and comprehension were difficult. Many men cultivated land and then worked at something else in the off-seasons. The other activities might be service or handicraft in the home village, or they might be work in commercial agriculture or in distant cities. In eastern Anatolia problems were complicated by herding and even nomadism. The economic classification of armed forces disturbed relations between locale, population structure, and economic activities. The greatest problems, however, concerned the labor of women and children, for agriculture was a family activity and all who could labor helped in it. As in the case of the armed forces, statistical data were determined by the rules of classification that were adopted. All members of the armed forces were presumably included in all census counts as members of the economically active population. However, they differed in numbers from census to census, and they were assigned at various times to administrative occupations and service industries or to a group of miscellaneous and unidentified occupations. In 1950 and 1955 enlisted men and reserve officers were given their last civilian occupations. The rules concerning the labor of women and children were more consistent. In 1935 and later years, the census coders were instructed to assign the women in agricultural households to the occupation of the husband unless a different occupation had been reported. Prior to 1950 children below age 10 who had not declared an occupation were classified as inactive; in 1950 village children aged 6 and above were assigned to agriculture unless other occupations had been reported.
### Table 3
**Industrial Composition and Employment Status of the Economically Active Population in Turkey, 1955**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All industries</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>91.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, etc.</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas, water, sanitary services</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, storage, communications</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of data: Turkey. Istatistik Umum Müdürlüğü. 1955 genel nüfus sayımı.... Tables 23 and 34.

### Table 4
**The Economic Activities of Women in the Large Cities and in Places by Size, Turkey, 1935**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Large cities</th>
<th>Places of 10,000 or over</th>
<th>Places below 10,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Izmir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 and over</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 and over</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The indefinite and changing distinctions between the active and the inactive populations preclude close analysis of labor-force participation rates at any given time or of changes in them over time. It is obvious, however, that high proportions of the total population were engaged in economic activity, and that the predominant activity was agriculture. The number of men aged 15 and above who were engaged in agriculture increased from 2.8 million in 1935 to 4.6 million in 1955. [5] The number of women aged 15 and above who were reported as thus engaged increased from 2.7 million in 1935 to 5.1 million in 1955. The total number of people aged 15 and above who were occupied in agricultural industries was 5.6 million in 1935 and 9.6 million in 1955.

If there was a decline in the percentage of the active population in agriculture, it was slight. The rearrangements of data made by the Central Statistical Office of Turkey yield the following percentages of the population aged 15 and above assigned to agricultural industry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>56.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major changes in the role of agriculture were associated with the procedures for the allocation of women to gainful activity. Other major changes were associated with the size of the armed forces and the rules for their occupational allocation. Complete tabulations and more detailed information on the armed forces may indicate that the decline from 1950 to 1955 was significant, but it cannot be assumed so at present.

Limitation of the analysis to 1955 gives a more concise picture of the structure of the labor force in Turkey. In that year, 83 per cent of all the people aged 15 and above were reported as in the labor force. [6] The percentages were 94 for men and 72 for women. The per cent of the labor force in the major industrial groups and the per cent of unpaid labor in each group are given separately for men and women in Table 3.

The prevalence of the labor of women in agriculture and the limitations to the labor of women elsewhere in the economy have been distinctive and powerful forces conditioning the modernization of Turkey. The pattern of 1955 was similar to that in 1935; this, in turn, can have been modified little by the social and economic changes of the early Republican period. In 1935, 54.5 per cent of all women aged 15 and above were reported as gainfully occupied, almost 95 per cent of them in agriculture. The percentage of the gainfully occupied was less than 14 in places of 10,000 population or more, more than 67 in places whose populations were below 10,000. Table 4 gives the per cent of women economically active by age for the three largest cities, places of 10,000 or more, and places below 10,000.
No assumptions as to the origins of customs and institutions can be made on the basis of relationships in recent decades. However, in the years after World War I, the labor of women in agriculture was essential to the maintenance of the population with its deficits of men in the productive ages. The labor of women provided continuity in economic activities in the period of full mobilization during World War II. Women and children have tilled the fields and cared for the livestock while men went elsewhere for employment. The social and economic organization that precluded much labor of women and children in cities was also associated with distinctive characteristics of the demography of the Turkish people. Internal migration was largely a movement of men. Marriage occurred at relatively advanced ages in the urban population, while many migrants from agriculture left their wives and children in the villages. The interrelations of these patterns with age structures and child-woman ratios will be noted later.

The high degree of residential stability in the Turkish population has been implicit in the previous descriptions of population growth and occupational characteristics. In the Anatolian regions in 1935, ninety per cent of the Turkish-born men and 93 to 96 per cent of the Turkish-born women were enumerated in the district of birth. As late as 1950, the ratio of those born in a province to those enumerated in it did not depart more than one or two per cent from unity in the regions of eastern Anatolia. There had been appreciable out-migration only from the Black Sea and the South and East Central Anatolian regions, and there had been substantial in-migration only in the Marmara region.

Kemal Ataturk had realized that public education at state expense was essential to social change and economic development. The educational system was made secular, and a Turkish alphabet based on Latin characters replaced the Arabic script. Primary education was to be compulsory, as was school attendance from age 7 until age 16. The problems were immense, for teachers and facilities had to be provided for some 42 thousand villages. In 1942 a system of village institutes was established. Youth who were graduates of five-year primary schools were given a further five years of training in academic subjects and in agriculture and handicrafts for their districts, and returned as teachers.

Educational attainment remains severely limited, but the advance has been impressive. In 1923-1924 there were less than five thousand primary schools. By 1951-1952 there were 17 thousand schools with 37 thousand teachers, 1.6 million students, and 174 thousand graduates. As late as 1948-1949, however, only Istanbul Province had schools in all its villages. In general, educational facilities were most widely available in the more urban and industrial provinces. In regional terms, educational facilities were available to 10 per cent or even fewer of the village children in Southeastern Anatolia but to 80 per cent or more of those in the Marmara region.

Modern Turkey began the education of its people from very low levels. The data on literacy by age in the census of 1935 show 10 per cent of the men and one per cent of the women then aged 60 or above as literate. At ages 20 to 30, 45 per cent of the men and 5 to 10 per cent of the women were literate. In the total population aged seven and over, less than one-third of the men and only one-tenth of the women reported that they could read and write. Differences among the regions were
great, and they persisted in the years when the educational system was being extended. The following figures are percentages of the literate in the population aged seven and over: [10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmara</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central Anatolia</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Anatolia</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central Anatolia</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Anatolia</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Anatolia</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The characteristics of the regional populations in the years from 1935 to 1955 suggest continuing associations between village life, dependence on agriculture, and social retardation as mirrored in the prevalence of illiteracy. Closer analysis for the 57 provinces into which Turkey was divided in 1935 suggest that these relations antedated the modern period. The correlation between the per cent of men in agriculture and the per cent of the population living in villages was +.9, while the correlation between the per cent of men literate and the per cent of the population living in villages was -.6. The correlation between the per cent of men literate and the per cent of men in agriculture was -.7. Data presently available do not permit the measurement of these relations at local levels in the later years when literacy had been extended so greatly.

Characteristics: Age and Marital Status

Major portions of the Turkish people are either ignorant of age or careless in its reporting. The use of rough approximations is more prevalent among women than among men; in both sexes, it is more prevalent among the illiterate than the literate. The problems posed for analysis are major ones, since most of the irregularities in the age structures and in the sex ratios of the age groups permit alternative explanations. The population has been scarred by war, by types of excess mortality that may be selective as to sex and age, and by forced migrations. The culture is one that shuns public attention to daughters and wives. Legal requirements concerning education, marriage, and conscription introduce motivations for evasive or erroneous reports. There are special difficulties among girls in marriageable ages and boys in conscript ages, while higher ages seem to have prestige among those in their forties and over. Among young children there seem to be dual tendencies toward selective omissions on the one hand and age retardation on the other. Indexes of irregularities computed without reference to the possible reality of the deviations in age and sex structures show only slight improvements from 1935 to 1955. [11] Sex ratios in
Table 5
The Age Composition of the Population of Turkey, 1935 to 1955, and of the Regional Populations, 1935, by Sex

| Census and regions | Males | | | | | Females | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                    | Below 15 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | Below 15 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over |
| Census years       |       |     |     |           |       |     |     |           |
| 1935               | 44.1  | 42.2 | 10.3 | 3.5       | 38.8  | 42.3 | 14.5 | 4.3       |
| 1940               | 44.9  | 41.6 | 10.3 | 3.1       | 39.5  | 41.9 | 14.7 | 4.0       |
| 1945               | 41.5  | 44.5 | 11.2 | 2.7       | 37.5  | 43.7 | 14.9 | 4.0       |
| 1950               | 39.9  | 45.1 | 12.3 | 2.6       | 36.8  | 44.4 | 14.7 | 4.0       |
| 1955               | 41.2  | 43.6 | 12.7 | 2.6       | 38.7  | 42.9 | 14.3 | 4.1       |
| Regions, 1935      |       |     |     |           |       |     |     |           |
| Marmara            | 34.4  | 48.2 | 13.2 | 4.2       | 33.9  | 41.0 | 16.8 | 5.3       |
| Aegean             | 40.5  | 45.2 | 10.6 | 3.6       | 36.4  | 42.9 | 15.7 | 4.9       |
| Mediterranean      | 45.5  | 42.4 | 9.4  | 2.7       | 40.7  | 43.3 | 12.6 | 3.3       |
| Black Sea          | 48.7  | 39.5 | 8.2  | 3.6       | 40.2  | 40.8 | 14.5 | 4.4       |
| Central Anatolia   | 46.1  | 41.6 | 9.2  | 3.2       | 38.9  | 43.0 | 14.3 | 3.9       |
| North              | 44.7  | 42.4 | 9.4  | 3.4       | 38.3  | 43.0 | 14.7 | 4.1       |
| South              | 46.2  | 41.7 | 9.2  | 3.0       | 38.6  | 43.3 | 14.4 | 3.7       |
| East               | 48.0  | 40.2 | 8.7  | 3.1       | 39.9  | 42.8 | 13.6 | 3.8       |
| Eastern Anatolia   | 48.6  | 35.6 | 11.8 | 3.9       | 43.8  | 40.0 | 12.5 | 3.7       |
| Northeast          | 48.5  | 35.3 | 11.8 | 4.4       | 44.7  | 38.2 | 13.0 | 4.1       |
| Southeast          | 48.8  | 35.9 | 11.8 | 3.4       | 42.9  | 41.6 | 12.1 | 3.4       |

the younger ages suggest improvements in reporting and such improve-
ments would be expected with the growth of a literate population that was
involved increasingly in activities where age was essential information.

The inaccuracies in age reporting and the differential omissions
of the sexes are particularly disturbing in comparisons of the charac-
teristics of the populations of areas and residential groups within Tur-
key. The adequacy of the data for 1935 and the relative normality of
the period permit an analytic approach to the problem of quality in the
census data. The number of males per 1,000 females in the childhood
ages should be influenced little by migration or catastrophe, yet in 1935
the correlation of the ratios at age 0 to 4 and age 5 to 9 in the provinces
was only +.4. The inaccuracies were not random, for there was a cor-
relation of -.6 between the percentage of girls aged 7 to 16 who were
literate and the sex ratio at ages 0 to 4.

It is often assumed that the major problems in Turkish data are
a selective omission of female infants and single girls in marriageable
ages. Presumably both types of omissions would be related to educa-
tional retardation. If so, there should be a correlation between the high
sex ratios that indicated the omissions of girl children and the high sex
ratios that indicated the omission of girls aged 15 to 19. Yet the actual
correlation for the provinces in 1935 was -.2.

The age and sex structure of the population of all Turkey showed
many changes in detail in the years from 1935 to 1955 (Table 2). Some
were associated with omissions and biases in age reporting, while others
reflected the recovery of the population from the scars of the past as the
war-damaged cohorts aged and were replaced by groups of children and
youth who had been born during the period of the Republic. The deficits
of men became less pronounced, while the age structure of the male pop-
ulation became more similar to that of the female population. Through-
out the period, however, the fundamental structure changed little. Some
forty per cent of the population was below age 15, while about 3.5 per
cent was aged 65 or above.

The age structures of the regional populations show the expected
relations among economic structure, urban-rural distribution, and the
prevalence of youth. The percentages of youth were lowest in the Mar-
mara and Aegean regions. They were highest where the populations
were most agricultural and the agriculture most archaic. These rela-
tions between age structures and the economic and social characteris-
tics of the populations can hardly be artifacts of erroneous reporting.
They occur when analysis is made for provinces and for communes by
size rather than for regions, and they persist when finer age classifi-
cations are used. Furthermore, the variations in the age structures in
1945 are similar to those in 1935 when allowances are made for the re-
duced cohort of children from the years of World War II and for the ag-
ing of the cohorts scarred by earlier wars.

The age structures of the populations of the nation and of the re-
gions indicate much as to the probable levels and variations in fer-
tility. These aspects will be discussed later. The role of the individ-
uals in economy and society and the mode of the reproduction of the
new generation are influenced not alone by the numbers of people in the
age and sex groups but by their marital status. Hence description of the
marital status of the population is an appropriate transition from the
topic of population characteristics to that of population replacement.
The marital status of the population of all Turkey, its regions, its provinces, and its villages in 1935 had a characteristic pattern that was blunted but not eliminated by the deficits of men and the high proportions of the widowed in the middle and later years. The age at marriage was substantially higher for men than for women in all areas. For men and for women, it was substantially higher in the cities than in the villages of the same province or region. Differences were mainly in the age at which marriage occurred rather than in the fact of marriage, for few of either sex remained single after age 30. The proportions of widowed were high among women: one-fifth at ages 40 to 44, one-half at ages 55 to 59, and two-thirds at ages 60 to 64. Remarriage was prevalent among men; the per cent widowed was less than five until age 55, and it did not exceed 10 until after age 65. [12] An excess of only six per cent of married women over married men suggests that polygyny was not widespread in the country as a whole.

The extent of the postponement of marriage was associated with urban and industrial development, with the pressures on land and subsistence in the villages, and with sub-cultural factors that influenced either the prevalence of marriage, the reporting of it, or both. The percentages of women single at the various ages in the regions of the country in 1935 show the predominant influence of cities in the Marmara region (Table 6). The lowest percentages of the single were not in the poorer areas along the Black Sea and in Eastern Anatolia but in the North Central Anatolian region that included Ankara.

In 1935, age at marriage was related in complex ways to the predominance of agriculture and the level of literacy. For the provinces, the correlation between the percentage of girls single at age 15 to 24 and the per cent of occupied men in agriculture was less than +.1, while the correlation between the percentage of girls single at age 15 to 24 and the per cent of girls aged 7 to 16 who were literate was +.2. It may be argued that both the number of women aged 15 to 24 and the number reported as single were spurious. The relations among the provinces in age structures, sex ratios, and marital status in 1935 do indicate ma-

Table 6
Per Cent Single among Women by Age Groups, Regions of Turkey, 1935

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-24</th>
<th>25-29</th>
<th>30-44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Turkey</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmara</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central Anatolia</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Anatolia</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central Anatolia</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Anatolia</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Anatolia</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

jor inaccuracies, but there is no clear evidence that the bias introduced by the omission of single girls or the confused reporting of the marital status of women in plural marriages is systematic. The argument is circuitous. In 1935, the sex ratio at ages 0 to 4 indicated an omission of females that was correlated negatively with literacy, i.e., that was more prevalent in the more backward areas of the country. If single women were likewise omitted in the more backward areas of the country, there should be a correlation between the sex ratios at ages 0 to 4 and 15 to 19. The correlation is -.2. It is also unlikely that significant portions of single women were reported as married and so contributed to the surplus of married women in the population, or, contrariwise, that women in polygynous unions were reported as single and so reduced the reported polygyny below its true figure. In 1935, the excess of married women was greatest in the Black Sea region where the percentage of single girls was high. At the provincial level, a correlation of only -.2 between the number of married women per 1,000 married men in the provinces and the sex ratio at ages 15 to 19 is not consistent with a systematic reporting of the women in plural marriages as single. A correlation of +.9 between the number of married women per 1,000 married men and the sex ratio in the total population suggests that the reported surpluses of married women were real.

