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COMMITTEE OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE SOVIET BLOC

Note by the Secretary

The attached document is the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Demographic Trends in Soviet Bloc countries which has been prepared in accordance with the mandate received from the Committee of Economic Advisers(1).

2.   The Group met during the first week of July and the Secretariat prepared a draft report on the basis of material presented by its members and the discussions held during the meeting.   This draft was submitted to the experts who sent their comments to the Secretariat.   The present report takes account of suggestions made by the French, German, United Kingdom and United States experts.

3.   The report is divided in two parts:

- the first part consists of an introductory note on how the Group accomplished its main function and how further work might be undertaken on:

  (a)   the labour situation in the Soviet Bloc;

  (b)   population trends and the labour situation in Communist China;

  (c)   comparison with developments in the West.

- the second part is the main report of the Ad Hoc Group on: "The demographic situation in the USSR and the European satellite countries up till 1980".

(Signed) A. TANSEVER

OTAN/NATO,
Paris, XVIe.

(1)   AC/127-WP/120(Revised)

COMMITTEE OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE SOVIET BLOC

Report by the Ad Hoc Group on demographic
trends in the Soviet Bloc

PART I

Introductory Note

On 25th April, 1963, the Committee of Economic Advisers
agreed to reconvene the Ad Hoc Group on Demographic Trends in the
Soviet Bloc (AC/127-R/110).   The Group met on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and
5th July, 1963, at NATO Permanent Headquarters, Paris, XVIe, to
fulfil their mandate set out in AC/127-WP/120(Revised).   It
consisted of the following members:-

Belgium:	Mr. A. Conruyt
Denmark:	Mr. P.O.F. Neilsen
France:	Mr. J.N. Biraben
	Mr. R. Pressat
Germany:	Mr. H. Klocke
	Mr. J.L.W. Mertens
Turkey:	Mr. U. Somuncu
United Kingdom:	Mr. T.J. Durkin
United States:	Mr. J.W. Brackett

Mr. S. Obolensky assisted as Observer for SHAPE[1].

Main Function of the Group

2.   The main function of the Group was to bring up to date
Part I of the Group's report of 4th January, 1961 (AC/127-D/59),
to carry out a similar study on population trends in each of the
European satellite countries and to complete the study with a
summary analysis on a comparable basis of population trends in
NATO countries in particular, and in the West in general.   In
accomplishing this function, the Group agreed to submit the
attached report to the Committee of Economic Advisers.

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(1)   A list of the experts with full addresses is attached at
      Annex B.

Possible future work of the Group

(a) The labour situation in the Soviet Bloc

3.   The Group was also instructed to assess the time required at a later stage to bring up to date Part II of the report of 4th January, 1961, by extending this study to the satellite countries and by including some comparable data for NATO countries in particular, and the West in general.   It was estimated that this work could be carried out in four days if the meeting were carefully prepared and its date known well in advance.   In this connection the Group recommended that:

(a)   the possible reconvening of the Group be decided at least six months in advance;

(b)   the basic national documents be transmitted to its members two months prior to the meeting;

(c)   an outline of the Report expected be circulated well in advance of the meeting;

(d)   some division of work between the members of the Group be attempted in order to permit concentration on particular aspects of the problems.   Certain preliminary understandings to this effect were reached during the meeting.

4.   Taking into account work in preparation in national services which could be useful for the establishing of a report on the labour situation in the Soviet Bloc, the Group agreed that a suitable time for their possible reconvening might be March 1964.

(b) Population trends and the labour situation in Communist China

5.   In accordance with its Terms of Reference the Group further examined to what extent information was available for a study of the population trends and the labour situation in Communist China.   The United States Representative indicated that the Bureau of the Census was planning to undertake a re-evaluation of population statistics and general demographic conditions in Communist China.   The Group stressed the importance of international co-operation in this field and expressed the wish that experts from other countries would contribute to the elaboration of this programme and that the United States study would take into account, to the extent possible, their opinions and advice.   The Group considered it desirable that the results of the United States study be made available to its members as soon as possible, even if this involved transmitting preliminary results before definite conclusions were drawn.   A meeting with the aim of establishing an agreed report on demographic problems in Communist China could usefully be held some six months after the conclusion of the study in question by the United States Bureau of the Census.

(c) Comparisons with developments in the West

6.   The Group has only been able, to a limited extent, to establish comparisons between the population projections for the Soviet Bloc and NATO countries or the West in general. Available projections of Western populations on an international basis are outdated and bear only on the three years 1966, 1971 and 1976(1). This difficulty will make itself felt more acutely if a report on the labour situation in the Soviet Bloc is to include comparisons of this kind.   In order to make these possible, member countries would have to up-date earlier projections and calculate population growth year by year for each annual age group.   This would have to be co-ordinated in order to ensure international comparability and to avoid double-counting when combining country figures.   The Group considered it highly desirable that such work be undertaken(2).

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(1)   Demographic trends 1956-1976 in Western Europe and in the United States published by the CEEC in August 1961.   For a more detailed description of sources used for estimates of NATO countries' populations see Appendix to Table I.

(2)   The Group noted that the United States Bureau of the Census has developed an electronic computer programme which was used to prepare the population projections for the Communist countries presented in this report.   The United States Representative stated that the Bureau of the Census programme could probably be made available to individual countries or to some international group to prepare population projections for Western countries,

PART II

THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN THE USSR AND THE EUROPEAN SATELLITE COUNTRIES UP TILL 1980

I.   THE QUALITY OF COMMUNIST POPULATION STATISTICS

1.   While it was the general opinion of the Group that there is a tendency to conceal weaknesses, there is no evidence of deliberate fraud in the regular population statistics published by the Soviet Union and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. The reporting systems of the respective countries, however, do not produce statistics of uniform quality and the Group noted a number of specific examples of faulty or questionable data.

(a) Soviet Union

2.   One of the more perplexing problems concerning the Soviet statistics is the unusual pattern of death rates by age. Specific death rates for the Soviet Union are generally higher at the younger ages and lower at the older ages than those of the more advanced Western countries. It was noted, however, that similar patterns are to be found in a number of other cases, for instance Southern Italy and Puerto Rico.

3.   Several explanations were advanced for this phenomenon:

(1)   the deaths at the older ages are incompletely reported;

(2)   the low death rates are a statistical phenomenon created by the tendency for older people to exaggerate their ages;

(3)   the low death rates at the older ages are the result of natural selection; the population has been subjected to such severe conditions in the past that the less hardy died off; or

(4)   some combination of these factors.

4.   The Group concluded that no final answer could be given to this problem for the time being. However, for the present report, the Group decided to accept a model prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census, which is based on the assumption that death registration at the older ages is incomplete(1). The correction thus introduced mainly affects the older age groups, and the reduction in the projected population in 1980, as a result of choosing this model rather than the one based on official death rates is only about 2 million.