Whatever the explanation of the regional pattern of marital status by age in 1935, there is indirect evidence that the national pattern was a persistent one. The only major change in marital status between 1935 and 1955 was the decline in the proportion of women who were widowed, with a correlated increase in the proportion married (Table 7). Application of the age-specific marital status rates of 1935 to the populations at the subsequent census dates does not show any significant changes in the marital status of men during this twenty-year period. Such an application of the early rates to later years for women substantiates the direct evidence on the decline of the widowed among women.

Table 7
Marital Status of the Population Aged 15 and above, Turkey, 1927-1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men /a</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women /a</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/a/ Total percentages include unknown ages.

Source of data: Turkey. İstatistik Umum Müdürlüğü. 1955 genel nüfus sayımı... Table 9.
and suggests a decline in the percentage of the single in the period from 1950 to 1955. This in turn corroborates the suggestion of the regional data for 1935 that the postponement of marriage was an adjustment to the hard economic conditions of the old order as well as a response to the difficulties of migration and the conditions of life in urban areas.

Ratios of Children to Women

The increasing rates of growth of the Turkish population and the relatively unchanging age structures with their high proportions of children indicate that fertility is high, that no major declines have occurred in it, and that mortality has been declining, particularly in the years from 1950 to 1955. The ratios of children aged 0 to 4 to women aged 15 to 44 in the censuses from 1935 to 1955 were, respectively, 786, 707, 606, 668, and 776. Survivors enumerated in later censuses indicate particularly severe under-enumeration in 1940 and 1945, combined with a cohort of births from 1940 to 1944 that was either initially reduced in size or subjected to a greatly increased mortality in infancy and childhood. Comparisons of 1935 and 1950 are particularly significant, for both censuses were taken in periods of peace with rather comparable enumeration procedures, and the spacing of two decades preserves somewhat consistent age biases. The numbers of children enumerated in 1955 were one per cent below the number yielded by applying the child-woman ratio of 1935 to the number of women enumerated in 1955; they were six per cent greater than the number secured by applying the ratio of children to married women in 1935 to the number of married women estimated for 1955 on the assumption of continuity in age-specific marital status. This close agreement is coincidental, for the sex ratios at ages below 5 in 1935 indicate an under-enumeration of girls, while the survivors aged 5 to 9 in 1940 indicate under-enumeration for both sexes. The figures by single years of age in 1955 suggest a lesser under-enumeration of girls and a lesser upward movement of those aged 4 to age 5 and above, and hence out of the group aged 0 to 4. Furthermore, the percentage of the women aged 15 to 44 who were in the major child-bearing ages of 15 to 29 increased from 53 per cent in 1935 to 63 per cent in 1955. If these factors of more complete and accurate enumeration in 1955 and an age structure more favorable to fertility are taken into account, then approximately equal child-woman ratios in the two years mean that fertility had declined. All of this argument has been predicated on the assumption that mortality has not changed, and hence that changes in numbers of children below age 5 reflected only changes in numbers of births. Actually, declines in infant and childhood mortality must have been in process for some time. The growth of population in the years from 1935 to 1955 could not have occurred unless there had been major reductions in the mortality of children. Arguments based on fewer omissions of girls, a more favorable marital status of women, and a decline in mortality are all bases for concluding that there has been some reduction in fertility in Turkey in recent years. Whatever declines have occurred have not been major in scope, however, for the percentages of children in the young ages in 1955 suggest continued high birth rates.

Definitive analyses of the level of the child-woman ratio and of levels and differences among the regions and social-economic groups in 1955 must await the publication of the provincial volumes for the census of that year. However, the detailed data have been published from the censuses of 1935 and 1945. The age structures and the reproductive habits of the populations of the areas within Turkey in 1935 should not have differed greatly from those of the Turkish populations in the
late years of the Ottoman Empire. They were also close to those of the earliest years of the Republic. Hence it is possible now to prepare the basis for a later study of changes in ratios of children to women in the early decades of modernization.

The outstanding aspect of the ratios of children to women in Turkey in 1935 was the variation within the country. The ratio of children below age 5 to women aged 15 to 44 was less than 550 in the Marmara region and more than 1,000 in Eastern Anatolia (Table 8). The question of the validity of the ratios as absolute measures is a serious one, but factors of error and omission seem to have operated consistently in 1935 and 1945. The child-woman ratios in 1945 were appreciably lower than those in 1935, the reductions being greatest in absolute terms in the regions of highest fertility but greatest in relative terms in the regions where the deprivations of the war years had been most severe. On a provincial basis, the correlation between the ratios in 1935 and those in 1945 was between +.8 and +.9.

The differences in the child-woman ratios among the provinces in 1935 are not reduced appreciably by relating children to married women rather than to all women. The correlation between the ratios of children to all women and to married women was +.98. Since differences of the type and magnitude of these that exist among the regions and provinces of Turkey would have to represent differences in fertility far more than in childhood mortality, the reported data would seem to indicate that differences in the rates of reproduction in the provinces were due predominantly to differences in the fertility of married women rather than to differences in the proportions married. There are two approaches to the validity of this conclusion, the one in terms of the internal consistency of the population data, the other in terms of the external associations of the child-woman ratios.

If the variation in the ratios for married women or its correlation with the ratios for all women is a product of erroneous definitions of marital status, then high ratios of children to married women should be associated with high proportions of single women, whereas low ra-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1935 All women</th>
<th>1945 All women</th>
<th>1935 Married women</th>
<th>1945 Married women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmara</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Anatolia</td>
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tios of children to married women should be associated with surpluses of married women as compared with married men. Neither relation holds. The correlation of ratios of children to married women was .0 with the per cent of all women aged 15 to 24 who were single and +.3 with the number of married women per 1,000 married men. It was -.5 with the per cent of women aged 15 to 44 who were widowed. This latter association reflects a geographic and cultural factor. Major surpluses of married women occurred in high fertility areas where men migrated for work and where polygyny was concentrated. Relatively high proportions of widows were found among women aged 30 to 44 in the Marmara and Aegean regions, relatively low proportions in the Black Sea region and eastern Anatolia. There was no generally negative relationship between ratios of children to married women and the proportions of women widowed in the provinces of Turkey in 1935.

The major external relationship expected would be a correlation between child-woman ratios and the proportions of the population in villages. This relationship existed to a limited extent; the correlation for the provinces in 1935 was +.6. The relation between rurality and child-woman ratios was not due to differences in the proportions of women who were married. In 1935, the ratio of children aged 0 to 4 to married women aged 15 to 44 was 629 for the 17 cities that had populations of 50,000 or more in 1955; it was 1,021 for all Turkey. The ratios among the cities were related both to the size and industrial characteristics of the individual cities and to the characteristics of the regional populations. The lowest ratio was that of 498 for Istanbul, while the highest ratios were those of 904 for Sivas in the East Central region and 923 for Gaziantep in the Mediterranean region. In each instance, the ratio of children to married women in the city was appreciably lower than that in the province in which the city was located.

Variations in the ratios of children to married women in the provinces of Turkey in 1935 were related to the predominance of the agricultural occupations; the correlation of the child-woman ratio with the per cent of men gainfully occupied in agriculture was +.5. The correlation with the per cent of men aged 7 and above who were literate was inverse, -.8. These relations merit an intensive investigation that has not been possible here.

Conclusions

Modern Turkey is a challenging country for research in comparative demography. In religion and local institutions it is Muslim, but its people came as conquering intruders into the area that links Europe, Asia, and Africa. This location at the crossroads of the continents and the administrative policies of the Ottoman Empire led to immense diversities in ethnic composition, social and economic structure, and regional development. The responsibilities of the Empire in its centuries of expansion and its difficulties in its centuries of decline were wasteful of Turkish manpower. After the wars and after the population transfers were completed, the population of Turkey was small and relatively homogeneous in culture, language, and religion. However, differences comparable to those of centuries of history separated the people in eastern Anatolia from those in the area of Istanbul and the Straits.

Some of the external aspects of modernization were secured by decree, but the early social and economic developments were concentrated geographically and structurally. Life in the villages was influenced by peace, internal security, more favorable conditions for car-
rying on agricultural activities, and gradually increasing protection of health. The social and economic forces that would influence marriage patterns, rates of childbearing, and the mobility of individuals reached the villages only gradually and in diluted forms.

The increase of the population of modern Turkey was a natural consequence of a situation in which those aspects of the new order that influenced mortality were diffused more widely than those that might have influenced fertility. The increase in the population was not regarded as a problem, nor was it one in most objective definitions. Neither the allocation of the labor force between agricultural and nonagricultural activities nor the distribution of the population between rural and urban areas changed greatly in the first quarter century of modernization. The continuation of rapid population increase in a slowly changing economic and residential structure obviously would have produced severe economic difficulties eventually, but in recent years there has been a quickening movement from rural to urban areas, a more rapid growth of city than village populations, a more frequent contact of villagers with life outside, and a shift of economic advance and social development into the villages themselves.

The exchanges of population and the movements within the country preclude precise measurement of population growth in Turkey in the period from 1923 to 1935. From 1935 to 1955, however, growth occurred at an average rate of 1.9 per cent a year. The population was 16.4 million in 1935, 24.1 million in 1955. The increase in the age groups is pictured on the front cover, where the age pyramid of the population of 1935 is enclosed within that of 1955.

The absolute increase in the population of Turkey in the twenty years from 1935 to 1955 amounted to 7.8 million. Almost 2.9 million of the additional people were youth below age 15, while 4.7 million were adults in the productive years from 15 to 64. The increase in those aged 65 and over was only 167 thousand. The age structure changed little except as the passage of time reduced or eliminated the scars of the wars and the catastrophes of the past. Rates of increase did not differ greatly except insofar as they concerned age and sex groups scarred by the events of the past. If 1955 is compared with 1935, increase amounted to 42 per cent for youth below age 15 and 43 per cent for women aged 15 to 64. It was 64 per cent for men aged 15 to 64, but only 26 per cent for all those aged 65 and over.

There are broad relations between population growth and social and economic changes, whatever the detailed age pattern of the growth. There are also specific relations that are associated with the pattern of the population change. In Turkey, there were relatively similar rates of change in preschool children, children in school age, and women in the adult ages. The ratio of children below 5 to women aged 15 to 44 was 785 in 1935 and 776 in 1955. The number of children below age 15 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 59 was 846 in 1935 and 888 in 1955. Thus the demographic burdens of children and youth changed little if women alone are considered. If such burdens are considered in relation to men, the picture shifts. As we noted earlier, numbers of men aged 15 to 64 were 64 per cent more numerous in 1955 than they had been in 1935. Children under 5 per 1,000 men aged 15 to 64 were 659 in 1935 and 574 in 1955; the comparable ratios for youth below age 15 were 1,614 in 1935 and 1,400 in 1955. The number of women aged 15 to 64 for each 1,000 men in the same age group was 1,128 in 1935 and 986 in 1955. The total dependency burden of youth, women, and the aged on men in the productive years declined from almost 2,900 in 1935 to 2,500 in 1955.
The programs for education and similar activities had tasks far larger than those of reaching an existing population in the appropriate ages, for the numbers to be reached were increasing rapidly. Youth aged 5 to 14 numbered 4.0 million in 1935 and 5.9 million in 1955. An increase of 42 per cent in educational facilities would have been required simply to keep a constant relationship between such facilities and the population needing them. There were similar problems in economic development. Practically all men in the age group from 15 to 64 were in the economically active population, whether in agriculture or in other occupations. These men numbered 4.2 million in 1935 and 6.9 million in 1955. The maintenance of 75 per cent of all men aged 15 to 64 in agriculture would have meant an increase in the number of men in agriculture from 3.2 million in 1935 to 5.2 million in 1955. If the number of men in agriculture had remained as in 1935, the nonagricultural sector of the economy would have had to provide employment for 3.7 million more men in 1955 than it did in 1935. What happened in Turkey from 1935 to 1955 was a retention of the major portion of the increasing manpower in agriculture; what has to happen in the future is a transfer of the major portion of the increasing manpower from agricultural to nonagricultural occupations.

Estimation of the adult population of Turkey twenty years from now should not be too hazardous if it is assumed that economic development continues without war or catastrophe. The people who will be aged 20 and above in 1975 are already born. Under the assumed conditions, their numbers will be depleted by a mortality considerably below that which reduced the parental generation. As groups unscarred by war replace the depleted groups now in middle and later ages, the ratios of the age and sex groups to each other and the composition of families will become more normal. The critical questions involve the overall rate, the geographic distribution, and the social and economic incidence of declines in fertility. Here there are no valid bases for projection other than research on the growth and changing status of the population of Turkey itself. The analysis of the characteristics of the population and the ratios of children to women in all Turkey and its component areas and groups in 1935 showed major differences between the situation in Turkey and the classic picture of the demography of an agrarian and ex-colonial underdeveloped country. The developments that have occurred in the last twenty years and those likely to occur in the future differ from those that occurred in the classic Western-type development of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Research on the interrelations of population growth and modernization in Turkey is essential to reasoned estimation of the future population of the country. Such research would also contribute to the study of the processes of change among peoples of non-European or modified European culture who are now somewhere between the classic agrarian and the classic industrial types of population adjustments.

Irene B. Taeuber

Specific References

5. 1955 general nüfus sayımı. Table 12 and pp. 63-65.
6. Ibid. Table 23.

Source of data for Front Cover: Turkey. İstatistik Umum Müdürlüğü. 1955 general nüfus sayımı.... Table 6.

SOURCES

Censuses


Vols. 2-64 are provincial volumes. The general volume, Türkiye nüfusu, Population de la Turquie, was published as Vol. 65 in 1950.


1950 ziraat sayımı. 1950 census of agriculture. 1. Köylü nüfusun hususiyeti ve zirai bünüyesi. 1. Characteristics of rural fami-


Published in Turkish in 1956, and also in Aylık Istatistik Bülteni, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Other Official Statistics of Turkey


Other


Emin, Ahmed. [Yalman, Ahmet Emin.] Turkey in the World War. Eco-


In Bulgarian, preface in French. Vols. II-IV have the subtitle: Recherches bibliographiques avec données statistiques et ethnographiques.


University of Ankara. Faculty of Political Science. Economic and social aspects of farm mechanization in Turkey. A study by a committee of...sponsored by the Special Mission to Turkey for Economic Cooperation, FOA. Ankara, 1953. ii, 105 pp.


The National Committee on Maternal Health is starting a new program of research in human fertility and its control. Primary attention will be given to a world-wide collection and unbiased evaluation of available data on all forms of contraception, induced abortion, and sterilization, including the effectiveness and acceptability of these methods in human populations and the hazards to health which may be associated with the use of some of them. The Committee also hopes to furnish technical assistance to research in progress and to stimulate new research designed to provide information which is not now available.

The National Committee on Maternal Health is a voluntary, non-profit organization, established in 1923 for the study of human fertility, which receives financial support from foundations and individuals. It is not a government agency and does not advocate specific policies in regard to human reproduction. The new program of research will be directed by Christopher Tietze, M.D. Scholars working in the Committee's field of activity and other interested persons are invited to communicate with him and to send reprints of published studies to the National Committee on Maternal Health, Two East 103rd Street, New York 29, New York.

The next closing date for receipt of proposals in the Social Science Research Program of the National Science Foundation is October 1, 1958. Proposals received by that date will be evaluated in the fall. Approved grants will be activated in time for work to begin early in 1959. Inquiries should be addressed to National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C.

The Social Science Research Program supports basic research in anthropology, archaeology, demography, human ecology, social geography, economics, social psychology, sociology, and the history and philosophy of science.