5.   The Group also noted that the infant death rate appeared to be low compared with death rates for the age group 1 to 4 years. This might be partly due to the fact that most babies are born in hospitals or maternity centres, where they usually remain for about two weeks, thus enjoying relatively high hygiene conditions during the period when infant mortality is at its height. When they do go home, however, they are subjected to the health and sanitary conditions associated with the crowded housing situation in the Soviet Union. Another possible explanation is that some children are considered stillborn in the USSR who would have been considered liveborn according to international definitions.

(1)   The United States projections included three models (1 to 3) based on different mortality assumptions. The one selected by the Group is referred to as model 3 in the United States Congress Joint Economic Committee study DIMENSIONS OF SOVIET ECONOMIC POWER, Washington 1962, page 489 f. This study contains more detailed examination of Soviet mortality statistics, which is also discussed in an article by Roland Pressat, LES PREMIERES TABLES DE MORTALITE DE L'UNION SOVIETIQUE (1958-1959),POPULATION, No. 1 1963, pages 65-91.

6. One other question raised by Soviet population statistics is the apparent discrepancy between the official post-censal population estimates and the results obtained by adding officially-reported population changes to the most recent census counts. On at least one occasion a revised official population estimate has been published without explanation or apparent reason. Although the magnitude of such discrepancies is small, the Group felt that their mere existence introduces an element of doubt as to the exactitude of the published figures.

(b) <u>European Satellites</u>

7. In the Eastern European countries' population statistics, there is a wide range between the degree of reliability and accuracy of statistical data; reasons are to be found in the different quality of the personnel and the organization of the statistical and civil services. Statistical facts are not always reliably registered and the information is far from complete as far as the age structure of the population is concerned. In South Eastern Europe (Albania, Roumania and Bulgaria), there is a tendency for older people to exaggerate and round off their ages. Generally speaking the degree of reliability is higher in the Soviet Zone of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, than in Poland, Bulgaria, Roumania and Albania.

II. <u>GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON POPULATION FORECASTS FOR THE SOVIET BLOC</u>

8. The Group has thought it more realistic to select two sets of projections on population growth in the Soviet Bloc rather than to show a single series of figures which might convey an exaggerated impression of certitude. However, the Group wishes to emphasise that even the two series selected as the most likely are not to be regarded as an absolute range within which population growth will fall. Actual developments have often belied the apparently best-founded forecasts.

(a) <u>Assumptions on fertility</u>

9. The Soviet Union and most of the European satellite countries have, in recent years, been passing through a demographic phase where better medical facilities and an improvement of sanitary conditions led to a fall in death rates. Although further declines in mortality can be expected, these declines will be far less significant than fertility as a determinant of future population growth. The Group has chosen two series of projections on the basis of models worked out by the United States Bureau of the Census(1). In none of these projections has a rising level of fertility been assumed, as it was the feeling of the Group that it would be more realistic to assume constant or declining fertility.

(1) The United States projections included four different fertility assumptions (A to D). For the USSR the assumptions selected by the Group in this respect are referred to as assumptions B and D in Part VII of DIMENSIONS OF SOVIET ECONOMIC POWER, Washington 1962, page 489 f.

10.   In the USSR, the maternal gross reproduction rate[1] remained stable between 1950 and 1961.   The Group considered this stability as a result of two opposing trends compensating each other. In 1950, there were only 75 men per 100 women in the reproductive ages.   Since then, the relative number of men has constantly grown. Other factors being equal this would have led to an increase in the gross reproduction rate.   As no such increase occurred, it can be concluded that marital fertility must have declined.   As soon as the balance between men and women in reproductive ages is even, a decrease in the gross reproduction rate can be expected.   A number of reasons seem to support the assumption that the gross reproduction rate will tend to decline further:

(a)   manpower requirements of the Seven-year Plan imply large-scale employment of women;

(b)   the housing situation is expected to remain acute at least in the near future;

(c)   an increase in the supply of consumer goods could divert part of the income to the purchase of these goods, rather than to meet the cost of children;

(d)   internal migration from rural to urban areas, where fertility is generally lower, will continue.

11.   Most of these reasons are applicable to the reproduction rates in the European satellite countries, where a declining trend is general, most markedly in Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Poland and Hungary.   This trend may continue in such countries where gross reproduction rates are still relatively high - for instance, Poland - and there is so far no indication that fertility will increase in any of these countries.

(b)   Differences between the two series of projections adopted by the Group

12.   The differences between the two series of projections are set out in the table below.   Under the assumption of constant fertility (Series I), the population of the USSR on 1st January,1980, will have increased by 17 million more than under the assumption of declining fertility (Series II).   The corresponding difference for the Satellites between the two series amounts to 3 million. Nevertheless, in absolute terms, both series show an increase in population.   Even the projections based on a declining fertility arrive at a net increase between 1963 and 1980 of some 37 million for the USSR and of some 13 million for the Satellites.

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(1)   The maternal gross reproduction rate may be defined as the number of female children that will be born per 100 women, all of whom survive through the reproductive ages, if a constant set of age-specific fertility rates prevails throughout the period.

Projections of total population on 1st January, 1980

	Series I	Series II	Difference Series I minus Series II
	(in thousands)		
USSR	275,942	258,988	16,954
European Satellites	115,560	112,604	2,956

III. INFLUENCE OF POLICIES AFFECTING POPULATION GROWTH

13. The question arises as to whether a development such as the one envisaged in Series II would provoke policy measures in the Soviet Bloc to stimulate an increase of the population. A growing population, generally associated with an increase of economic and political power, has usually been regarded as desirable by official opinion in the Bloc countries. From a military point of view, such a rise, involving a preponderance of young people, has been regarded as a distinct asset. Recently some Bloc economists have developed theories which, from the point of view of Marxist dogma, could be used to justify any population policy. General opinion among Bloc leaders and planners is likely to remain favourable to population growth appropriate to the necessities of economic expansion.

14. All the countries in the Bloc are committed to a policy of improving and expanding medical facilities. In the projections, account has been taken of a declining mortality as a consequence of such policies. An acceleration of their implementation with the specific purpose of increasing the population seems unlikely.

15. Emigration - to other Communist countries as well as to the outside world - has generally been prevented in the Bloc. Only isolated groups, e.g. Jews and ethnic Germans in Poland, have been allowed to emigrate. The policy already applied and likely to continue thus leaves little leeway for measures which would increase population.

(a) USSR

16. On at least two occasions - in 1936 and in 1944 - radical steps affecting birth rates have been taken in the USSR. In the earlier years of the Soviet régime abortion was permitted in application of Lenin's principle that it is a basic right of the mother to decide whether a child should be born. In 1936 abortion was declared illegal with a few strictly defined exceptions. The increase in birth rates following the new regulations was, however, short-lived. In 1944 the Government felt it necessary to re-emphasise the criminal responsibility for abortion as part of a deliberate attempt to raise birth rates and lay the pattern for a population recovery after the severe war losses. At the same time, family allowances were increased, tax discrimination favouring families with children were introduced, as well as fairly generous welfare schemes for children and the establishment of a series of medals to express official approval of large families.