On July 1, 1958, the Organization of American States will begin a new fellowship program and will offer grants for advanced study or research to specialists throughout the Western Hemisphere. Qualified persons who are looking for an opportunity to do pure research, improve their professional skill through a postgraduate course, or enroll in an advanced technical course may apply now to the program. By offering advanced study abroad, the OAS hopes to increase the individual's contribution to his country of residence.

Interested persons should address their inquiries and requests for necessary forms to: Technical Secretary, OAS Fellowship Program, Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography is compiled principally from publications available to the editors or cited in the literature. Selection is on the basis of intrinsic merit, current interest, and paucity or richness of the literature for the various areas and problems. Coverage is less complete in peripheral fields, selection less rigid in underdeveloped areas. The major resources utilized in addition to those of the Office of Population Research are the current acquisitions of the Princeton University Library, the New York Public Library, the United Nations Headquarters Library, and the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The editors acknowledge the generous cooperation of the staff of the New York Public Library, and especially that of the Economics Division, in making the numerous excellent facilities of the Library available to them. The coverage of official publications of national governments is facilitated by accession lists and occasional other aid from several government agencies.

The basis of the subject classification in this bibliography was described in the January 1955 issue of Population Index, pages 21 to 27. Regularly recurring compilations of official statistics that have been listed in the bibliographies of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook are not normally covered here. English translations of titles and abstracts have been made by the editors. Titles contributed by individuals other than the editors are acknowledged by placing the name of the contributor in brackets at the end of the entry. If a translation or annotation is taken from a secondary source, that source is also cited in brackets. The titles of items not seen by the editors are marked with the symbol °.

A list of the sources used in the preparation of this bibliography appears with the cumulative index for Volume 23. The following abbreviations are used for the bibliographical sources quoted in the annotations of this issue:

A.P.S.R. - American Political Science Review.
B.A. - Biological Abstracts.
C.G.P. - Current Geographical Publications. (American Geographical Society.)
E.E.A.L. - East European Accessions List. (U. S. Library of Congress.)
I.L.R. - International Labour Review. (International Labour Organization.)
L.E. - London Economist.
P.H.R. - Public Health Reports.
P.O.Q. - Public Opinion Quarterly.
P.R.T. - Population: Revue Trimestrielle.
S.A. - Sociological Abstracts.
U.S.D.A. - Bibliography of Agriculture. (U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

The further development of the bibliography as a contribution to international demographic research requires the cooperation of scholars throughout the world. The editors welcome exchange relationships with institutions, reprints of research contributions, and citations to fugitive studies or those in non-Western languages.
A. GENERAL POPULATION STUDIES AND THEORY

2001 Alpert, Harry.

Contents include texts of papers at the sessions on: 1954 census results; Development of an integrated federal statistical program. Also abstracts of contributed papers, which include: The urban sex ratio, by Chester Alexander.

2003 Banton, Michael.
Parts: The growth of Freetown; Internal migration; Urban structure and tribal institutions. 47 statistical tables give data on numbers and distribution, demographic and economic characteristics, tribal composition, religious instruction, marriage patterns and household size and composition. Sources: official records (census and vital statistics registration and sample surveys) and field work carried out by the author in Sierra Leone from November 1952 to November 1953.

2004 Boiarskii, A. IA.

2005 Bose, A.
A discussion of the possibility of "a new type of demographic cycle having a simultaneous fall in mortality and fertility during the process of industrialization. Effec-
tive means of population control and modernization of villages are suggested." [S.A. S.S.A., 1954]

2006 Brunner, Edmund de S.
Chapter on population research considers accomplishments under headings: Beginning; Characteristics of population; Broader aspects of demographic data and their uses; Manpower; Fertility; Migration; Selectivity of migration; Other lines of inquiry; Rural youth. Other chapters include: Social institutions; Regionalism, suburbanism, trends and values. Appendix: Bibliography of selected studies by American rural sociologists in foreign countries.

2007 Cahiers Laennec.
Contents:
Carles, Jules. Le probleme de l'hérité.
L'Heritier, Ph. Le méthode d'étude en génétique humaine.
Sutter, Jean. Les équilibres géniques des populations.
Sutter, Jean. Les unions consanguines.

2008 Cheng Chih Hsueh Hsi.

2009 Cox, Peter R.
Demography. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press, for the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries, 1957. xii, 314, viii, 64 pp., plus 3 folding tables.
Includes Addendum to Demography: developments during 1949-54.
"Mr. Cox's textbook first published in 1949 and the Addendum...have now been reissued within one and the same cover. The author states that it is too early radically to revise the first edition, but the occasion has been taken to correct one or two misprints and similar errors." [P.S. 11(2)]

2010 Dumitrescu, A.
[Characteristic aspects of the problem of general mortality and the increase of world population.] Ocrotirea Sanatitii in
2011 Dziewoński, Kazimierz. 

2012 Far Eastern Economic Review. 


For a summary of the purpose and findings of this study of a region in need of rehabilitation, see presentation by Alain Girard in Population (Paris) 12(3):509-516. July-Sept., 1957.

Chapters deal with the present and projected population of the region as a whole, with the economic problems and attitudes toward relocation of unemployed workers in the Bas-Rhone, Languedoc, Pyrenees-Orientales, and Montpelier areas, and in the Aquitaine and Crevennes coal basins, with the attitudes of the transferred miners in Lorraine, and with conclusions as to policy. Statistical appendix and bibliography. Authors of the various studies: Alfred Sauvy, Roland Pressat, Jean-Francois Gravier, Nadine Perrin, Philippe Cornuau, Jules Milhau, Alain Girard, Francis Roy.

2014 Hailey, Lord. 

"...the present volume, though similar in its objective and in the arrangement of its material to that published in 1938, is, in many respects, a new work."

Chapter IV, Population records, has sections: Importance of population statistics; Estimates of the whole of Africa; Estimates of individual territories; Provision of vital statistics; Limitations of present-day techniques [technique of sampling]; Conclusions on the growth of population; Tables (Population records; Latest population returns).

Chapter VII, The non-European immigrant communities, has sections: Early Asian immigration in East Africa; The Union of South Africa; The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; The East African territories; The Syrian community in West Africa; The East African and Union policies compared.


Chapter XX. The problems of labour, includes sections: The shortage of manpower [the number of African wage-earners]; The migration of labour [including statistics].

Chapter XXIV. The organization of research.

2015 Hakoyama, Kitaro.

2016 Hawley, Amos H., and Duncan, Otis Dudley.

An evaluation of the validity of the hypotheses of Eshref Shevky and associates in the study of differences between urban census tracts.

2017 Jugoslovenskog Statističkog Društva [Yugoslav Statistical Society]. 

Papers from the sections on: Regional statistics; Administrative-territorial changes and their influence on the statistics; Contributions to the statistical methodology; Statistical measurement of the productivity; Determinants of movement of the population of the FPR Yugoslavia. Titles of the summaries of the last section are as follows:

Vogelnik, Dolfe. Natality regions in Yugoslavia.
Serdar, Vladimir. The contribution to
the analysis of the natural population increase rate in Yugoslavia.

Tasić, Dragoljub. La mortalité infantile en Yougoslavie.

Nježić, Radmila. Le phénomène de la dépopulation dans la République Populaire de Serbie.

Klauser, Jagoda. Age specific mortality in P. R. of Croatia.

Šifer, Živko. Statistical problems of migratory movement of the population.

Žarković, S. Some remarks on the coverage check in population censuses.

From the section on Contributions to the statistical methodology:

Lah, Ivo. Computation methods of fertility tables on the basis of population census results.

Mikić, Fedor. Corrective factors in the determination of infant mortality rates.

2018 Jugoslovenskog Statističkog Društva

Fourth annual meeting of the..., Ljubljana, September 14-16, 1956. 242 pp., processed. Summaries in English and French.

"The underlying theme of the general meeting was the quality control of statistics..... Papers presented at the general meeting included the following:

Zarković, Slobodan. The problem of the quality of statistical data. [Includes a large bibliography.]

Balaban, Vojislav. Accuracy estimating of vital statistics.

Begtić, Mustafa. Classifications causing deformation in statistics.

Breznik, Dušan. Mortality and natality according to vital statistics and population censuses of 1921-1931 and 1948-1953.

Mikić, Fedor. An essay on qualitative treatment of demographic material.

Also a report of the special meeting on population statistics (in Serbo-Croatian only), pp. 207-219.

2019 Ma Yin-chu.


Text of the written statement submitted to the fourth session of the First National People's Congress on July 3, 1957, by the President of Peking University. Sectional headings: China's population within bounds; The mistakes and bankruptcy of Malthus's theory of population; My theory of population is different from Malthus's in stand; We should not only proceed with, but step up capital accumulation; Viewed from the supply of raw materials to industry, the control of population is necessary; To promote scientific study, it is also necessary to bring our population under control; Judging from the condition of food supply, it is also necessary to control the population; Several suggestions. Appendix tables include estimates of the numbers of peasants and of all workers in 1953 and 1956.

2020 Naddeo, Alighiero.


2021 Ostrovityanov, K. V., et al.


Textbook written by a group of economists and first published in Moscow in Russian in 1954. Chapter on Socialist reproduction contains a statement of the "Socialist law of population."

2022 Rolph, C. H., Editor.


Huxley, Julian. World population.

Stocks, Mary. The story of family planning.

Russell, Bertrand. Population pressure and war.

Parkes, A. S. The dilemma of medical science.

Rolph, C. H. The family as a legal notion.

Hawkes, Jacqueta. The choice before man.

Young, Michael, and Willmott, Peter. The changing families of East London.

Blishen, Edward. "The last refuge of family feeling."

Macintosh, J. M. Changing attitudes within the family.

Hodson, James Lansdale. The dark side of the street. [Discussion of abortion.]
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<th>Title</th>
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<td>The changing population of the United States. A volume in the Census Monograph Series. New York, John Wiley and Sons; London, Chapman and Hall; for the Social Science Research Council in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1958. xii, 358 pp.</td>
<td>Taeuber, Conrad, and Taeuber, Irene B.</td>
<td>This synoptic study, based on the data of 17 successive censuses, the national vital statistics series, other official statistics, and the literature, traces the patterns changing over time, in the size, characteristics, and growth components of the population of the nation as a whole and of the regions and divisions. Each analytical chapter gives historical notes on the census questions, summarizes and evaluates the data, and documents significant interrelationships. The titles of these chapters are: (in Part I, Growth) Growth and geographic expansion, Changes by age and sex, The immigrants, The development of a national population, Internal migration, Urban and rural residence, Metropolitan areas; (in Part II, house- holds and families, Education, Economic activity, Income; (in Part III, Natural increase) Fertility, Mortality. A concluding section summarizes the interrelations in past development and estimates the changes likely to accompany the growth trends projected to 1975. An appendix, Sources for national demographic statistics, lists censuses, special studies, current reports, catalogs, vital statistics, life tables, tests of registration and enumeration, and compendium. 95 tables; 74 figures.</td>
</tr>
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<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia. Research Information Bulletin. Social Science Projects in Southern Asia. No. 1. Calcutta, December, 1956. vi, 222 pp., processed.</td>
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<td>[Compilation of &quot;information not only on completed research which may not have been published yet, but also on research projects actually on hand though not yet completed as well as those which are planned and have made some preliminary programs sufficient to guarantee the expectation that the same will actually be undertaken.&quot; Subject headings include: Urban studies; Industrialisation, economic development, planning, Wages, employment, income; Urbanisation and its influences; Families and family; Refugees, rehabilitation and resettlement; Rural economic and social studies, community development, etc.; Group relations, attitudes, social values; Demographic studies; Social and cultural change. Indexes also of names of persons in charge of projects and of localities of research. Appendix, questionnaire for reporting research.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2030 Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi, Milano. Istituto di Economia e di Politica Economica e Finanziaria.


Partial contents:

Boldrini, Marcello. La demografia delle razze umane.


An account of progress on the German portion of the dictionary and critique of the work under the auspices of the United Nations and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.


A discussion of the "need for reliable information about the numbers of patients being admitted to and discharged from mental hospitals and the incidence of mental disorders in the community..." as well as a description of some studies made; with documentation.

[See also Titles 2035, 2220, 2224, 2364, 2377, 2463, 2474, 2493]

B. REGIONAL POPULATION STUDIES

Historical Studies

2034 Arnould, Maurice-A.


Reproduces the registrations in extenso.

2035 Brown, E. H. Phelps, and Hopkins, Sheila V.


Report of research and presentation of data on the course of money wage rates of builders in southern England and France in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and of the purchasing power of these wages in foodstuffs and industrial products. Consideration of Malthus's hypotheses of population growth in this period.

2036 Carr, Nanon L.


2037 Cook, Sherburne F., and Woodrow, Borah.


2038 Dainville, François de.


Analytical survey of documentary evidence on numbers and social and geographical origins of students at Jesuit colleges in the principal regions of France in the seventeenth century.

2039 Daumard, Adeline.


Presentation of findings from a search of the records of 3,153 marriages in the parish of St. Louis d'Antin in Paris between 1818 and 1847. Data on numbers of mar- riages cross-classified by economic and
social class of partners and on social class
and place of residence of the witnesses.

2040 Farrer, J. A.
Mortality: a changing pattern. Lancet
272(6964):365-367. [No. 7 of Vol. 1, 1957.]
Feb. 16, 1957.
"The material consists of the record of
burials performed in a very rural Dales
village [Clapham-cum-Newby Parish
Church]. . . . From the year 1808, the ages
at death have been inserted." Material cov-
ers 1804-63. Comparisons with present-
day figures.

2041 Gazarian, I.
The migration of Armenians from Per-
sia to eastern Armenia in 1828.] Akade-
mia Nauk Armianskoj SSR Izvestia (Eri-
van), No. 7 of 1957. Pp. 61-72. In Arme-
niang.

2042 Grimm, H.
Aging, length of life, sickness, and death
in prehistoric and early historic peoples.
Altern, Lebensdauer, Krankheit und Tod bei
vorgeschichtlichen und frühgeschichtlichen
Bevölkerungsgruppen. Wissenschaftliche
Annalen (Berlin) 5:171-180. 1956.g

2043 Hayward, Elizabeth.
American vital records from "The Bap-
tist register," volumes I and II, 1824-1826.
Rochester, N. Y., American Baptist His-
torical Society, 1956. 18 pp.g

2044 IAtsunskii, V. K.
Changes in the geographical distribution
of the population of European Russia in
1724-1916.] Istoriiia SSSR (Moscow), No. 1,
March-April, 1957. Pp. 192-224. In Rus-
sian.g

2045 Murao, Jiro.
The situation of the ancient village in the
remote region as seen through the so-called
Household Register of Mutsu District. Gei-
rin [The Journal of Cultural Sciences](Ja-
pan) 7(2):16-41. April, 1955.g

2046 Navarro y Noriega, Fernando.
Memorandum on the population of the
Kingdom of New Spain, written in 1814.
Reprinted now for the first time with an in-
troduction by Jaime Delgado.] Memoria
sobre la población del Reino de Nueva Es-
paña, escrita en el año de 1814. Reimpre-
sa ahora por vez primera con una introduc-
tión por Jaime Delgado. Llanes, J. Por-
ría Turanzas, 1954. 30 pp.g

2047 Robert, Simone.
Sommières. Etude d'une petite ville lan-
guedocienne. Bulletin Société Languedo-
March, 1956.
Includes a history of trends in population
size and of economic fluctuations, since the
eighteenth century. [P.R.T. 12(3)]

2048 Roolvink, Roelof, et al., Compilers.
Historical atlas of the Muslim peoples.
Amsterdam, Djambatan, 1957. x pp., plus
40 pp. of colored maps.
"This atlas endeavours to depict clearly
and concisely the expansion of Islam out-
wards from the Arabian Peninsula, and to
outline the rise, florescence, and decline
of the various Muslim states and dynas-
ties." [Publisher's announcement]

2049 Safronov, F. G.
Peasant colonization of the Lena and
Ilam basins during the seventeenth cen-
tury.] Krest'ianskaia kolonizatsia basse-
nov Leny i Ilima v XVII veke. Yakutsk,
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N. Kopylov, see p. 171 in Istoriia SSSR
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Indentured servants in colonial Ameri-
can. Dalhousie Review 37(2):121-140. Sum-
mer, 1957.
Surveys current knowledge of the history
of the movement, including types of emi-
grants, assimilation, and the number and
distribution of indentured servants (emi-
gregation from Ireland, German emigration,
emigration from England).