17.   After a gradual easing of regulations governing abortion
in the 1950s virtually all restrictions were removed in November 1955
for abortions performed during the first 12 weeks after conception
This reform seemed largely to have been undertaken because it was
thought better to supervise what could not be prevented.   Birth
control information, as well as contraceptive devices, are dispensed
freely in order to curb abortion.   Most elements of the 1944 Pro-
Natalist Programme, such as family allowances and tax discrimination,
have gradually diminished in importance.

18.   The Group would not exclude the possibility that if the
Soviet authorities were of the opinion that the rate of population
growth had fallen critically, they would use all the means at their
disposal to remedy this situation;   whether, in fact, such endeavours
would be successful is another matter.   It seems unlikely that the
authorities would make any serious effort to combat a decline in the
growth rate such as that envisaged in the Series II projections.

(b) Europoean Satellites

19.   While the official policy in Eastern Europe in the first
years after the war favoured a high fertility rate, the years since
1954 have brought a series of measures with the effect of lowering
this rate.   At least in the case of Poland such measures were no
doubt intended to reduce the birth rate.   The authorities endeavoured
above all to expand the knowledge and use of contraceptives and
relaxed the abortion regulations.   Between 1954 and 1957 abortion
laws were liberalised in all countries of the area except in
Eastern Germany and Albania.   As a result the number of abortions
has risen markedly, probably more than expected.   Even if
regulations were introduced aiming at increasing the birth rate, it
is not believed that such measures would exclude the possibility of
the evolution projected in Series II.

IV.   POPULATION PROJECTIONS

(a) Main findings

(i) USSR

20.   The differences between the population projections
established by the Group in October 1960 and the two sets of
projections which are reproduced in the attached Table II A can
be summarised as follows:-

(in millions)

	Projections in document AC/127-D/59 in January 1961	Present projections	
		Series I assuming a constant gross reproduction rate	Series II assuming a declining gross reproduction rate
Total population of the USSR			
1st January, 1963	224.4	222.6	222.2
1st January, 1965	231.1	228.7	227.4
1st January, 1970	246.2	242.8	237.6
1st January, 1975	263.4	256.0	247.3
1st January, 1980	(not included)	275.9	259.0
Population of working age (16-59 for men; 16-54 for women)			
1st January, 1963	121.5	120.6	120.6
1st January, 1965	124.2	123.4	123.4
1st January, 1970	132.7	132.7	132.7
1st January, 1975	146.4	145.0	145.0
1st January, 1980	(not included)	157.2	156.4

21.   From this table it appears that the growth of the
Soviet Union's population will probably continue at a somewhat
slower rate than could be anticipated two years ago on the basis
of the then available material.   The present higher estimates
(Series I) are below the figures included in the first report.
If the gross reproduction rate declines, as assumed in Series II,
total Soviet population will be markedly lower by 1970 than
earlier projected.

22.   The overall increase in the population is likely to
slow down in the years to come, because the reduced number of
women born during the low birth rate years of the Second World
War are now entering the reproductive ages.   If the reproduction
rate remains constant at its 1961 level, the annual rate of
population growth that began to decline after 1960 (1951/60
average = 1.64%;   1961 = 1.60%) will further fall until 1969/70
(1.17%), thereafter increasing gradually during the next decade
(1.27% in 1975;   1.53% in 1980).   If in addition the gross

reproduction rate declines, the fall in the annual rate of population growth will reach a bottom of 0.77% in 1970 and thereafter increase slightly to 1.08% in 1980.

23.   Since the projections available on the evolution of the population in NATO countries are mainly based on the assumption that fertility will remain constant, the comparisons in Table I(1) between NATO and the Soviet Bloc are based on Series I for the Soviet Bloc. The percentage table below shows that the population of the USSR increased proportionately faster than the population of NATO countries during the last decade. Under the given assumptions, the ratio of the Soviet population in relation to that of NATO countries will remain constant during the present decade and decline slightly thereafter.

24.   Such a development is mainly dependent on a maintenance of the high birth rates prevailing in 1955/57 in the United States. Under this assumption, the combined population of the United States and Canada will have reached the same level as the population of the USSR by end-1975, and will surpass it in absolute numbers before 1980.

Population of the Soviet Union as a percentage
of total NATO population by selected years
(1950/1980)

	North America as percentage of NATO total	NATO total	USSR as percentage of NATO total
1950	39.7	100	43.4
1958	41.5	100	44.7
1962	42.0	100	45.2
1963	42.2	100	45.3
1964	42.3	100	45.3
1965	42.5	100	45.3
1970	43.6	100	45.1
1975	44.7	100	44.8
1980	45.9	100	44.8

25.   Under the assumption of constant fertility (Series I) the male population of military age (from 18 to 34 years) in the USSR will decline from 30.6 million in 1962 to 29.1 million

(1)   See page 23

in 1964, and increase slightly thereafter, recovering the 1962
level before 1970 to reach about 38 million by 1980(1). If
the number of young men aged 18 to 19 years is considered alone,
it appears that the Soviet Union had its smallest number of
conscripts - 1.6 million - by 1st January, 1963, as compared to
4.6 million in 1958. Although the Soviet Union can expect an
increasing number of men in the conscription age, the projections
show this group as not reaching the 1958 level for another ten
years to come (4.6 million in 1973). The number of conscripts
effectively at the disposal of the Soviet authorities will be
lower than the projected total, which includes the persons who are
to be exempted because of physical or mental incapacity.

26. Since students of higher education are generally drawn
from about the same age groups as conscripts, a similar
declining trend in the number of high school age persons in the
Soviet Union is coming at a time when increased enrolment in
higher education seems essential for the fulfilment of the
planned goals.

27. While the number of younger people (under 16 years) is
expected to increase less rapidly than the total population,
the number of elderly people (60 years and over for men and
55 years and over for women) will grow faster than the overall
average during the next two decades. These shifts will leave
the part of the total population of working age fairly constant
at about 54% up to 1970. This percentage will increase in the
1970s under the assumptions in Series I and even more under the
assumptions in Series II (with declining gross reproduction rates,
the younger age groups would diminish their share of the
population from one-third in 1963 to one-quarter in 1975).

Main age groups of the USSR's population
(as a percentage of the total)

Age group	1963	1965	1970	1975
Under 16 years:				
Series I	33.1	32.8	30.9	29.0
Series II	33.0	32.4	29.4	25.9
Men 60 years and over:)				
Women 55 years and over:)				
Series I	12.8	13.2	14.5	14.8
Series II	12.8	13.3	14.8	15.5
Population of working age:				
Series I	54.2	53.9	54.6	56.2
Series II	54.3	54.3	55.8	58.6
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) See Table III, page 41

(ii) European Satellites

28.   For the purpose of evaluating the demographic situation and future evolution in the European satellite countries, the Group has adopted two sets of projections. The first series assumes continuation of the gross reproduction rate at its 1961 level for each satellite country concerned, and the second series a declining trend in the gross reproduction rate somewhat slower than in the case of the USSR.

29.   The Group considered that it would be unrealistic to combine in a single table the age distribution and the projections based on it of the European satellites taken as a whole. Such a combined table would hide considerable discrepancies in trends appearing amongst the various European satellites. The results of the projections included in Tables II B to H can be summarised as follows:

Total population of European satellite countries (as of 1st January)   (in millions)

	1963	1970	1975	1980
ALBANIA				
(constant gross reprod. rate)	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.1
(declining " " ")	1.7	2.2	2.5	3.0
BULGARIA				
(constant " " ")	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.3
(declining " " ")	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA				
(constant " " ")	13.9	14.5	15.1	15.7
(declining " " ")	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.4
HUNGARY				
(constant " " ")	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5
(declining " " ")	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3
POLAND				
(constant " " ")	30.5	33.1	35.3	38.0
(declining " " ")	30.5	32.8	34.6	36.8
ROUMANIA				
(constant " " ")	18.8	19.7	20.4	21.1
(declining " " ")	18.8	19.6	20.1	20.7
SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY				
(constant " " ")	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.9
(declining " " ")	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.4
TOTAL EUROPEAN SATELLITES				
(constant " " ")	100.3	105.8	110.3	115.6
(declining " " ")	100.2	104.9	108.5	112.6

30.   It will be seen that even if the reproduction rate remains constant at its 1961 level, the annual rate of population growth for the satellite countries as a whole, that was already well below the USSR rate (1951/60 decade = 0.93%; 1961 = 0.78%), will remain at about 0.80% up to 1970, thereafter increasing gradually (0.89% in 1975; 0.97% in 1980).

31.   The population of the European satellites as a whole declined in relation to the total population of NATO countries between 1951 and 1960, and this trend can be expected to continue. Similarly, the share of total NATO population held by NATO Europe will continue to decline under the assumption of constant fertility.

Population of the European satellite countries as a percentage of total NATO population by selected years (1950/1980)

	NATO Europe as percentage of NATO total	NATO total	European satellites as percentage of NATO total
1950	60.3	100	21.5
1958	58.5	100	20.9
1962	58.0	100	20.4
1963	57.8	100	20.3
1964	57.7	100	20.2
1965	57.5	100	20.1
1970	56.4	100	19.6
1975	55.3	100	19.1
1980	54.1	100	18.7

32.   The population of military age (from 19 to 34 years) of the European satellite countries taken as a whole(1) will decline slightly from 12.5 million in 1962 to 12.4 million in 1964, and increase slowly thereafter to reach 15.6 million by 1980, but the trends are different from country to country. For instance, it is expected that Albania will show a steady increase from 1962 to 1980. In Poland the population of military age is expected to increase from 3.8 million in 1962 to 4.2 million in 1970, and to 5.5 million in 1980. On the other hand, Roumania will see the number of its population of military age decline slightly up to 1966 and the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany up to 1967.

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(1)   See Table III

33. If the number of young men aged 18/19 years is considered alone, it appears that the European satellites as a whole will have their smallest number of conscripts in 1964, increasing up to 1975, and thereafter declining.

34. In 1963, the number of people under 16 years of age is estimated to represent 44% of the total population in Albania, 35% in Poland and 24% in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany. By 1975, this proportion will probably reach 47% in Albania, declining to 28% in Poland, and remaining at 24% in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany. The age group under 16, that represents 26% of the total Hungarian population in 1963, will have fallen to about 20% by 1975.

35. In all satellite countries, the percentage of elderly people compared to total population is expected to increase, with the exceptions of Albania, where this percentage is to be reduced, and the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany, where it will probably remain constant. This ageing of population can be seen from the following table:

Men aged 60 and over and women 55 and over as a percentage of total population

Country	1963	1975 Series I	Series II
Albania	9.2	8.2	.8.4
Bulgaria	14.8	17.9	18.2
Czechoslovakia	17.6	19.6	19.8
Hungary	17.9	20.9	21.4
Poland	12.9	15.1	15.4
Roumania	14.0	16.7	16.9
Soviet Zone of Germany	23.3	24.9	25.4

36. The share of the population of working age (16 to 59 for men and 16 to 54 for women) in the total population varies considerably from one satellite country to another, as can be seen from the table hereunder:

Population of working age as a percentage of total population

Country	1963	1975 Series I	1975 Series II
Albania	47.0	45.0	46.2
Bulgaria	58.2	57.6	58.5
Czechoslovakia	54.2	55.6	56.4
Hungary	55.9	59.2	59.8
Poland	52.5	56.8	58.0
Roumania	56.7	60.2	61.1
Soviet Zone of Germany	50.9	50.8	51.8

(iii)   Global Soviet Bloc population as compared to total NATO population

37.   On the assumption of constant fertility, the evolution of the combined population of the USSR and the European satellite countries on the one hand, and total NATO population on the other is set out in the table below. It shows that the Soviet Bloc population will continue to represent a fairly stable percentage of total NATO up to 1965, but may decline thereafter.

Soviet bloc population as a percentage of total NATO population by selected years (1950/1980) (Midyear population)

	NATO total In million	NATO total = 100	Soviet Bloc as % of NATO	Soviet Bloc In million
1950	418.3	100	64.9	271.4
1958	463.3	100	65.6	303.7
1962	488.5	100	65.6	320.7
1963	495.3	100	65.6	324.7
1964	501.7	100	65.5	328.5
1965	507.8	100	65.4	332.2
1970	541.4	100	64.7	350.3
1975	579.2	100	63.9	370.4
1980	621.0	100	63.5	394.3

(b)   Methods and assumptions

Base population

38.   The population used as a base for the projections for
the respective countries was that officially reported for the
latest available census or population register or an official
estimate based on such figures. In a few cases, the total
population count was available for a recent census, but data
on the age-sex composition were either lacking completely or
only partially reported. For example, the total population
count for the Albanian census of 1960 has been reported, but
no age detail was given. For Poland, the age data reported
for the latest census excludes significant parts of the
population (e.g., the military and the part of the population
in health institutions and prisons). For Albania, the age-sex
distribution from the 1955 census was used as the base for the
projections; the total population count reported for the 1960
census was used as a control total. For Poland the age-sex
distribution from the census was disregarded entirely and a
distribution based on the population register was used. Again,
however, the total census count (which included the groups
excluded from the age distribution) was used to control the
projected totals.

Fertility assumptions

39.   Two series of estimates based on differing assumptions
about the future course of fertility are shown. These assumptions,
expressed in terms of the maternal gross reproduction rates, are
given in the table below. The Series I projections in each case
assume a continuation of recently-observed levels of fertility
(1961 or 1962): the Series II projections assume that fertility
will decline.