2051 Valmary, Pierre.
The old registries and genealogies in re-
lation to historical demography.] L'état
civil ancien et les généalogies au service
de la démographie historique. Concours
 Médical (Paris) 79(27):3293-3294. July 6,
1957.g

2052 Zychowski, M.
German agricultural settlements in
Congress Poland in the years 1830-1860.
Kwartalnik Historyczny (Warsaw) 64(3):
44-78. 1957. In Polish.
[See also Titles 2101, 2128, 2287, 2296,
2305, 2435]

Regional Demography

2053 Araujo, José Ribeiro de (filho).
Some aspects of the population of the
2054 A noticia
2055 A noticia
2056 A noticia
2057 A noticia
2058 A noticia
2059 A noticia
2060 A noticia
2061 A noticia

population de São Paulo.] Alguns aspectos da po-
pulação de São Paulo.}
2054 Bose, S. R.  

2055 Brookfield, H. C.  


2056 Carreira, António.  

2057 Central Asian Research Centre and St. Antony's College [Oxford]. Soviet Affairs Study Group.  

2058 Congedo, A. M.  

"Recent demographic trends in France, Italy, and Spain are examined in relation, largely, to the dynamism of economic factors." [S. A. 5(4)]

Algunas características demográficas del área metropolitana de San José. San Jose, 1957. 68 pp.

2060 Croquevieille, Jean.  

2061 Davis, Stuart G.  
Population growth and pressure in South-

2062 Dimitriev, V. D.  

2063 Ecuador. Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica.  
La población del Ecuador (algunos aspectos a base del censo de 1950). Quito, May, 1957. 72 pp., plus 11 annexes (tables), 2 graphics, and contents page, processed.

Sections in the text deal with geographic distributions, age structure, growth rates and their components, the projected rates of growth to 1965 and their implications for policy, the labor force and occupational distributions, and the impact of growth trends upon it.

2064 Evers, Wilhelm.  

2065 Gallego Capilla, Juan.  

Detailed statistical report on a municipality in southern Granada province, with a population of 23,420 in 1950, covering population structure, vital statistics, general mortality, mortality by cause and for each of the principal causes annually 1946-1955. Description of public health facilities, organization, and needs.

2066 Hu Huan-yung.  
The population problem as seen from the density of population in Kiangsu Province. [Translated from Chinese text in] Wen Hui Pao (Shanghai), March 21, 1957. Pp. 5-6 in: Survey of China Mainland Press (Hong
Report of an "analytical study" of total density, rural-urban proportions, ratios of arable land to agricultural population, and growth rates, with details on Yen Hsin hsien in fertile farming land south of the Yangtze River. Conclusion drawn on necessity of birth limitation.


Chapters include: A short history of Soviet statistical handbooks; The main features; Summary part [discusses population tables and comparative figures]; Industry; Agriculture; Capital construction [investment]; Transport; Labor force; Retail trade; Miscellanea [with a section on birth and death rates]. Appendices: Measures used in the Soviet Union; Additions. See 22: Title 4487 and 23: Title 3054.


La population de la Corse. Revue de Géographie Alpine (Grenoble) 45(3):557-575.

Lefebvre, Paul.


Statistics and diagrams bringing out the dissimilarity between the legal population and the actual population and the importance of emigration. [B.S.P. 10(1)]

Malaviya, H. D.

Mamoria, C. B.

Mayer, Kurt.

Morrison, Frank S.

This is the third in a series of articles on the above subject based on the annual vital statistics data for the years 1954, 1955 [see 23: Title 2234] and 1956. A summary for the 3-year period is given in the latter part of this article. Tables of estimated population, births, deaths, and infant deaths with rates for provinces and cities above, and for provinces and cities below, the national birth rate; and discussion of underregistration.

Moss, J. Joel.
West Virginia and her population. West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 403. Morgantown, June, 1957. 52 pp.

This report was prepared to provide a ready reference for some of the most relevant facts about the population of West Virginia. The first half of the report covers details and trends of population growth and change in the State from 1900 to 1950. The second half indicates general characteristics of the State population in 1950. Emphasis is placed on analyses of the population trends and characteristics by counties and other sub-groupings. Special attention is given to changes occurring in population characteristics over the 1940-1950 decade.

Patai, N.
A general census report on the Barpali area of the B.P. 10(1). April 11, 1957.

"..."

"A demographic and sociological census of the Project villages is provided." There is material on family structure, caste composition, age-groups in the population, migration of population. [S.A.S.S.A., 1954]

2080 Rastenis, Vincas.

2081 [Romania,]
Figures and aspects in the field of demography and health protecting work in the R.P.R. [n.p.; n.d.] 34 pp. With parallel titles and text in French and in Russian.

Demographic summary gives for 1953 and some earlier dates, variously: birth rates, urban and rural birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates, rates of natural increase, maternal mortality rates, still-birth rates, and proportion of the total population aged 0-7.

2082 Romero Rojas, Bernardo.
[Notes on the population of Colombia.]

2083 Scott, Peter.

2084 Sinha, J. C.

2085 Thomasson, L.

2086 T'Sonev, V.

2087 Wolf, Manfred.

"Population investigations of the villages of Erbach, Hattenheim and Oestrich on the right side, and of Heidesheim and Ingelheim on the left...." [B.A. 31(12)]

[See also Titles 2153, 2223, 2324, 2378, 2570]

Surveys Containing Demographic Material

2088 Bor, M. Z.

"This work by M. Z. Bor describes the methodology of economic planning in the U. S. S. R. Statistical information on manpower and labour productivity is included in the chapter dealing with manpower planning." [I.L.R. 76(5)]

2089 Cappieri, M.

2090 Husain, A. F. A.

"A report of a survey conducted by the University of Dacca in 1953 in 19 out of 512 registered factories of East Bengal, with a total labor force of 17,683 and among the rickshaw drivers of Dacca city (4,293)...." Includes attitudes toward family planning, origin of workers, age, number of female workers, marital status, marriage and literacy rates. [S.A. 5(4)]

2091 Isles, K. S., and Cuthbert, Norman.

Chapters include: The general level of employment and unemployment; Location of industry within Northern Ireland; The natural increase in the labour force; Potential labour supplies through interregional migration; Short-term variations in labour supplies. Appendices include: Total civilian income in Northern Ireland; The natural increase in the labour force; Methods of calculation used in Chapter XII; Potential factory workers among women in country districts; Movements into and out of the
male insured labour force (18-64) in the years 1926-1937; Statistical appendix.

2092 Johnston, Thomas L.
Report on current progress in a parish-by-parish survey on the lines of the first and second Statistical Accounts in 1791-1798 and fifty years later. "...the modification has been introduced that for cities and large towns the urban area as a whole is the most convenient one for study, and likewise certain rural areas may best be treated as a whole instead of by individual parishes."

2093 Papi, Giuseppe U.
The demographic and regional problem, financial problems. [B.A.D. 12(6)]

2094 Rubin, Vera, Editor.
Proceedings of a symposium on problems in Caribbean research held at the annual meeting of the A. A. A. S., December 1956, including contributions from U. S., British, and Caribbean anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, and historians. Topics include man-land relationships, the family, methods of community analysis.

2095 Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Statistik und Volkswirtschaft.

2096 Singh, Lekh Raj.

2097 West, Robert C.
Part II, The cultural milieu, has chapter, Population and settlement. Report of field studies during summers 1951 through 1954. Notes on racial characteristics, settlement patterns, house types, etc. "Considerations of non-material elements, such as family and community organization, religion, government and the like, has been largely excluded."

C. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

General Spatial Distribution

2098 Black, W.A.

2099 Champier, Laurent.

2100 Duke University School of Law.
Contains:
Kraenzel, Carl F. The social consequences of river basin development. [Considers changes in population distribution patterns in the areas served by the TVA and by the MVA.]

Chapters, with distribution maps and text, include: Colonisation in the seventeenth century; Population changes (1700-1850); Population in England and Wales (1850-1950).
2102 Ipsen, Gunther, et al.  

2103 Johnston, W. B.  

2104 Kayastha, S. L.  

2105 Okuda, Yoshio.  

2106 Pinna, Mario, and Corea, Leocadia.  

2107 Saushkin, Y. G.  
Economic geography of the Soviet Union. (Eight lectures March-April 1956 at the Department of Geography, University of Oslo.) [Oslo], Oslo University Press, [1956]. 148 pp., processed. Includes a chapter, Geography of urban and rural population of the USSR. [C.G.P. 20(10)]

2108 Strauch, Lourdes M. M.  

2109 Udagawa, Hiroshi.  

2110 Wolfe, M. R.  

Urban Patterns

2111 Arndt, Johannes.  

2112 Ballester Ross, Ignacio.  

2113 Browder, W. Gordon.  

2114 Buirel, A., and Dontewill, S.  
[A comparative study of four agglomerations...]

2115 Cazin, Jean.
[Caen and its agglomeration; facilities and structure.] Caen et son agglomération; équipements et structures. Université de Caen, Institut de Démographie, Bureau d’Études Régionales, Cahier No. 1. [Caen], 1957. 33 pp.°

2116 Chavrid, Vladimir D.

2117 Crerar, A. D.

2118 Datta, Jatindra Mohan.

2119 Fassler, Samuel.

[A list of the municipalities of the Federal territory with population of 10,000 or more residents and of the administrative districts of West Berlin on September 25, 1956 and September 13, 1950.] Verzeichnis der Gemeinden des Bundesgebietes mit einer Bevölkerung von 10,000 und mehr Einwohnern und der Verwaltungsbezirke von Berlin (West) am 25.9.1956 und 13.9.1950. Statistische Berichte Arb.-Nr. VIII/8/30. Nov. 22, 1957. 19 pp. Tables show populations (listed in order of size) at these two dates and increase or decrease in numbers and per cent.

2121 Ghurrye, G. S.

2122 Gray, Aelred J.

2123 Jelinková, R.

2124 Lobato, Luis G.

2125 Melón y Ruiz de Gordejuela, Amando.

2126 Meynier, André, and Loscun, Christian.

2127 Oguri, Hiroshi.

A city is people. The San Juan metropolitan area, 1508-1975; a basis for planning.
### Past Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>2135</td>
<td>Boileau, Gilles</td>
<td>[Demographic development of the rural population in 60 parishes of the province of Quebec since the beginning of the century.] Evolution démographique de la population rurale dans 60 paroisses de la province de Québec depuis le début du siècle. Canadian Geographer, No. 9, 1957. Pp. 49-54.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 2140 | Harmsen, Hans, Editor | [On the development and organization of the health services in Soviet Russia, in the East European People's Republics and in

2141 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.  

2142 Neumann, Rudolf.  

2143 Singh, R. P., and Nagar, D. N.  

2144 Sinha, R. K.  

2145 Westman, A.  

[See also Titles 2014, 2017, 2026, 2037, 2047, 2055, 2063, 2077, 2083, 2085, 2095, 2101, 2102, 2123, 2125, 2126, 2128, 2413, 2520, 2540, 2563]  

Estimates  

Estimates of population for economic areas, statistical areas and counties for July 1, 1957, with 1950-57 change and revised estimates for July 1, 1956.  

2147 Dayton, Ohio. City Plan Board.  

2148 Denmark. Statistiske Departement.  

2149 Ford, T. R.  

2150 Fürst, Gerhard, et al.  
[The population figures for the Federal Republic of Germany according to the results of the housing statistics of 1956/57 and according to the hitherto existing estimates.] Die Bevölkerungszahl der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nach den Ergebnissen der Wohnungsstatistik 1956/57 und nach den bisherigen Fortschreibungsergebnissen. Wirtschaft und Statistik (Stuttgart) 9(9):466-472. Sept., 1957.  

The population figures obtained from the housing statistics of 1956/57 (see 23:Title 2465) are compared with the current estimates (figures for the Länder, the Federal territory, and West Berlin, by sex); and the reasons for the differences between them (the new figures being lower than the estimates except for West Berlin) are discussed under three headings: completeness of the housing statistics, reliability of the methods used in obtaining the estimates, possible errors in the 1950 census. The population estimates are then revised backward to 1946 on the basis of the new figures. The new estimates will be used in the future as the basis for per capita rates. See also Titles 2538 and 2539, this issue.  

2151 Illinois. State Department of Public Health.  
Tables of estimates for metropolitan areas, cities, counties, economic areas. Methodological notes.  

TRENDS IN POPULATION SIZE 139

2153 Krier, Henri.


Discussion of the 1954 census results and subsequent vital statistics for northwestern France. [P.R.T. 12(3)]

2154 Montesino Samperio, José V.


2155 Netherlands. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.


Estimated population of 88 counties and 145 cities in Ohio. [Columbus], January, 1957. Unpaged.

2157 Pan American Union. Office of Statistics.

Area, population and density of the American Nations: most recent estimates, most recent census, previous census. Superfici, población y densidad de las Naciones Americanas; estimaciones mas recientes, censo mas reciente, censo anterior. Doc. 2775ab. Washington, 1957. 2 pp., processed.

2158 Review of the River Plate.


Summary of the June 30, 1957, estimates and vital statistics, issued by the Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos.

2159 U.S. Bureau of the Census.


Nos. 1-165. See 24:Title 1149.

Nos. 166, 169, 171. Provisional estimates of the population of the United States: January 1, 1950, to...[No. 171, to December 1, 1957, was published January 15, 1958]. 1 p. each.


2160 U.S. Bureau of the Census.

International Population Reports. Series P-91. Washington, 1953-.

Nos. 1-2. See 21:Title 3071.


2161 University of Utah. Bureau of Economic and Business Research.


2162 Wang, C. K.


2163 Washington. State Census Board.


[See also Titles 2014, 2077, 2095, 2123, 2351, 2540]
TRENDS IN POPULATION SIZE

1955-1985, for Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties, of the total population by age groups, the labor force, and anticipated distributions by major industry groups and by employment status.


Description of methods and presentation of results of projections by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the U. S. male and female population aged 14 and over by age groups and labor-force status to 1965 and to 1975. Discussion of the nature of social adjustments implied by the projected changes.


New Zealand. Department of Education.


Discussion of a method of estimating the probable rate of future growth of a community on the basis of the ratio between employment in basic occupations and in service occupations.


Compares age and sex structure of the total population of the United States in 1955 with the population as projected to 1975 on four different assumptions. Discusses the relation of expected changes to rates of household and family formation and to the regional distribution of the population.

[See also Titles 2025, 2026, 2055, 2063, 2085, 2110, 2128, 2133, 2136, 2145, 2160, 2545]

E. MORTALITY

General Mortality


Comment and tabular data on: total deaths; stillbirths; infant mortality by age and sex; causes of death according to the international classification, by age groups; mortality rates for principal causes.


As a basis for a routine running comparison, central rates of mortality for 1929-33, age by age and in quinary age groups for assured lives and for national population (males, ages 30-79) are presented. The routine has been completed for each of the years 1948-1952 inclusive, showing the quinary group rates for each of the years in question for both assured lives' combined data and for the national data and also the assured lives' rates expressed as percentage of the national rates. Both of these are also shown as percentage of the corresponding rates for the base period.


In addition to the studies cited in 24:Title 1168, studies No. 213-220 and 223 covering Santa Caterina, Amazonas, Pará, Piauí, Goiás, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Maranhão, and Mato Grosso have appeared. Various authors.