Assumed maternal gross reproduction rates

Country	Year	Series I	Series II
Albania	1962	330	320
	1972-80	330	300
Bulgaria	1962	110	105
	1972-80	110	100
Czechoslovakia	1962	115	110
	1972-80	115	105
East Germany	1962	115	110
	1972-80	115	100
Hungary	1962	85	80
	1972-80	85	77.5
Poland	1962	130	120
	1972-80	130	110
Roumania	1962	100	95
	1972-80	100	90
USSR	1962	130	120
	1970-80	130	100

Mortality assumptions

40.   Except for the Soviet Union and Albania, the life table used as a base for projecting mortality was either an official life table or a life table constructed from officially-reported deaths or death rates for some recent year.   For the Soviet Union the life tables used for the projections accept the official death rates for 1958/59 for ages under 45 years, but death rates for ages 45 years and over have been modified on the assumption that death registration in the older ages is incomplete(1).   For Albania, the officially-reported deaths by age and sex imply that a very substantial proportion of all deaths occurred to the population under 5 years old and that relatively few older persons died. Because the distribution of deaths was so abnormal, a life table consistent with the total number of deaths reported by the Albanian authorities and with a more normal distribution of deaths by age and sex was substituted.

41.   The projections for all countries assume that mortality will decline.   On this basis, the expectation of life at birth between 1963 and 1980 would increase as shown in the following table.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

		1963	1980
USSR	Male	67.4	71.6
	Female	71.6	75.9
Albania	Male	66.0	71.7
	Female	69.3	76.0
Bulgaria	Male	69.7	72.6
	Female	73.6	76.5
Czechoslovakia	Male	66.6	70.8
	Female	72.7	76.0
Hungary	Male	64.3	70.1
	Female	68.9	74.6
Poland	Male	66.3	71.0
	Female	72.6	76.3
Roumania	Male	64.1	70.3
	Female	67.9	74.3
Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany	Male	67.6	71.4
	Female	73.1	76.1

(1)   The 1958/59 life tables used for the population under 45 years give death rates by five-year age groups for both sexes combined. The Russian life tables by single years of life for 1958/59 were not available when the projections were prepared.   The reasons for rejecting the official death rates for the population of 45 years and over are summarised in paragraphs 2 to 4 in the present report.   The death rates used were those available for the city of Kalinin in the RSFSR, which were markedly higher than those for the country as a whole, and much more believable.

Migration assumptions

42. The projections for all countries assume that there will
be no migration.

(c) Tables:

43. The following tables, attached as Annex A, have been
established by the Group:

I. ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE SOVIET BLOC AND THE NATO
    COUNTRIES
    (selected years 1950/80)

II. PROJECTED POPULATION YEAR BY YEAR 1963/70, 1975 and 1980
     BROKEN DOWN BY AGE GROUPS:

     (a) Total population

     (b) Male population

     A. USSR
     B. Albania
     C. Bulgaria
     D. Czechoslovakia
     E. Hungary
     F. Poland
     G. Roumania
     H. Soviet occupied Zone of Germany

III. PROJECTED MALE POPULATION OF PRIME MILITARY AGES IN THE
      SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES
      (year by year - 1962/81)

TABLE I

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE SOVIET BLOC AND THE NATO COUNTRIES

Selected Years 1950-1980

Midyear Population in Millions[1]

Country	1950 (1)	1958 (2)	1962 (3)	1963 (4)	1964 (5)	1965 (6)	1970 (7)	1975 (8)	1980 (9)
Albania	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.2
Bulgaria	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.3
Czechoslovakia	12.4	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.6	15.2	15.8
Hungary	9.3	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5
Poland	24.8	28.7	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.4	33.3	35.6	38.3
Roumania	16.3	18.1	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.7	20.4	21.1
Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany(2)	18.4	17.4	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.7	18.0
EUROPEAN SATELLITES	89.7	96.8	99.8	100.6	101.3	102.1	106.1	110.8	116.2
USSR	181.7	206.9	220.9	224.1	227.2	230.1	244.2	259.6	278.1
TOTAL SOVIET BLOC	271.4	303.7	320.7	324.7	328.5	332.2	350.3	370.4	394.3
TOTAL NATO	418.3	463.3	488.5	495.3	501.7	507.8	541.4	579.2	621.0
Canada	13.7	17.1	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.6	21.5	23.5	25.6
United States	152.3	174.9	186.6	189.8	193.0	196.2	214.2	235.3	259.6
NATO North America	166.0	192.0	205.2	208.7	212.3	215.8	235.7	258.8	285.2
NATO Europe	252.3	271.3	283.3	286.6	289.4	292.0	305.7	320.4	335.8
Belgium	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.2
Denmark	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2
Federal Republic of Germany(3)	49.9	54.3	57.0	57.3	57.7	58.0	59.5	60.7	61.7
France	41.7	44.6	46.7	47.7	48.1	48.6	50.2	52.3	54.3
Greece	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2
Iceland	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Italy	46.6	48.7	49.8	50.1	50.4	50.7	52.3	53.9	55.5
Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Netherlands	10.1	11.2	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.3	13.0	13.8	14.6
Norway	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
Portugal	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.9
Turkey	20.8	26.0	29.2	30.1	30.9	31.8	36.8	42.5	49.1
United Kingdom	50.6	51.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.4	56.3	58.3	60.1

Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

(1) The figures in this table represent midyear population; they are consistent with the figures in Table III and following which show, however, the population as of the 1st January each year.

(2) Including Soviet Sector of Berlin

(3) Including Berlin (West)

NOTE: **Figures for NATO countries** prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census on the basis of OECD forecasts, including projections up to 1976. The OECD projections assume for most countries constant fertility. (For more detailed sources see attached Appendix pages 22-25).

Figures for Soviet Bloc countries are based on the assumption that the gross reproduction rates will remain constant at the 1961 level for all countries. (Series I included in table II).

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APPENDIX

SOURCES USED FOR THE ESTIMATES FOR THE NATO COUNTRIES' POPULATIONS INCLUDED IN TABLE I OF ANNEX A

United States

1938: United States Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1959, p. 5. Figure excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

1945: United States Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1962, p. 5.

1950-62: United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 256, "Estimates of the Population of the United States: 1st January, 1950 to 1st September, 1962".

1963-80: Based on projection Series II given in United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 241, "Interim Revised Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1965 and 1970", and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 251, "Interim Revised Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1975 and 1980." Projection Series II is based on the assumptions that fertility will remain constant at the 1955-57 level (gross reproduction rate = 179), that mortality will decline, and that there will be 300,000 immigrants annually.

Belgium

1938, 1945, and 1950-59: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 141-143.

1960-61: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1963.

1962-65: Projection based on the assumption that the annual rate of population growth will be 0.56 per cent, which was the observed rate for the period 1958-60.

1970-80: Based on projection series given in Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Demographic Trends 1956-76 in Western Europe and in the United States, 1961. The projection series is based on the assumptions that fertility will remain constant at the 1957 level, that mortality will decline, and that there will be 10,000 immigrants annually.

Canada

   1938, 1945, and 1950-55: Based on figures for 1st June appearing in United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 132-135.

   .956-62: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January, 1963.

   1963-80: Projection based on the assumption that the annual rate of population growth will be 1.8 per cent, which was the observed rate for 1961-62.

Denmark

   1938, 1945, and 1950-59: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 145-147.

   1960-61: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1963.

   1962-80: Based on projection series given in Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Demographic Trends 1956-76 in Western Europe and in the United States, 1961. The projection series is based on the assumptions that fertility and mortality will remain constant at the 1956-58 levels and that there will be 6,000 immigrants annually.

France

   1938, 1945, and 1950-59: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Economiques, Annuaire Statistique de la France: Retrospectif (Statistical Yearbook of France: Survey), Vol. 66, no. 8, 1961, p. 38.

   1960-62: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1963.

   1963-65: Projection based on the assumption that the annual rate of population growth will be 0.97 per cent, which was the observed rate for the period 1959-61. The resulting series was then adjusted to take account of an estimated 500,000 refugees from Algeria who entered France during the last half of 1962.

   1970-80: Based on projection series given in Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Demographic Trends 1956-76 in Western Europe and in the United States, 1961. The projection series is based on the assumptions that fertility will remain constant at a level near that observed for 1955 (gross reproduction rate = 128), that mortality will remain constant, and that there will be 120,000 immigrants annually.

West Germany

1938, 1950-61 : Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch fuer die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 1962 (Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany, 1962), p. 34.

1945: Estimated.

1962: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1963.

1963-80: Projection based on the application to the population estimate for 1962 the rates of population change which were implied by the projections shown in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Demographic Trends 1956-76 in Western Europe and in the United States, 1961. The resulting series was then adjusted to allow for 100,000 net immigrants annually. The rate of population growth between 1975 and 1980 was assumed to be the same as that between 1970 and 1975.

West Berlin

1938, 1945, 1950-61 : Statistisches Landesamt Berlin, Statistisches Jahrbuch Berlin 1962 (Statistical Yearbook Berlin, 1962), p. 23.

1962: Statistisches Landesamt Berlin, Berliner Statistik: Zahlenspiegel, (Statistics of Berlin, Number Issue), p. 2.

1963-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will remain constant, that fertility will remain constant (gross reproduction rate = 80), and that migration will be negligible.

Greece

1938: United States Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections for Selected Countries: 1955 to 1959, International Population Reports, Series P-91, No. 4, 21st October, 1957. The figure shown excludes the population of the Dodecanese, acquired from Italy in October 1947. The Dodecanese population was 115,343 at the time of the transfer.

1945: Estimated.

1950-59: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 146-147.

1960-61 : United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1963.

1962-80: Projection based on the assumption that the annual rate of population growth will be 1.0 per cent, which was the observed rate for the period 1957-60.

Iceland

1938, 1945: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960,
pp. 145-146.

1950-60: Based on figures shown in the Statistical
Bureau of Iceland, Statistical Bulletin, September, 1961.

1961: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,
January 1963.

1962-80: Projection based on the assumption that the
annual rate of population growth will be 2.1 per cent, which was
the observed rate between the censuses of 1950 and 1960.

Italy

1938, pre-war boundaries: United Nations, Demographic
Yearbook, 1948, p. 104.

1938, post-war boundaries, 1945, and 1950-59: United
Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 145-146.

1960-62: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,
January 1963.

1963-80: Projection based on the assumption that the
annual rate of population growth will be 0.6 per cent, which was
the observed rate for the period 1960-61.

Luxembourg

1938, 1945, and 1950-51: United Nations, Demographic
Yearbook, 1960, pp. 145-147.

1952-60: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,
February 1962.

1961: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,
January 1963.

1962-80: Projection based on the assumption that the
annual rate of population growth will be 0.63 per cent, which was
the observed rate for the period 1958-60.

Netherlands

1938, 1945, and 1950-60: United Nations, Demographic
Yearbook, 1960, pp. 145-147.

1961-62: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,
January 1963.

1963-65:   Projection based on the assumption that the annual rate of population growth will be 1.3 per cent, which was the observed rate for the period 1958-61.

1970-80:   Based on projection series given in Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Demographic Trends 1956-1976 in Western Europe and in the United States, 1961. The projection series is based on the assumptions that there will be a "moderate" decline in fertility, that mortality will decline, and that there will be 20,000 emigrants annually.

Norway

1938, 1945, and 1950-59:   United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 145-147.

1960-61:   United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1963.

1962-80:   Based on projection series given in Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Demographic Trends 1956-76 in West Europe and in the United States, 1961. The projection series is based on the assumptions that fertility and mortality will decline and that there will be 1,000 emigrants annually.

Portugal

1938, 1945, and 1950:   United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 145-147.

1951-60:   Derived by interpolating between the 1950 and 1960 census figures.

1961-80:   Based on projection series given in Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Demographic Trends 1956-76 in Western Europe and in the United States, 1961. The projection series is based on the assumptions that fertility and mortality will decline and that emigration will continue. (The emigration assumption is stated to be "average", but the specific level is not reported.)

Turkey

1938, 1945, and 1950-55:   Based on estimates for 20th October appearing in United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 141-143.

1956-60:   Derived by interpolating between the 1955 and 1960 census figures.

1961-80: Projection based on the assumption that the annual rate of population growth will be 2.94 per cent, which was the observed rate between the censuses of 1955 and 1960.

United Kingdom

1938, 1945, and 1950: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, pp. 149-150.

1951-61: Central Statistical Office, Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 99, 1962, p. 12.

1962-80: Based on projection series given in ibid., p. 13. The projection series is based on the assumptions that the absolute number of births will be "just over 950,000 ... in the year mid-1961 to mid-1962, an average of about 940,000 a year in the next five years, and thereafter a gradual increase...," that mortality will decline, and that net immigration will total 100,000 for the year 1961-62 and 50,000 for each year thereafter.

PART II - U.S.S.R.