Brazil. Conselho Nacional de Estatística. Laboratório de Estatística. Estudos demográficos. A sobrevida dos filhos tidos pelas mulheres recenseadas nas populações urbanas e rurais dos

In addition to the studies cited in 24: Title 1193, studies 186, 187, 210, 211, 222, covering Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia and Sao Paulo, Maranhao and Mato Grosso, Esplrito Santo and Pará, Piauí and Sergipe, have appeared. Various authors. Also:


2175 Collins, Selwyn D.

"This study is devoted largely to several indexes of illness, medical care and mortality in various population groups. Trends of mortality in the civilian population are shown by age for all causes, and by important causes, for all ages." [P.H.R. 72(11)]

2176 Haldy, Marc, and Taillens, Eric.

2177 Koenigsfeld, H.


"This report [the fourth report in a series covering successive periods since 1911] extends the series to 1955, with emphasis on trends during the postwar decade.... A feature of this report is an analysis of Industrial insurance mortality on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death...."

2179 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

2180 Moine, Marcel.

2181 Sowder, Wilson T., and Bond, J. O.

Presents and discusses sex-age trends in mortality of the U. S. white population by 10-year birth cohorts, 1815-1944.

2182 U. S. Public Health Service. Division of Special Health Services.

Prenatal Mortality

2183 Srb, Vladimir.

Presents rates for 1955 for principal regions.

2184 Sundal, A.

2185 Tietze, Christopher, and Martin, Clyde E.

"The present paper introduces a new body
of data, drawn from the histories obtained over a number of years by the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his co-workers at the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University. A comprehensive report which is now in preparation will include data on the incidence and outcome of all pregnancies among 5,293 white women of all ages from adolescence to 90 years in relation to marital status, age, decade of birth, age at marriage, educational attainment, religious background, and other variables. The present report is based on the histories of 1,329 women, i.e. one-fourth of the entire group, who were 36 years old and over at the time of the interview. This preliminary analysis has been limited to the distribution of pregnancies by outcome, cross-classified by marital status and educational attainment.

[See also Titles 2171, 2190, 2262]

Infant Mortality

2186 Czermak, Hans.

Remarks on paper of same title by H. Orel, see Title 2188, this issue.

2187 Hanslusa, Harald.

Infant mortality of the periods 1932-1936 and 1950-1954 compared for the Austrian Bundesländer and for the political districts. In addition mortality under one month for the same districts, 1950-1954. Consideration of regional differences and of differences according to per cent of population in districts dependent on agriculture, industry, and trade and transportation.

2188 Orel, Herbert.

[Reply to the remarks of H. Czermak, see Title 2186, this issue.]

2189 Srôb, Vladimir, and Kučera, M.

Mortality at Other Ages

See Titles 2181, 2233.

Life Tables

2191 Brazil. Conselho Nacional de Estatística. Laboratório de Estatística.


2192 Denmark. Statistiske Departement.

2193 Finland. Tilastollinen Päätömisasto.

2194 Goebel, S. H.
Why I (and 114 [life insurance] compa-
MORTALITY


"This Supplement presents new tables of mortality to be known as the English Life Tables No. 11, prepared by Sir George Maddex, the Government Actuary. They are based on the deaths in England and Wales in the three years 1950-52, although in one of those years (1951) there was a severe influenza epidemic affecting appreciably the number of deaths at the older ages...."

"Comparison between the graduated rates of mortality (q_j) by the No. 11 and by earlier tables are made...."

"The Supplement gives specimen rates of mortality for men and women according to marital status.... [It] analyses only the rates in the ten 'standard regions' used in recent years by the Registrar General; these ten regions have been divided to separate the figures for six conurbations.... Comparisons are also made between rates of mortality in 1950-52 for England, Scotland and Wales, respectively, for both men and women.

"Abridged Life Tables are furnished for males and females for Wales and for Greater London. National Life Tables for Scotland covering the same period have recently been published." [J.I.A. 83(II, 364)]

2196 Ireland. Central Statistics Office.


2198 Kusukawa, Akira.

2199 Kusukawa, Akira.


"Bibliography, graphs." [E.E.A.L. 6(8)]

2201 Zasepa, R.

[See also Titles 2174, 2262, 2467]

Mortality by Social and Economic Groups

2202 Ellis, John M.

2203 Gordon, Tavia.

"A...description of mortality among Americans of Japanese birth or descent in continental United States....based on unpublished data for the years 1949-52 from the National Office of Vital Statistics.... For comparison, data are also presented for the Japanese in Hawaii and for Japan, as well as for the white population of continental United States. In addition, some historical and demographic material...is included."

[See also Titles 2182, 2187, 2237]

Mortality by Cause

2204 Berggren, O. G. A.

2205 Bowles, H. E.
MORTALITY

144 MORTALITY

2206 Flüeler, Kurt.


2208 Great Britain. Ministry of Health.

2209 Hansluwka, Harald.

2210 Hoja Tisiologica.

2211 Italy. Istituto Centrale di Statistica.
[The dead and missing due to war in the years 1940-45.] Morti e dispersi per cause belliche negli anni 1940-45. Rome, 1957. ix, 89 pp.

2212 Kaufmann, Fritz.

2213 Lancet.

The text of the statement.

2214 Martin, W. J.

Presentation and analysis of data on mortality from violence (excluding war casualties) in England and Wales, 1940-1954, by type of accident, sex, age, region, and month of year.

2215 Öberg, L.

See also 23:Title 2148.

2216 Reich, T., and Schinz, H. R.

2217 Srb, Vladimir, and Haas, VACL.

2218 Sweden. Statistiska Centralbyran.


See also Titles 2040, 2065, 2171, 2175, 2178, 2182, 2186, 2188, 2202, 2435, 2471

F. FERTILITY AND NATURAL INCREASE

General Fertility

2220 Boggs, Stephen T.
Family size and social mobility in a Cal-
FERTILITY AND NATURAL INCREASE

[...] Report of a field survey (143 households in a "semi-rural, elite community located about 45 miles from San Francisco on the Peninsula") and discussion of the relevance of the findings to the social mobility hypothesis for fertility differentials.

2221 Das, S. R.
For citation to Parts I and II, see 22:Title 2212.

2222 Edwards, J. H.
Discussion of some difficulties of statistical analysis and their significance in evaluating seven "widely quoted publications [that] claim to have demonstrated an association between blood group and fertility." It is concluded "that there has not yet been any satisfactory demonstration at the statistical level of any differences in fertility or sex-ratio primarily related to the ABO blood groups."

Report of an exhaustive census of two villages in the Azourissé sector undertaken as pilot-project. Questions bearing on fertility asked of the women included: age, age at betrothal, approximate age at first marriage and first confinement, number of children, number of times widowed or divorced, number of abortions and their occurrence in relation to births, usual means of obtaining or avoiding births. [P.R.T. 12(3)]

2224 Henry, Louis.
Discussion of the basis of mathematical models for the analysis of fertility in general. Detailed study of the relations existing in the absence of birth limitation between the legitimate fertility rates of a homogeneous group and the basic functions occurring in the models. Other aspects, particularly that of family composition (number of children and birth intervals) are touched upon. Mathematical formulae derived include that for "central fertility." Conclusions on the probabilities of conception and of live births occurring in marriage cohorts of various types. Tabular and graphic presentation of numerical applications.

2225 Langlois, Conrad.
Statistical comparisons of fertility indices with those of other Canadian provinces and the nation. Interpretation with special reference to ethnic and religious differentials.

2226 McKeown, Thomas, and Record, R. G.
Presentation of data for 939 women on incidence of conception within two years after delivery of previous child correlated with body build and age and with height and weight separately.

2227 Mortara, Giorgio.
Revised editions of studies which have appeared as Estudos demográficos Nos. 171, 173, 175, and 176 (for citation see 24: Title 1224) plus a chapter, A prolificidade da mulher, not previously published, which evaluates and presents revised data on fertility of age cohorts.

2228 Mortara, Giorgio.
Discussion of reasons for, and extent of, omissions in replies to census questions on children ever borne. Illustration of adjust-
ments required in the experience of the Brazilian census of 1950.

2229 Naddeo, Alighiero. [Further studies on the fertility and fecundity of the primipara.] Ulteriori studi sulla fecondità e fecondabilità delle primipare. Genus (Rome) 12(1-4):102-146. 1956.* See also 23:Title 2206.


"The data comprise 47 families. From the study of the genealogies it becomes clear that...there is a significant change viz., the lesser number of children per mother. And the downward trend persists. The net reproductive rate is less than unity.... 'There is a high preponderance of males over the females in both the secondary and tertiary sex-ratios.'" [S.A.S.S.A., 1954]


"Data were collected on 242 pairs of twins in the University Clinic at Pavia in the years 1932-1951." [B.A. 29(8)]

2232 Società Italiana di Statistica. Atti della XVI Riunione Scientifica.... Rome, 1956.* Partial contents:


Erba, P. [The desires of parents with regard to their children.] I desideri dei genitori riguardo ai loro figli.

Gini, C. [Comparisons from some results of surveys in Italy and other countries on the desires of parents for children of one sex rather than the other.] Esame comparativo di alcuni risultati di inchieste italiane e straniere sul desiderio dei genitori di avere figli dell'uno o piuttosto dell'altro sesso.

Giurovich, G. [On the desires of couples to have children and to have children of a given sex.] Sul desiderio dei coniugi di avere figli e di avere figli di un dato sesso.


Summary report of field study in the Mbanda chiefdom of Pangani district, Tanganika.


[See also Titles 2017, 2018, 2025, 2026, 2030, 2055, 2174, 2185, 2240, 2252, 2260, 2369, 2461, 2515, 2523, 2524, 2570]

Differential Fertility


Report of "a recent check on the continuing existence of this negative correlation in a small but fairly representative eleven-year-old sample, where comparable earlier data are available." See 19(3):Title 1624.


"This paper presents the main findings of a fertility study relating to a sample of urban families in Uttar Pradesh. The object is to discover divergences, if any, in the fertility behaviour of different social and economic groups." Cohort fertility data are analyzed in relation to four community and caste groups and four income groups. Appendix, A note on the design of the sample.
2240 Stys, W.
"This paper is an extract from a longer study, to be published next year in Polish under the title 'Correlation between Size of Peasant Families and Size of Holdings.' It is based on an inquiry conducted in twenty villages in Southern Poland in 1948. The data collected concern the size of the holding and the number of children in the family, both for the peasants questioned and for their parents. Thus the fertility and economic position of two generations have been ascertained. The most important conclusion reached is that rich peasants have much larger families than those who are poorer." Tables present data on: the fertility of peasants' mothers and wives; correlations between fertility and size of farms, with detailed analyses for 16 age cohorts of mothers born between 1855 and 1929; occupations and land holdings of children who have become economically independent; and changes in agricultural structure of the 20 villages since 1787.

Sterility and Other Pathology

2241 Grünfelder, Noach J.

2242 Lanman, Jonathan, Editor.

2243 Wertheimer, H.

[See also Titles 2185, 2220, 2225, 2460]

Fertility Controls

2244 Back, Kurt W., et al.

2245 Bartholomew, G. W.
"All that has been attempted here is briefly to indicate some of the factors relevant to the historical background and medical context of the technique [in Great Britain and the United States] and some of the limits of its present practice."

2246 Bastide, Henri.

2247 Kůčera, M.

Report on statistics gathered since 1953 on abortions carried out in hospitals or reported by doctors outside. Estimates of numbers unreported and of percentages of total pregnancies. Analysis of reported data by age, legitimacy, and medical indications.

2248 Lagroua-Weill-Hallé, Mme.

2249 Lancet.
A note discussing best approaches and methods.

2250 Mahn H., Erna.
Includes note on replies of patients hospitalized for induced abortion at maternity hospitals in Chile, concerning the primary reason for desiring the abortion. Reasons classified as purely economic pressure, convenience, conjugal incompatibility, abandonment. [J.A.M.A. 164(11)]

2251 Niedner, K., and Beuthe, D.
Effect of social and religious views. [C. Tietze]
2252 Pearce, J. D., et al.

2253 Potter, Robert G., Jr.

2254 Rivière, Marc, and Traissac, Robert.

2255 Rossel, G., and Thommen, D.

2256 Roy, Jyotirmoy.

2257 Sanyal, S. N.

Factors affecting fertility. Ibid. 37(4): 268-279. Oct.-Dec., 1957. [Development of the view that the fertility of a group depends on a complex of economic, social and cultural, political and other factors.]


2258 Schellen, A. M. C. M.

Considers in detail the medical and legal problems and procedures, with consideration also of social, economic, psychological, moral, and religious aspects and the history of the practice, mainly in Western Europe and the United States.

2259 Sjöwall, T.

2260 Stycos, J. Mayone, and Back, Kurt.

"This report presents the preliminary findings of a study on attitudes, beliefs and behavior of a group of low-income Jamaican women with respect to family situation and family limitation." The survey of 1368 women aged 14-40 (methods and population studied) and the survey findings (attitude toward family size, knowledge of birth control, attitudes toward birth control, use of birth control, religion) are described in the first 51 pages. There follows a description of the subsequent experimental educational program and its effects.

[See also Titles 2008, 2022, 2090, 2185, 2239, 2427, 2430, 2431, 2433-2435, 2440]

Natural Increase

2262 Germany. Federal Republic. Statistisches Bundesamt. [The natural increase of the population in 1955 and the 1949/51 life table according to marital status.] Die natürliche Bevölkerungsbewegung im Jahre 1955 und Sterbetal 1949/51 nach dem Familienstand. Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Band 173. Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1957. 108 pp. [Part I contains an analytical survey of the course of natural increase since World War II (dealing in detail with marriages, births, deaths, and divorces), accompanied by 29 diagrams and 28 tables in the text, and referring to the relevant parts of the tabular section. Indexes to the main tables indicate the type of information given for each of the Länder. Part II describes the method used in the construction of the life table and compares the mortality data employed for 1949/51 with that of 1924/26.]

Die natürliche Bevölkerungsbewegung im Jahre 1954. Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Band 147. Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1956. 88 pp. [See also Titles 2017, 2138]

G. MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, & THE FAMILY

Marriage and Divorce


2267 Ghurye, G. S. Social change in Maharashtra. Sociological Bulletin (Bombay) 3(1):41-60. March, 1954. "The conditions in respect of marriage, female education and the general attitude towards women as depicted in the literature are studied in this paper...various problems with reference to age at marriage of both the partners and dowry are discussed." [S.A.S.S.A., 1954]

2268 Greenland, Cyril. Unmarried parenthood: ecological aspects. Lancet 272(6960):148-151. [No.3 of Vol. 1, 1957.] Jan. 19, 1957. "...aim is to describe briefly some of the known characteristics of unmarried parenthood and the environmental setting in which illegitimacy may be regarded as a major problem — the geographical factors in illegitimacy, the relative influences of religion, and the ages and civil status of unmarried parents."

2269 Hutchinson, Bertram. Some evidence related to matrimonial selection and immigrant assimilation in Brazil. Population Studies 11(2):149-156. Nov., 1957. Inquiry as to the degree of assimilation of the main ethnic immigrant groups indicated by the extent of intermarriage of immigrants with native born. Analysis of data obtained in a sample study made in São Paulo in 1956 of 2,500 men and women residents in the city who at the time of the interview were aged 20 years or more.


findings of the Morton Commission of 1956. [L.E. 184(5952)]

2272 Majumdar, D. N.
"A study is made of the Khasas of Janusar-Bawar in the Dehra Dun district, U. P., who practise polyandry." [S.A.S.S.A., 1954]

2273 Marchand, Henri.

2274 Pehrson, Robert N.
Chapters include: The network of kinship in Kök må; Marriage and affinity. Statistical data on age at marriage, numbers of marriages by age differential, and numbers of households are presented.

2275 Raivio, Arvi.
Presents and discusses statistics for Finland on legal aspects, place of residence and rates of occurrence by size of place, numbers per county, causes, duration of marriage, number of children.