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(a) Total population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)		1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I)	222,580	225,704	228,686	231,554	234,483	237,170	239,958	242,784	257,989	275,942
	(II)	222,206	224,900	227,359	229,623	231,766	233,814	235,758	237,624	247,348	258,988
Under 5 years	(I)	24,984	24,619	24,116	23,444	22,834	22,442	22,458	22,068	23,850	27,489
	(II)	24,610	23,845	22,789	21,505	20,217	19,424	18,755	18,244	18,345	21,145
5 - 9 years	(I)	23,538	24,066	24,319	24,688	24,910	24,803	24,453	23,966	21,978	23,755
	(II)						24,435	23,758	22,650	18,156	18,277
10 - 14 years	(I)	21,546	21,949	22,552	22,919	23,199	23,476	24,006	24,262	23,923	21,944
	(II)									22,609	18,125
15 years	(I)	3,527	4,031	4,120	4,324	4,453	4,586	4,435	4,724	4,980	4,498
	(II)										3,978
16 years	(I)	3,458	3,524	4,028	4,117	4,321	4,450	4,584	4,433	4,963	4,619
	(II)										4,192
17 years	(I)	2,828	3,455	3,521	4,025	4,114	4,318	4,447	4,581	4,859	4,758
	(II)										4,392
18 years		1,685	2,825	3,452	3,518	4,022	4,111	4,315	4,444	4,726	4,958
19 years		1,531	1,683	2,822	3,449	3,515	4,049	4,108	4,312	4,681	5,055
15 - 19 years	(I)	13,029	15,518	17,943	19,433	20,425	21,434	21,889	22,494	24,209	23,888
	(II)										22,575
20 - 24 years		19,334	16,099	13,362	12,139	11,825	12,964	15,448	17,868	22,420	24,141
25 - 29 years		19,239	20,169	21,190	21,745	21,496	19,299	15,997	13,278	17,793	22,345
30 - 34 years		18,093	18,002	17,624	17,524	18,033	19,092	20,023	21,049	13,193	17,718
35 - 39 years		17,825	18,766	19,158	18,944	18,372	17,609	17,626	17,459	20,892	13,104
40 - 44 years		10,584	11,403	12,628	14,284	16,094	16,662	18,534	18,928	20,694	20,694
45 - 49 years		10,519	10,178	9,969	9,866	9,064	10,688	11,201	12,407	18,615	17,008
50 - 54 years		11,866	11,865	11,651	11,227	10,696	10,622	9,887	9,690	12,099	18,159
55 - 59 years		9,695	9,997	10,348	10,763	11,157	11,396	11,400	11,196	9,335	11,675
60 - 64 years		7,847	8,135	8,402	8,634	8,049	9,003	9,383	9,720	10,533	8,604
65 - 69 years		5,678	5,902	6,117	6,446	6,700	6,978	7,244	7,459	8,711	9,472
70 years and over		8,803	9,031	9,277	9,544	9,832	10,152	10,504	10,888	13,166	15,749
16 - 59/54 years (1)	(I)	120,583	121,768	123,364	124,947	126,687	128,580	130,665	132,653	145,000	157,164
	(II)										156,371
Under 16 years	(I)	73,595	74,665	75,107	75,375	75,396	75,277	75,052	75,040	74,731	77,683
	(II)	73,221	73,061	73,780	73,434	72,779	71,921	70,852	69,880	64,090	61,522
60/65 years and over (2)		28,402	29,274	30,218	31,242	32,300	33,313	34,241	35,091	38,258	44,095
Population of inactive age (3)	(I)	101,997	103,936	105,325	106,617	107,696	108,590	109,293	110,131	112,989	118,778
	(II)	101,623	103,132	103,993	104,676	105,079	105,234	105,093	104,971	102,348	102,617

(I) Series I based on the assumption that the Gross Reproduction Rate will remain constant at the 1961 level of .130 throughout the projection period;

(II) Series II based on the assumption that the Gross Reproduction Rate has declined to 120 in 1962 and will continue to decline by a constant annual amount until 1970, after which it will stabilise at 100. Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) 16-59 = male population, 16-54 female population.

(2) 60 and over = male population, 55 and over female population.

(3) Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population.

TABLE II-1

U.S.S.R.

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(b) Male population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)		1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I)	101,694	103,466	105,129	106,752	108,366	109,955	111,547	113,165	121,838	131,990
	(II)	101,502	103,033	104,448	105,766	107,023	108,234	109,394	110,516	116,377	123,292
Under 5 years	(I)	12,801	12,624	12,368	12,025	11,714	11,499	11,370	11,337	12,248	14,118
	(II)	12,609	12,211	11,687	11,329	10,371	9,966	9,624	9,363	9,421	10,861
5 - 9 years	(I)	11,995	12,273	12,447	12,620	12,744	12,698	12,529	12,283	11,276	12,192
	(II)						12,510	12,122	11,608	9,315	9,379
10 - 14 years	(I)	10,929	11,139	11,462	11,657	11,811	11,962	12,240	12,386	12,255	11,243
	(II)									11,580	9,287
15 years	(I)	1,792	2,045	2,080	2,195	2,261	2,331	2,256	2,404	2,550	2,301
	(II)										2,035
16 years	(I)	1,767	1,790	2,043	2,078	2,193	2,259	2,330	2,255	2,533	2,362
	(II)										2,144
17 years	(I)	1,443	1,765	1,788	2,044	2,076	2,191	2,257	2,328	2,480	2,434
	(II)										2,246
18 years		858	1,444	1,763	1,786	2,059	2,074	2,189	2,255	2,441	2,557
19 years		776	857	1,439	1,761	1,784	2,037	2,072	2,107	2,384	2,589
15 - 19 years	(I)	6,636	7,898	9,113	9,864	10,355	10,892	11,104	11,429	12,358	12,223
	(II)										11,551
20 - 24 years		9,647	8,055	6,710	6,127	6,003	6,596	7,853	9,063	11,380	12,314
25 - 29 years		9,495	9,957	10,486	10,785	10,688	9,569	7,993	6,660	9,013	11,330
30 - 34 years		8,759	8,812	8,673	8,642	8,888	9,405	9,870	10,398	6,610	8,963
35 - 39 years		7,902	8,488	8,819	8,669	8,747	8,655	8,711	8,578	10,303	6,557
40 - 44 years		4,024	4,443	5,084	5,962	6,938	7,782	8,361	8,691	8,466	10,184
45 - 49 years		4,030	3,890	3,792	3,720	3,736	3,932	4,344	4,975	8,466	8,310
50 - 54 years		4,535	4,514	4,424	4,263	4,067	3,882	3,750	3,658	4,820	8,259
55 - 59 years		3,621	3,794	3,956	4,112	4,238	4,306	4,290	4,204	3,487	4,605
60 - 64 years		2,557	2,670	2,812	2,984	3,164	3,341	3,503	3,657	3,890	3,238
65 - 69 years		1,960	2,009	2,052	2,090	2,137	2,206	2,310	2,438	3,192	3,405
70 years and over		2,806	2,880	2,964	3,048	3,138	3,230	3,319	3,408	4,026	5,049
16 - 59 years	(I)	56,853	57,806	58,977	60,116	61,397	62,688	64,020	65,232	72,405	80,444
	(II)										80,058
Under 16 years	(I)	37,518	38,081	38,327	38,497	38,530	38,490	38,395	38,440	38,327	39,854
	(II)	37,326	37,668	37,646	37,501	37,187	36,769	36,242	35,761	32,866	31,562
60 years and over		7,323	7,559	7,825	8,119	8,439	8,777	9,132	9,503	11,108	11,692
Population of inactive age [(1)]	(I)	44,841	45,640	46,152	46,616	46,969	47,267	47,527	47,913	49,435	51,546
	(II)	44,649	45,227	45,471	45,620	45,626	45,546	45,374	45,264	43,974	43,254

{I} Series I based on the assumption that the Gross Reproduction Rate will remain constant at the 1961 level of 130 throughout the projection period;

{II} Series II based on the assumption that the Gross Reproduction Rate has declined to 120 in 1962 and will continue to decline by a constant annual amount until 1970, after which it will stabilise at 100.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) Under 16 and over 59.