2276 Sinha, J. N.
"...study is based on a random sample of 1,000 families from Lucknow and Kanpur. The sample is divided along two lines - 1) religion and caste, and 2) income." [S.A. S.S.A., 1954]

2277 Sweden. Socialstyrelsen.

2278 Tenório, Oscar.

Chapters discuss present status and proposed international action. Annex gives table of minimum age of marriage by country.

[See also Titles 2003, 2007, 2022, 2039, 2087, 2232, 2262, 2252]

The Family

2280 Geary, R. C.

2281 Hammons, Helen.
Comments on the eugenic implications of the findings in: Glick, Paul C. American families. See 23:Title 3219.

2282 Hill, Reuben.

2283 Ikeda, Shie.
Research study of family relations in rural communities. Parts 1 and 2. Kenkyû Ronshu [Research Studies] (Gakugei Faculty, Utsunomiya University, Utsunomiya), Nos. 4 and 5, March and Dec., 1955. Pp. 81-100 and 148-165.

[See also Titles 2022, 2026, 2079, 2220, 2224, 2262, 2264, 2272, 2410]

H. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

General

2284 Auerbach, Frank L.
Recent developments in the immigration


Population movements throughout the world have declined considerably as a result of the restrictive policies followed by the countries of immigration, as the United States. [B.A.D. 12(6)]


Notes on statistical table giving data for various years since 1946.


Notes and tabulations on areas of origin and countries of destination, of gross and net migration and re-migration, 1950-1956.


No. 5. Migration to Canada in 1956. Agreement concerning the repatriation of Polish nationals from the U. S. R.

No. 6. Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration: Sixth Session of the Council.


No. 10. Migration to and from Australia in 1956. Migration to and from Israel in 1955 and 1956. Migration to and from Malta in 1955.


Review of changes in immigration policy, the experience in employment since 1947, and prospects, especially with regard to Canada's advantage in world trade.


"This is the fourth of the reports published annually since 1953 by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health on the subject of emigration from the Netherlands and the activities of public and private Dutch
organisations concerned with immigration." [I.L.R. 76(6)]

2299 Rao, G. Raghava.
See 23:Titles 2269 and 4241, and Title 2302, this issue.

2300 Rao, P. K.

2301 Rösch, Georges.

Report of data obtained from patients in the public hospitals of the Seine department in 1938, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, on sex, age, geographic origin, occupational status, length of stay in France. [P.R.T. 12(3)]

2302 Singh, Chanan.
See 23:Titles 2269 and 4241, and Title 2299, this issue.

2303 Stöckle, Otto.

2304 Storey, Merle.
[See also Titles 2014, 2026, 2041, 2050, 2073, 2085, 2101, 2119, 2299, 2307, 2309, 2317, 2321, 2447-2450, 2453, 2533, 2574]

Settlement and Resettlement

2305 Mead, William R.

2306 Sotero Galindo, Rodolfo.
[Results of alien colonization in Mexico; the Mennonite colonization in Chihuahua.] Resultados de la colonización extranjera en México; la colonización menonita en Chihuahua. México, D.F., Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1956. 83 pp.°

[See also Titles 2052, 2291]

Temporary Movements

2307 Davison, R. B.
"...an attempt to present a synthetic view of the incidence of labour migration in one particular region — tropical Africa — together with a brief account of some of the problems which have arisen as a result of it, and the ways in which the governments of the various territories are trying to deal with them. It is based principally upon British experience...." Evaluates official statistics, area by area, and suggests improvements.

2308 García Trevino, Rodrigo.

2309 Gulliver, P. H.
"From the Rungwe district of Tanganyika." [P.A.I.S. 44(13)]

2310 Prothero, R. Mansell.

2311 Stenning, Derrick J.

[See also Titles 2289, 2447]

Refugees

2312 Kornrumpf, Martin.
Refugees in Germany. [M.L.S.A. 29(6)]
INTERNAL MIGRATION 153

2313 Pfister, Bernhard, Editor.

Of the studies listed in 20:Title 1447 those by Arndt, Schmolders, and Reichling (6/I-6/III) and those by Seraphim, Albrecht, Koerber, and Esenwein-Rothe (7/I-7/IV) have been published as well as those by Edging and Spiethoff which were cited in 21: Title 4308 and 22:Title 2298. In addition the following have appeared:


2314 Sweden. Socialstyrelsen.

Articles by James Réssel, Bertil Olsson, Margit Levinson, Tolle Ramstedt, Laszló Hámori. "The present issue...has mainly been devoted to a discussion of the problems associated with the international refugee question and attempts at their solution in Sweden and other countries."

2315 Wagner, Helmut.

[See also Titles 2262, 2291, 2293, 2304, 2446, 2452, 2455, 2539]

I. INTERNAL MIGRATION

General

2316 Chatelain, Abel.

A study of regions of origin and zones of attraction brings out the demographic imbalances created by internal migration in France. [B.A.D. 12(7)]
INTERNAL MIGRATION

2322 Rowntree, John A.
Supplementary to Study No. 5, by Newton and Jeffery, 1951. See 18(2):Title 943.
"This analysis is based on a sample drawn in 1951, relating to the three years 1948-1950, during which every civilian had an identity card, and on making a permanent move, or a change of address involving a change in food retailer, was required to notify the local National Registration/Food Office." This study analyzes the data of a 1/1000 sample (comprising 4,738 persons) of migrants within England and Wales as to sex, age, region, number, interval, and extent of moves.

2323 Zeff, Stephen.
"Summary of thesis — University of Colorado." [P.A.I.S. 44(14)]
[See also Titles 2003, 2014, 2017, 2026, 2079, 2085, 2087, 2091, 2119, 2123, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2362, 2393, 2411, 2517, 2549]

Rural-Urban

2324 Bowring, J. R.
A preliminary study in a series on population with particular emphasis on the rural-urban migration. "Certain characteristics of birth rates, age distribution, and education as well as occupation and income are offered to supplement the discussion on population location." Part 2. See 24:Title 1311. Part 3. See Title 2317, this issue.

2325 Roh, Henri.

2326 Sjolund, E. O.

2327 Winberg, Isak P.
[See also Titles 2131, 2132, 2318, 2408, 2517]

Settlement and Resettlement

2328 Constandse, A. K.
Discusses problems of policy related to the choice of settlers, dimensions and distribution of villages, and planning of social life, for the Northeast polder of land reclaimed from the Ijsselmeer (Zuiderzee) since 1942.

2329 Monteagudo, Pío I., Editor.
[See also Title 2049]

J. CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic Characteristics

2330 Association Internationale de la Sécurité Sociale.

2331 Loeffler, Lothar.
The changing population structure and its effect on age.] Der Wechsel der Bevölkerungsstruktur, ihr Einfluss auf die...


[See also Titles 2002, 2026, 2054, 2059, 2063, 2065, 2072, 2073, 2078, 2079, 2095, 2102, 2135, 2139, 2230, 2324, 2362, 2403, 2493, 2515, 2534, 2536, 2540, 2570]

Biological Characteristics


Psychological Characteristics


Abridgements of 11 papers presented at a two-day symposium at the Association's 1956 meeting in New York City, sponsored jointly by the American Psychiatric Association and the American Public Health Association, and commemorating the centennial of the birth of Emil Kraepelin. Topics include the nature and prevalence of mental disorders in an urban population (Baltimore, Md.) and in a metropolis (New York City).


2339 Malzberg, Benjamin. Statistical data for the study of mental disease among Negroes in New York State, 1939-1941. Albany, 1955. 300 pp., processed. "As a contribution to the study of mental diseases among Negroes, there is appended a large series of tables, derived from all first admissions to all hospitals for mental disease (public and private) in New York State during three fiscal years which ended June 30, 1941. The tables include complete data with respect to age and sex, and the variation of such factors in relation to environment (urban versus rural), migration, place of birth, economic status, and other important characteristics. The tables are complete in similar detail for..." [8 groups of mental disorders]."

ness. Statement of aims and summary and discussion of findings.

[See also Titles 2033, 2460, 2570]

Economic Characteristics


2343 Buffa, E. [The employment of women in Italian agriculture.] L'occupazione femminile nell'agricoltura italiana. Orientamenti Sociali (Rome), April, 1957. Pp. 133-145. The proportion of women employed in the agricultural sector compared to the number of men so employed; their distribution according to different categories: salaried workers, day workers, owners. [B.A.D. 12(6)]

2344 Cimourdain de Oliveira, Camilo, and Duarte Ferreira, José E. [Localization of industries.] Localização das indústrias. Centro de Estudos Económicos, Revista (Lisbon), No. 19, 1957. Pp. 221-270. Contains section analyzing the case of continental Portugal, including data on the distribution of the industrial population.


[See also Titles 2002, 2013, 2014, 2019, 2063, 2088, 2090, 2091, 2102, 2116, 2164, 2165, 2289, 2324, 2322, 2382-2385, 2387, 2388, 2391, 2515, 2526, 2527, 2536, 2551, 2554, 2563, 2566, 2568, 2575]
Characteristics

Social Characteristics


[See also Titles 2038, 2324, 2358, 2515, 2525, 2543, 2544, 2551, 2563, 2566]

Ethnic Characteristics


2358 Guatemala. Ministerio de Educación Pública. [An inquiry into the culture of the ladinos in Guatemala.] Encuesta sobre la cultura de los ladinos en Guatemala. By Richard N. Adams. Seminario de Integración Social Guatemalteca, Publicación núm. 2. Guatemala, 1956. 286 pp. "This is the second volume in a series of publications issued by the Guatemalan Seminar on Social Integration under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.... the author draws a distinction between the indigenous and ladino elements, briefly reviews the various forms of indigenous culture and describes the distribution of the ladino population throughout the country, together with the process known as ladinización, i.e. transculturation from indigenous to neo-Spanish or ladino culture. The second part covers ladino culture...." [I.L.R. 76(5)]


2363 U.S. Department of State. Office of Intelligence Research. The effect of the territorial reorganization of India in 1956 on linguistic homogeneity and concentration. Intelligence Report, No. 7579. Washington, Sept. 17, 1957. 6 pp., processed. Discussion and presentation of tables giving (a) for each state or territory at the time of the 1951 census the total population, the dominant language, and the number of persons reporting the dominant language as mother tongue, and (b) the same data from the 1951 census estimated for the various states according to the new boundaries of 1956.

[See also Titles 2014, 2079, 2085, 2097, 2265, 2269, 2273, 2286, 2289, 2299, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2336, 2339, 2346, 2402, 2404, 2405, 2409, 2412, 2416, 2422, 2423, 2570]
K. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INTERRELATIONS

Demographic Factors and Resources

2364 Brugarola, Martin, S. J.
An analysis of the works and conclusions of specialists in the face of demographic increase and the risks of famine which menace the world. [B.A.D. 12(6)]

2365 Dantwala, M. L.
Critical appraisal of the Census Commissioner's estimates of agricultural output in 1951 and of decennial rates of increase needed to supply increasing population to 1981. [S.A.S.S.A., 1954]

2366 Elahi, M. K.

2367 Jambunathan, M. V.

2368 Meier, Gerald M.
Discussion of: What are the general economic characteristics of poor countries? Why have the poor countries remained poor? What are the general economic requirements for development? Considers definitions of overpopulation and the relation of human to natural resources.

2369 Seneviratne, R. M.
Relationships between nutritional deficiencies and the growth of population are considered in the case of Ceylon and policy recommendations made. [S.A.S.S.A., 1952]

2370 Srinivasan, M.

2371 Wallace, Victor H., Editor.
A group of essays by various authors. Topics discussed include war and the biological struggle for existence; world population and food supply. [Publisher's announcement]

Economic Growth

2372 Bauer, Péter T., and Yamey, B. S.
Part I, Descriptive and analytical, includes chapters: Some problems of economic measurement: labour and its description; Natural resources; Human resources: population, institutions; Human resources: unemployment and underemployment. Part II, Government and economic development.

2373 Bose, A.
An analysis of the demographic aspect of economic growth with particular consideration of "(1) high birth rates, (2) a rapid increase in population and (3) high dependency ratios as measured by the age structure." [S.A.S.S.A., 1955]

2374 Bruton, Henry J.
"The argument of this paper is that for a major, large-scale 'crash program' of development to be effective, it must proceed from appropriate 'initial conditions,' and these initial conditions can hardly be said to prevail in many underdeveloped countries at the present time."

2375 Délégué aux Possibilités de Travail.

Discussion of "several profound differences in the economic and demographic structure of the densely settled countries of Asia and the Middle East and the countries of Europe at the time they began to industrialize..." High agricultural population densities, the importance of small-scale industry, and "socio-structural survivals" are related to the planning of development.


Sections deal with topics: Potential contributions of regional science; Theories in regional science; Empirical analysis in regional science, I: money flows; II: transportation; III: underdeveloped areas; Case studies in regional science. Papers include: Prospects for population growth and their implications for economic development in India, 1956-86 (abstract), by Edgar M. Hoover and Ansley J. Coale.


A collection of 12 papers on economic development with special reference to Italian problems, including a study by Ercole Calcaterra on agriculture as an alternative to industrialization in the economic development of southern Italy, and one by Francesco Vito on population and economic development. [Kyklos 10(3)]

Labor Force Participation


Metzler, William H., and Porter, Ward F.

The second in a series of three publications. See Title 2348, this issue.


General survey of the problem based on data included in a recent international survey made by OEEC.

Porter, Ward F., and Metzler, William H.


"This publication reports the findings of a survey on availability for employment of persons in the open-country population of the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia. Using data collected in July 1954, the report is based on a sample of 2,287 persons 14 years of age and over." Presents statistics on demographic and economic characteristics of the total population and further economic data on the per-
sons available for work and on their family units. See also Title 2382, this issue.

2385 Schiffman, Jacob.  

2386 Tsuru, Shigeto.  

2387 Widstam, Ture, and Geschwind, Henrik.  

One of two investigations (see Title 2318, this issue) of data from the register established in connection with the 1950 Swedish population census, comprising a 3.3 per cent sample of the population of Sweden and providing a continuous registration of a number of demographic factors, such as births, marriages, deaths, internal migration, changes of occupation, and income. Discussion and presentation of tables of numbers of married women economically active cross-classified by age, industry and status, and by income, industry and status, as of Dec. 31, 1954.

[See also Titles 2013, 2091, 2116, 2165, 2345, 2350]

Occupation and Industry

2388 Anderson, C. Arnold.  

Inter-occupational mobility, 1930-1936 and 1940-1945; age patterns of inter-occupational mobility, 1930-1936; education as a factor in inter-occupational mobility; lifetime trends. "Four sets of data are utilized. 1) The 1935/36 Swedish census published a table showing the occupations of the same men in both 1930 and 1936. 2) A similar tabulation from the 1945 census covered the period 1940 to 1945. 3) The fertility section of the 1935/36 census included a comparison of occupations of men at the time of the census with their occupations when they married. 4) Certain data from the 1930 census enable one to examine the effect of schooling upon occupational mobility. These four sets of data enable us to compose an illuminating picture of mobility for one generation of Swedish men."

2389 Binswanger, Eduard.  

2390 Bressler, R. G., Jr.  

Reviews trends in supply and utilization since 1924 and as projected to 1975. "The real purpose of this paper, then, is to give a true perspective of the production job ahead for agriculture and the critical importance of technical improvements.... Basically, the maladjustment in American agriculture is one of the allocation of resources — between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors as well as among alternative enterprises within agriculture."

2391 Fourastié, Jean.  

Description of purpose and scope of a forthcoming statistical compilation of this title, containing census information on 15 countries, with summary data for 30 countries. Prepared by the I.N.E.D. in collaboration with the Commissariat Général du Plan and with the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

2392 Hassinger, Edward W.  

2393 Phibblad, C. T., and Gregory, C. L. 
Occupation and patterns of migration. 

A study of "reports on the residence and occupation in 1950-1952 of 1,553 males and 1,862 females who completed their high school education in 116 Missouri small communities about ten years earlier, 1939-1940." Data on occupation for males and for females separately cross-classified by former place of residence graded as to size, by range of migration, and by destination.

2394 Shastri, C. P.
Labor utilization in Indian farming.

"In the present paper an attempt has been made to throw light on some systems of employment of labor, the amount of wages paid to permanent and casual labor, the intensity of labor use per acre, labor productivity, the extent of the unutilized labor force, and the extent of casual labor employed in farming."

2395 Tang, Anthony M.

An examination of the findings for this decade in comparison with the recent area studies of the period 1850-1950 undertaken at Vanderbilt University (see 24:Title 1408). Headings: Development pattern and farm income; Factor adjustments; Effects of industrial-urban development upon commercial and part-time farms (the commercial sector; the part-time sector).

[See also Titles 2013, 2129, 2169, 2240, 2327, 2350, 2376, 2382, 2384, 2385, 2405]

Economic Dependency

2396 Cohen, Wilbur J.

"...from the depression through 1956... analyzes the social, economic, and financial factors involved in the...Social Security program and points out the issues that will underlie continuing debate on its modification. By a former official of the Social Security Administration." [Publisher's announcement]

2397 Donahue, Wilma, and Tibbitts, Clark, Editors.

Report of the eighth University of Michigan Conference on Aging, held in the summer of 1955 and entitled "Aging — applying today's knowledge today."

Partial contents:
Sheldon, Henry D. Future trends in our older population.
Rucker, Allen W. The coming economic challenge of longevity.
Steiner, Peter O. Income and employment: basic facts.
Wolfbein, Seymour L. Employment outlooks for older workers.
Burgess, Ernest W. The older generation and the family.
Donahue, Wilma. Emerging principles and concepts; a summary.

2398 Petrilli, G.

2399 Round Table [London].

Comparison of current and proposed plans in the United Kingdom with those abroad.

2400 Tibbitts, Clark.

Discusses numbers, trends, changes in way of life, new roles, family relationships, and the sources of economic support.

[See also Titles 2332, 2373]

Other Economic Variables

2401 Breen, Leonard Z.

[See also Title 2166]
L. OTHER INTERRELATIONS

Demographic and Social Factors

2402 Blalock, H. M., Jr.
"The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationships between various indices of discrimination and rate of non-white increase and per cent non-white in a random sample of 150 Southern counties. The present study is a follow-up to a previous study of non-Southern Standard Metropolitan Areas (S.M.A.'s) in which some of the same variables were interrelated but with different conclusions."

2403 Cowgill, Donald O.
Report of observations from a study of the percentage of population aged 65 and over in central areas and entire cities for 39 cities with data available by census tracts in 1940 and 1950.

2404 Grodzins, Morton.
Discussion with charts showing growth of population (white, nonwhite, and total) in the central city of the 14 largest metropolitan areas in the U.S. between 1940 and 1950 and proportion of nonwhites in central city and suburbs of the same metropolitan areas, 1940 and 1950.

2405 Ianni, Francis A. J.
Report of a study of data from Norris-town, Pa., city directories on the number and percentage of Italian-American households, 1930-1950, identified by surnames, and the major occupation groups of Italian-American males in census years, 1900-1950.

2406 International Institute of Differing Civilizations [INCIDI].
Contains general reports and 25 communications on the middle classes in various African, Asian, and American countries, describing for each the numbers, occupations, and social, economic, and political roles. [B.I.R.E.S. 23(8)]

2407 International Institute of Differing Civilizations [INCIDI].
Texts of 29 regional reports on countries in Africa, America (Central and South), and Asia (the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Far East).

2408 Perez, Gustavo.
Analysis of data on the village, Bossut, to test a hypothesis that depopulation corresponds to a marked endogamy in geographical isolates. Description of population structure, occupational activities, migration currents. Cross-classification of married couples resident in Bossut by place of birth of partners and distribution of immigrant and native couples on scale measuring degree of consanguinity 1874-1934.

2409 Pettigrew, Thomas F.
"The basic hypothesis of this study is that the current school desegregation process in the border-states is partly a function of a number of demographic variables. Three specific hypotheses involving urbanism, Negro ratio, and economic prosperity in Missouri and Kentucky are tested." The study employed two sources of data: Southern School News and the 1952 County and city data book of the Census Bureau.

2410 Sociological Bulletin (Bombay).
Contents:
Acharya, H. Symposium on caste and joint family — in an immigrant artisan com-
OTHER INTERRELATIONS


Contents:
Textor, R.B. Bangkok: the northeastern samlor driver in Bangkok.
Prabhu, P. N. Bombay: a study on the social effects of urbanization.
Deshmukh, M. B. Delhi: a study of floating migration.
Institute of Economic and Social Research. Djakarta: a study of urbanization.

[See also Titles 2027, 2039, 2102, 2109, 2220, 2268, 2269, 2277, 2301, 2319, 2333, 2376, 2388, 2392, 2422]

Demographic and Political Factors

2412 Bacote, Clarence A.

2413 Davis, Kingsley.
Survey of problems of pressure and related policy in underdeveloped areas, with particular illustration from the Middle East, and their relevance to the United States' foreign aid program.

"...the present study [by the Fondation des Sciences Politiques]...offers...information, including an abundance of maps and charts, and an impressive sampling of various methods of investigation...." Chapters by François Goguel and Mattei Dogan "of

fer an analysis of the results [of the election to the National Assembly] concerning the geographical distribution of the votes...." [A.P.S.R. 51(3)]

2415 Eldersveld, Samuel J., et al.
Chapter 2, Economic, cultural and demographic factors relating to affiliation, discusses the demographic characteristics of age and sex.

2416 Fenton, John H., and Vines, Kenneth N.
Presents statistics comparing numbers of registered Negro voters in 1956 by parishes with estimated percentage of Negroes 21 and over in the whole population of each parish; also analysed by parishes grouped according to religio-cultural type, percentage of tenancy, and percentage of urbanism. Discussion of behavioral differences shown.

2417 Fenton, John H.
"Dr. Fenton bases his analyses and conclusions upon a variety of data: population settlement and migration patterns, geographic income differentials, secular voting trends, the effects of industrialization, urbanization and unionization on ideological inertias. The bulk of Dr. Fenton's materials consists, however, of personal interviews with over one hundred political, farm, labor and business leaders in the Border State area." [Publisher's announcement.] Maps, tables, charts.

"The major portion of the volume is devoted to an analysis of the social and political correlates of voting behavior in the 1953 election. Because of the manner in which German election statistics are collected, the actual vote could be analyzed in terms of size of city, age and sex. On the basis of two series of national sample surveys completed by German public opinion
research organizations...the authors were able to investigate religion, refugee status, occupation, education as well as give special consideration to the non-voter. [P.O. Q. 21(3)]

Papers include analyses of Negro voting behavior in each southern state, in the Far West, in Louisville, Ky., and in the U. S. A. as a whole. Also analyses of historical background and prospects.

2420 Korns, William A.
Contents: Dimensions of world population growth; Foreign aid in heavily populated areas; Outlook for controlling population growth; Political implications of population problem. [P.A.I.S. 43(46)]

2421 Price, Hugh D.
Comparison of the percentage of the Negro population that was registered to vote in 1944 and in 1956. Analysis of reasons for regional variations. Notes on Negro voting behavior. [A.P.S.R. 51(3)]

2422 Vallee, Frank G., et al.
"We have attempted to define certain concepts, such as ethnicity and assimilation, so that these could be used in sociological analysis. In the application of these concepts we have examined only one area of the social system - the political structure - but even this exercise has suggested a number of concrete research problems which should be undertaken in order to fill gaps in our present knowledge of the relevance of ethnicity to social organization."

[See also Titles 2263, 2316, 2448]

Demographic and Other Factors

2423 Beale, Calvin L.
"It is the object of this discussion to describe the nature, location, and status of such Indian-white-Negro groups in Eastern States and to indicate the potential interest they hold for the field of human genetics." Table gives: Estimated population of reputed Indian-white-Negro racial isolates of the Eastern United States, by state and county, 1950, noting the racial designations appearing in the census schedules.

2424 Dunn, Halbert L.
Population growth factors are discussed as the basic framework of the problems of public health.

[See also Titles 2234, 2460]

M. POLICIES

General Population Policy

2425 Eugenics Society.
Texts of speeches and discussion at a debate held at a Members' meeting, Oct. 9, 1957.

[See also Titles 2005, 2012, 2019, 2022, 2075, 2095, 2457]

Measures Affecting Fertility

2426 American Medical Association.
The fourth in a series of articles "dealing with the necessity for and proper format of certain medicolegal forms."

2427 Bratholm, Anders.
2428 China. People's Republic. CPPCC
Contents:
Li Teh-chuan [Minister of Public Health].
Birth control and planned families.
Li Chien-sheng. Do not perform artificial abortion unless absolutely necessary.
Shao Li-tzu. Planned parenthood.
Tseng Cheng-wu. One way of easing over-crowding in urban cities.
[Policy questions discussed include the intensification of birth control propaganda, raising the legal age of marriage, revision of regulations for abortion and sterilization.]

2429 Derbroeck, G.
The legal basis of family allowances and the necessity of a reform to promote a new population policy; modes and finances of such a reform. [B.A.D. 12(6)]

2430 Geiser, Max.

2431 Gynécologie Pratique.

2432 Harmsen, Hans.

2433 Harmsen, Hans, Editor.

2434 Lagroua-Weill-Hallé, Marie.

2435 Lahiri, K.

2436 Markov, M.A.

2437 Nordisk Kontakt.

2438 Review of the River Plate.
Texts and discussion of two decrees of the Argentine Government, dated July 11, 1957, establishing family allowances in industrial establishments and commercial firms in Argentina retroactive to January 1, 1957.

2439 Sutter, Jean.
For citation to Part II see 24:Title 1483.

2440 Wadia, Avabai B.
Notes on the problem in general and the
program of the Government Programmes and Research Committee.

[See also Titles 2008, 2066, 2134, 2136, 2244-2246, 2248, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2266, 2279]

Policy on Internal Redistribution

2441 Brookes, Edgar H., and Hurwitz, N.

2442 Robertson, Hector M.

2443 Sykora, J.

2444 Australia. High Commissioner's Office.

2445 Burma. Laws, Statutes, etc.

2446 Ginsburgs, G.

The attitudes of the Soviet Union with regard to emigrants between 1917 and 1939 and between 1939 and 1956. Internal legislation. Measures directed against the Russian emigre movement. Agreements between the U. S. R. and different countries on the repatriation of its prisoners, deportees and displaced persons. Relations with international organizations concerned.

2447 Hampel, Gustav.

The greater part of this study (372 pp.) consists of an appendix (A) on the existing legislation and regulations concerning the immigration of workers in each of the countries. Chapter one presents a synopsis and a critical evaluation of these legal regulations. Appendix B is a list of the bilateral and multilateral agreements between the countries with respect to the movements of workers. Chapter two considers the experiences with these agreements and the possibilities for the coordination of the existing legislation. Appendix C is a list of sources and bibliography.

2448 Hinton, Harold C.

Discusses: Colonization as a conveyor of political and cultural influence; Historic expansion of the Chinese people; The growth of China's population; Chinese Communist population policy; Probable rationale of Chinese Communist colonization; Colonization of China's borderlands; Colonization outside China's frontiers; Possible future trends.

2449 Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Council.

2450 International Catholic Migration Commission.

Chapters: The notion of family migration and its modalities; Advantages and disadvantages of family migration; Practical experience in family migration of various na-
2457 Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland.
For citation of the Commission's report, see 22:Title 3388.

2458 Warren, George L.
[See also Titles 2284, 2285, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2298, 2308, 2314]

Policy on Quality

2459 Brown, J. Douglas, and Harbison, Frederick.
Chapters include:
Brown, J. Douglas. Considerations in the determination of an American policy.
Harbison, Frederick. The development of human resources in the newly industrializing countries.

2460 Dominicus van den Bussche, H. K.
"The author shows that the intelligence distribution of the general population appears to be regulated and stabilized by what he calls an 'inbuilt' mechanism, thus compensating very efficiently for disturbances in the reproduction-rate equilibrium. It is argued that a sterilization of mental defectives would effect only a very small decrease in the occurrence of the various degrees of feeble-mindedness. All analyses and computations in this article are based on the I. Q." [B.A. 31(4)]

N. METHODS OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

2461 Caranti, Elio.
[On an approximate method for determining the median number of children per mar-

Tables show results obtained using different methods.

Ginzberg, Eli.


Grenander, Ulf.

Part I. Measuring mortality parameters ["...some of the usual methods of estimating Makeham mortality...discussed...expressions for the asymptotic distributions of these estimates"].

Part II. Non-parametric estimation of the mortality structure["...deals with mortality measurements when we do not assume a priori any particular analytic form for the mortality intensity"]; Use of a priori information concerning the mortality [some tentative procedures to obtain more estimates]; Numerical studies ["...study numerically the efficiency of various methods of estimation"]; Summary; References.

Gurevich, S. M.

Henrysson, Sten.

Hursky, J.

López, Alvaro.

"This article indicates the mathematical procedures required for the adjustment of age distributions of the population from censuses taken on any day of the year, to obtain the age distribution for the first of January of the same year. This adjustment, as well as its reverse process, is useful in the construction of life tables and in critical analyses of census data."

Nieto de Alba, U.

Submits "a biometrical pattern appearing in many actuarial applications and consisting in a consideration of N elements subject, in due course, to a stochastic diminution... In the third part some actuarial interpretations are given both of the marginal process and multinomial one."

Tavener, L. E.

[See also Titles 2007, 2014, 2016-2018, 2020, 2051, 2095, 2129, 2130, 2169, 2183, 2221, 2224, 2235, 2253, 2260, 2262, 2281, 2488, 2510]

O. ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION

Registration of Vital Statistics

Bravo, M. A., et al.

Broderick, J. B.
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION


The population registration in the Netherlands Antilles. Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1957.


Chapters include: Work accomplished in the period 1952-1955 (courses in biostatistics and other training activities; seminars; specific projects; advisory services for statistical agencies).

Appendix: Books, articles, papers, etc., translated and/or reproduced as part of the programme of activities of the Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics.

[See also Titles 2002, 2014, 2036, 2039, 2043, 2051, 2077, 2217, 2219, 2488, 2522]

Population Censuses and Registers


Sections:
National census activity in the decade 1955-1964; international activities related to the 1960 census programme. Annex I, New series of national censuses, 1955-64. 1960 world census programme (population and agriculture) international meet-
ings connected with the programme 1954-1957.

Basic reference and training materials on population censuses issued by the United Nations.

This paper is one of a series of studies on population census methods. Chapters discuss: Importance of the enumeration; Conventional enumeration; Non-conventional enumeration. Table: Method of enumeration and type of basic questionnaire used in the population censuses of selected countries, 1945-1954. See also 22:Title 1378, 24:Title 1541, and Title 2486, this issue.

"This paper has been specially prepared to serve as a general basis for discussion at the third session of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing of the Conference of European Statisticians to be held in Geneva, 9-13 December 1957. It is planned to expand its scope considerably at a later stage by including detailed material pertaining to other regions and by taking into account the views of the Working Group and of other regional bodies." Chapters discuss: Uses of census statistics on households; Household and related census concepts; Details of census collection and treatment of household data; International recommendations relating to households. Annexes: Household definitions used in population censuses of selected European countries, 1945-54; International recommendations relating to households prior to the 1950 series of censuses.

"The present study has been prepared in response to the growing interest in the subject as evidenced by comments of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the Conference of European Statisticians and various other regional groups. The paper incorporates recent information and comments and as such constitutes a revised and extended version of the preliminary study entitled "Population Census Programme - 1945-54 Experience - Applications of Statistical Sampling (Document ST/STAT/P/L.14)." Chapters discuss: Applications of sampling methods in population censuses; The use of sample survey when census is not feasible; Censuses as a basis for subsequent sample enquiries.

2487 U.S. Bureau of the Census.
See also Titles 2002, 2026, 2095, 2150, 2228, 2318, 2473, 2488, 2515, 2563, 2570-2572

Other Data Collecting and Processing

2488 Ezhov, A. I.
"This is a translation of a description of Soviet statistics prepared by the Central Statistical Office of the U.S. S. R. It covers systematically the organisation of statistical work and training of statisticians in the Soviet Union, demographic and labour statistics, statistics of investment and materials procurement, statistics of production, trade statistics, national accounts, family living studies, cultural and educational statistics, and health statistics. A final chapter provides brief descriptions of statistical records and the principal census and sample surveys. Many of the series described in this volume have been published in the last two years in the yearbooks 'National Economy of the U.S. S. R.' Other series (e.g. statistics of man-hours worked, statistics of hourly wages), which are described in detail, have not yet been published." [I.L.R. 76(5)]
French, German, and English editions have been published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.

2489 Kufs', M.

Draft list of basic statistics for econom-

Chapters include: Population; Labour. Annex I: Draft list of primary statistics for economic and social development.


Headings include: Scope and objectives; Assessment of persons for income tax as a source of income data; Population censuses as a source of income data; Income statistics derived from sample surveys. Appendix I: Specimens of country tables showing income-size distributions cross-classified by socio-economic characteristics. Appendix II: Bibliography.

[See also Titles 2150, 2307, 2381, 2473]

P. PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

2492 Caribbean Commission.


See also 24:Title 1006.

2493 Gerontological Society, Inc.

Program of the tenth annual scientific meeting of...and abstracts of papers to be presented, Cleveland, Ohio, October 31-November 2, 1957. Journal of Gerontology 12(4):422-443. Autumn, 1957.

Papers include: Webber, I. L. Variations in marital status of the older population of the United States according to residence and region.

2494 Inter American Statistical Institute.


[See also Titles 2017, 2018, 2124, 2232, 2242, 2264, 2377, 2410, 2449, 2450, 2472-2474, 2476, 2460, 2481, 2487]
BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Key to current official statistics, India. New Delhi, Govt. Press, 1957. 23 pp.

Sections on sociology and on geography contain references of demographic interest.

2503. Keppenne, M. Gh. 
"...a catalog of almost three hundred titles currently issued in periodical or other serial form in 1954 by the ministries proper of Belgium." [A.P.S.R. 51(3)]

2504. MacEachern, John. 
Index to authors and index to subjects, Volumes 1 through 25: 1929-1957. Ibid.: 297-336.

2505. Poland. Polska Akademia Nauk, Ośrodek Bibliografii i Dokumentacji Naukowej. 
"Abstracts on geography from books, periodical articles, and book reviews published in Poland since 1953, giving titles also in English, issued by the Bibliography and Documentation Center, Polish Academy of Sciences." [E.E.A.L. 6(8)]

Social science bibliography, India. No. 3, 1954. Calcutta, 1956. [vi], 86 pp. [Includes list of 96 periodicals.]
For citation to No. 2, see 22:Title 3479.


"This is the third issue (1957) of the series of bi-monthly indices of the titles appearing in the... This issue includes the titles in the publications during the two months of May and June, 1957." Subject headings include: Population — population; birth control; Social — marriage; family; morals; Home affairs — migration; Labor — employment. In the first and second issues (1957) there was also the heading: Population — census.


2510. Université de Paris. Faculté de Médecine. 

[See also Titles 2006, 2013, 2027-2029, 2031, 2033, 2447, 2474, 2491, 2518, 2529]

R. NEW PERIODICALS

2511. International Institute of Social History. 
Before 1956 issued as Bulletin of the....

2512. Universidad de Puerto Rico. 
[See also Titles 2505, 2546]
NORTH AMERICA

Canada


In addition to the parts cited in 24: Title 1566 the following have been issued: Agriculture. Bulletins 2-1-. [Bulletin 2-10 has been issued.]

Characteristics by census tracts. Bulletins 4-1-. [Bulletin 4-15, Victoria, was issued Dec. 6, 1957.]

Costa Rica


Jamaica


"This survey was commenced in 1953 during the assignment to this department of Mr. J. R. Goodman, United Nations statistical consultant, and was designed to take the place of a decennial census, following the census of 1943.... The results of this survey will be...the main body of information of its kind available between the census of 1943 and the proposed census of 1960...."

Administrative report has sections: History of census taking in Jamaica and in the British Caribbean; Background of the survey; The questionnaire; Sample design and methods; Preparatory field work — checking of boundaries and polling divisions; Field organisation and enumeration; The dependencies; Processing of the data; Labour and cost. Tabular sections (83 tables in all): Distribution, growth and movement of population; Age distribution of the population; Conjugal condition and fertility; Region of origin; Literacy, education and religion; Labour force, employment and wages; Housing and households; Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Island. Maps and diagrams include (Fig. 3) age pyramids of 1943 and 1953 superimposed.

Panama


United States


"This report presents statistics on the farm-nonfarm residence in 1950 and 1949 of persons 1 year old and over living in continental United States at the time of the 1950 Census who were living in a different house at the end of the year from the one they had lived in at the beginning of the year."


2519 Massachusetts. Secretary of the Commonwealth. The decennial census, 1955; population and legal voters of Massachusetts. Compiled by Edward J. Cronin, Secretary of the

2520 New York. State Department of Commerce.
Textual, tabular, and cartographic summary of special censuses in 21 cities, 191 towns, and 213 villages conducted in April, 1957. Notes on the comparative growth of metropolitan areas.


Vital Statistics — Special Reports. Vol. 45. Selected studies. Washington, 1956-. Nos. 1-12. See 24: Title 1573. No. 13. Evaluation of obstetric and related data recorded on vital records and hospital records: District of Columbia, 1952. By Ella Oppenheimer et al. A study conducted by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Department of Public Health, District of Columbia. Nov. 20, 1957. Pp. 355-416. ["The principal objectives of this study were to ascertain the reliability of information collected on the medical supplements to the birth and stillbirth certificates as compared with the corresponding hospital clinical records, to obtain a descriptive analysis of the obstetric experience in the community as a whole, and to discover significant relationships, if any, between the various medical items and the course and outcome of pregnancy."]


2525 U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Current Population Reports. Series P-20. Population characteristics. Washington, 1947-. Nos. 1-76. See 23: Title 4471. No. 77. Educational attainment: March 1957. Dec. 27, 1957. 12 pp. No. 78. School enrollment reaches 41.2 million. Dec. 30, 1957. 2 pp. No. 79. Religion reported by the civilian population of the United States: March 1957. Feb. 2, 1958. 8 pp. ["In the survey, the answers to the question 'What is your religion?' were obtained on a voluntary basis. This survey was the first in which the Bureau asked a nation-wide sample of persons a question on their religion, although the Bureau had obtained membership data from religious organizations in several Census of Religious Bodies. The question did not relate to church membership, attendance at church services or gatherings, or religious belief. The results are not directly comparable with the reports on membership issued by religious organizations. In replying to the question as asked, many persons, in addition to those who maintain formal affiliation with a religious organization, associated themselves with such a group and reported its name."]

2526 U. S. Bureau of the Census.

2527 U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Current Population Reports. Series P-57. Labor force. The monthly report on the labor force.... Washington, 1947-. No. 187, for January 1958, was issued in February 1958. 16, 3 pp. [See also Title 2026]
SOUTH AMERICA

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See Title 2228.

Chile

Ecuador
See Title 2063.

Venezuela


EUROPE

Bulgaria


[See also Title 2086]

Denmark


[See also Title 2138]

Finland


[See also Title 2275]

France

2536 France. Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. [The population of Toulouse according to the census of 1954 by districts, sectors, cantons, and total.] La population de Toulouse d'après le recensement de 1954 par
districts, secteurs, cantons et ensemble. By M. Vidal. Toulouse, 1956-.

Part I. [Civil status, occupational activity, households, dwellings.] Etat civil, activité professionnelle, ménages, habitat.

2537 France. Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.


The first half of the successor volume to the work cited in 20(3):Title 1323. Text analyzes national data. Tables give analysis by departments.

Germany. Federal Republic


Introduction gives definitions of legal residence and expellees. Tables show population totals by sex, with numbers and percent of expellees among them, for each of the Länder, for the Kreise and cities outside Kreise in each of the Länder and for West Berlin. Figures for the Saar are estimates of September 30, 1956. See also Title 2150, this issue.


[See also Titles 2120, 2150, 2262]

Ireland

2542 Ireland. Central Statistics Office.


Italy

2543 Italy. Istituto Centrale di Statistica.


Norway

2544 Norway. Statistisk Sentralbyrå.


Poland

2545 Poland. Główny Urzad Statystyczny.

[Statistical yearbook, 1957.] Rocznik statystyczny 1957. Warszaw, 1957. XXXVI, 532 pp. and 14 pp. of colored plates and
folding map.
Population estimates and vital statistics for 1956. New tables include projections by age and sex of total population and of economically active population to 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975; also further data on economic characteristics, geographical distribution, internal and international migration.

Romania

This first number contains a table: Vital statistics of the urban and rural population, by regions in 1955-1957, which gives rates, by year, quarter, and recent months, for live births, deaths, natural increase, marriages, stillbirths, and infant mortality.

[See also Title 2081]

Sweden

Tables 1-63 deal with population data for the city itself, Tables 251-263 with population data for the regional planning area (including suburbs), and Tables 264-295 with Scandinavian tables, giving comparable data for Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Gothenburg.

Tables 9-14 deal with demographic statistics (demographic characteristics, fertility, mortality).

[See also Title 2387]

Switzerland

Contains new tables on the resident population of cities and suburbs, giving data on internal migration and urban concentration as of 1950. Life tables up to 1948/53.

United Kingdom

"This is the first volume of a new series of London statistics relating to the administrative county and covering the years 1945-54, but also giving wherever possible comparable figures for 1938. One hundred and eighty-two tables provide information on London's population, health, elections, welfare, education and many other features." [L.E. 185(5956)]

Yugoslavia


For citation to the volume for the city of Leningrad see 24:Title 1590.


For citation to the volume for the city of Leningrad see 24:Title 1590.


[See also Title 2479]

ASIA

Ceylon

2563 Ceylon. Department of Census and Statistics. Census of Ceylon, 1953. Colombo, Government Press, 1957-. Vol. 1. General report by H. E. Peries. 1957. viii, 216 pp. [Chapters: The taking of the census; The growth of the Island's population and some of its economic consequences; Rate of growth; Literacy, race and religion; Distribution of the population. Appendices: Census ordinance and rules relating to the population census made under the census ordinance; Census schedules and instructions. Statistical tables: Growth of the population; Age; Conjugal condition; Race; Literacy; Religion; The estate population.]

India


[See also Titles 2054, 2475]
Iraq

See Title 2477.

Japan


Malaya


Philippines

See Title 2077.

AFRICA

French Equatorial Africa


French West Africa


Portuguese Guinea

See Title 2056.

Sudan

2572 Sudan. Ministry for Social Affairs. Population Census Office. First population census of Sudan 1955/56. Supplement to interim reports. Khartoum, 1956. 38 pp. With duplicate title in Arabic. Parts: Background and method; information relevant to interim report tables; definitions and rules. Appendices: Census areas and parliamentary constituencies; Census dates (by area); Towns enumerated fully and separately; List of questions on the questionnaire form; Size of census areas (in square kilometers). Of the interim reports, of which there are to be eight, each containing the standard tables (see 24: Title 1598) for a group of census areas, the first six reports have now been issued.
OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Population section gives preliminary results of the non-African census of February 20, 1957. Tables: distribution of population by districts; population of townships and selected other areas; race, sex, and age distribution of non-African population 1952 census. Section on migration gives annual data for 1956 on permanent and temporary migration into and out of the Territory, analyzed by route, destination, occupation and race of migrants, type of migration.

Uganda

Presents the results of the annual enumeration, which "is restricted to enterprises with five or more employees, excluding all peasant agriculture." Gives estimates of the excluded numbers of domestic servants and workers in peasant agriculture. Sections on geographical distribution and on labor migration.

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Vol. V. Western Australia. Part IV. Cross-classifications of the characteristics of dwellings and of householders. 1956. 64 pp.
See also 24: Title 1602.

French Oceania
See Title 2139.

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This table presents female reproduction rates and some intrinsic vital rates for dates since about 1930. Except for those marked by a small circle, the vital rates have been approximated for this table by a short method described in "The Calculation of Approximate Intrinsic Rates," Population Index 21(2):94-97, April, 1955. The reproduction rates used in the approximations are those shown in the table. The life tables used in the approximations are necessarily those on which the net reproduction rates were based and are identified by date in the table. The dates in the first column are those of the fertility data on which the reproduction rates were based. Most of the reproduction rates and life-table values were taken from publications or records of the United Nations Statistical Office; exceptions are noted.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gross</td>
<td>Net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt /14†</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1927-37</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius /15</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oceania</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia /4c</td>
<td>1932-34</td>
<td>1932-34</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1946-50</td>
<td>1946-48</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1946-48</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>1946-48</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1946-48</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand /4c</td>
<td>1936-40</td>
<td>1934-38</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1941-45</td>
<td>1934-38</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1946-49</td>
<td>1934-38</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
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<td>1955</td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1950-52</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOOTNOTES TO TABLE

* Provisional.
† Approximate: in most cases implies estimated number of births, or estimated distribution of births by age of mother.
* Computed by exact methods at Office of Population Research or (U.S., Continental only) U.S. Bureau of the Census. In the case of France, intrinsic rates of natural increase were supplied by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques.

a/ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.
b/ Rates adjusted for underregistration of births.
c/ Reproduction rates are the arithmetic means of the year-by-year rates given in source.
d/ Female population estimated for June 30, 1956 (women from 13 to 49 years of age); births occurring since the 1950 census registered in 1956 (94.1 per cent of total registered in 1956); life table of that year. Unadjusted.
e/ Adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 or underregistration of births. 1935-40: fertility data, unlike those for other dates, derive from census results, impairing comparability. 1940 through 1945: unrevise, revised reproduction but not intrinsic rates available from source cited for later years; the revisions are hardly negligible in case of "Nonwhites." 1946 through 1955: reproduction rates are from newly revised series.
f/ Territory as of date.
g/ Territory of 1937.
h/ Birth rates include delayed registrations.
i/ Net rates for 1949 to 1952 based on average Slovenian mortality 1931-33 and of Austria 1906-10. 1953 and 1954 rates are estimated. 1930-32 rates computed at Office of Population Research.
j/ Jewish population only.
k/ Intrinsic birth and death rates apply to total male and female population. Births adjusted for underregistration.
m/ Excluding dependencies. 1952 gross and net rates computed from census data. 1955 gross and net rates computed from actual registration data.

5/ Gravida rates.
7/ Rates adjusted for underregistration of births.
registration of births by age of mother.

Sources
1/ Unless otherwise noted: (1) intrinsic rates were computed by an abbreviated method from the reproduction rates shown and the life tables indicated; (2) reproduction rates taken from United Nations Statistical Office. Demographic Yearbook, 1954, or direct communication of recent data from the United Nations Statistical Office; (3) life-table values used in computing intrinsic rates taken from Demographic Yearbooks, 1948, 1953, or 1954; or from: League of Nations. Statistical Yearbook, 1942/44.
4/ Computed at the Office of Population Research by the exact methods of Lotka.
5/ Gross and net reproduction rates and intrinsic rates of natural increase supplied by: France. Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. Intrinsic birth and death rates calculated at the Office of Population Research using the approximate method and interpolated values of $e_0$ and $m_0$ from official life tables.
INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

CHILE

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

FRANCE

ENGLAND & WALES

UNITED STATES

NETHERLANDS

SWEDEN