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TABLE II - B

ALBANIA

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(a) Total population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages (I)	1,743	1,801	1,861	1,924	1,988	2,054	2,123	2,194	2,588	3,089
All ages (II)	1,741	1,796	1,854	1,912	1,973	2,035	2,098	2,163	2,518	2,969
Under 5 years (I)	310	320	331	342	352	363	373	384	448	559
Under 5 years (II)	308	316	324	331	337	345	353	361	409	508
5-9 years (I)	229	248	268	278	289	304	315	326	380	444
5-9 years (II)						302	310	318	357	406
10-14 years (I)	194	197	201	215	221	227	247	267	325	379
10-14 years (II)									317	356
15 years	32	33	35	36	45	44	36	38		69 (I) / 66 (II)
16 years	32	32	33	35	36	45	44	35	56	67 (I) / 65 (II)
17 years	31	31	32	33	35	36	45	44	50	65 (I) / 63 (II)
18 years	30	31	31	32	33	35	36	45	51	63 (I)
19 years	30	30	31	31	32	33	35	36	50	60 (I)
15-19 years	155	159	163	168	182	193	196	200	266	324 (I) / 317 (II)
20-24 years	146	147	143	150	152	155	158	162	199	266
25-29 years	127	132	157	141	143	145	146	148	162	199
30-34 years	109	111	114	117	121	126	131	136	147	161
35-39 years	88	94	99	103	106	108	110	113	135	146
40-44 years	74	75	76	79	83	87	93	97	112	134
45-49 years	69	70	70	71	72	73	74	75	96	110
50-54 years	61	62	63	64	66	67	68	69	73	94
55-59 years	47	49	52	55	57	58	60	61	66	71
60-64 years	41	47	39	40	41	44	46	49	57	62
65-69 years	32	40	36	37	37	37	36	36	45	52
70 years and over	62	63	63	65	66	68	70	72	78	89
16 - 59/54 years (1)	819	841	866	882	906	937	968	992	1,164	1,397 (I) / 1,393 (II)
Under 16 years (I)	765	798	835	871	907	938	971	1,015	1,211	1,451
Under 16 years (II)	763	794	820	860	892	918	946	984	1,141	1,336
60/55 years and over (2)	160	163	167	169	174	178	182	187	212	240
Population of inactive age (3) (I)	925	961	1,002	1,040	1,081	1,116	1,153	1,202	1,423	1,691
Population of inactive age (3) (II)	923	952	995	1,029	1,066	1,096	1,128	1,171	1,353	1,576

(I) Series I based on the assumption that the Gross Reproduction Rate will remain constant at the 1955 to 1960 level (330).
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 320 in 1963 to 300 for the period 1973 and thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) 16-59: male population, 16-54: female population.
(2) 60 and over: male population, 55 and over: female population.
(3) Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

TABLE II - 1

ALBANIA

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(b) Male population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)		1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I)	896	926	958	990	1,023	1,058	1,093	1,130	1,333	1,590
	(II)	895	924	954	984	1,015	1,047	1,080	1,114	1,297	1,528
Under 5 years	(I)	161	166	172	177	182	188	193	199	231	288
	(II)	160	164	168	171	174	178	182	187	211	262
5 - 9 years		119	130	140	145	150	(I)158	164	169	197	229
							(II)157	161	165	185	209
10 - 14 years		101	103	105	112	115	119	129	139	(I)169	197
										(II)165	184
15 years		17	17	18	19	23	23	19	20	30	(I) 36
											(II) 34
16 years		17	17	17	18	19	23	23	19	29	(I) 35
											(II) 34
17 years		16	17	17	17	18	19	23	23	26	(I) 34
											(II) 33
18 years		16	16	17	17	17	18	19	23	27	33
19 years		16	16	16	17	17	17	18	19	26	31
15 - 19 years		82	86	85	88	95	101	102	104	139	(I) 168
											(II)164
20 - 24 years		78	79	79	80	81	82	83	85	104	138
25 - 29 years		63	71	73	75	77	78	78	79	85	103
30 - 34 years		59	60	61	62	65	67	70	73	78	84
35 - 39 years		45	49	52	55	57	58	59	60	72	78
40 - 44 years		37	37	38	39	41	44	48	51	59	71
45 - 49 years		35	36	36	36	36	36	36	37	50	58
50 - 54 years		30	31	32	33	33	34	35	35	36	49
55 - 59 years		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	33	34
60 - 64 years		19	19	19	19	20	21	22	23	28	31
65 - 69 years		14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	20	25
70 years and over		26	26	26	26	27	28	28	29	32	37
16 - 59 years		440	453	463	475	488	504	521	534	625	(I) 748
											(II)746
Under 16 years	(I)	398	416	435	453	470	488	505	527	627	750
	(II)	397	414	431	447	462	477	491	511	591	689
60 years and over		59	60	61	61	63	65	66	68	80	93
Population of inactive age(1)	(I)	457	476	496	514	533	553	571	595	707	843
	(II)	456	474	492	508	525	542	557	579	671	782

(I)   Series I based on the assumption that the Gross Reproduction Rate will remain constant at the 1955 to 1960 level (330);

(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 320 in 1963 to 300 for the period 1973 and thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1)   Under 16 and over 59.

Totals may not add up because of rounding.

TABLE II - C

BULGARIA

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(a) Total population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

		1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I)	8,056	8,130	8,203	8,276	8,349	8,422	8,496	8,571	8,939	9,287
	(II)	8,050	8,117	8,183	8,248	8,313	8,377	8,441	8,504	8,809	9,090
Under 5 years	(I)	656	659	664	664	667	670	675	682	718	741
	(II)	650	646	644	636	630	630	632	635	653	673
5-9 years		667	655	653	655	651	652	655	661	679	716
							646	643	641	633	655
10-14 years		716	714	699	675	677	666	654	652	660	679
										640	632
15 years		133	143	143	154	134	142	140	128	126	132
											125
16 years		143	133	143	143	154	134	142	140	128	132
											125
17 years		126	143	133	143	143	153	134	142	131	132
											126
18 years		121	126	143	133	143	143	153	134	135	131
19 years		116	121	126	143	133	143	143	154	130	132
15-19 years		640	666	638	716	707	715	713	698	651	659
											640
20-24 years		570	573	585	594	623	638	664	687	697	650
25-29 years		627	609	581	574	565	563	571	583	635	695
30-34 years		651	647	660	648	646	624	607	578	501	632
35-39 years		668	676	660	658	640	648	644	656	575	578
40-44 years		540	598	639	649	666	662	570	655	650	642
45-49 years		410	402	381	397	452	533	590	630	646	632
50-54 years		499	474	495	494	463	401	393	372	617	595
55-59 years		438	450	456	469	466	481	457	477	359	359
60-64 years		340	353	375	379	399	412	423	429	449	339
65-69 years		244	261	264	288	293	306	316	338	387	407
70 years and over		389	392	404	415	434	446	462	474	564	701
16-53/54 years(1)		4,691	4,728	4,773	4,812	4,862	4,656	4,939	4,969	5,152	5,269 (I)
											5,255 (II)
Under 16 years	(I)	2,173	2,171	2,159	2,149	2,129	2,131	2,125	2,123	2,183	2,268
	(II)	2,167	2,153	2,139	2,121	2,092	2,035	2,070	2,056	2,052	2,083
50/55 years and over(2)		1,191	1,231	1,270	1,316	1,358	1,404	1,431	1,478	1,503	1,751
Population of inactive age(3)	(I)	3,364	3,402	3,429	3,465	3,487	3,535	3,556	3,601	3,786	4,019
	(II)	3,358	3,389	3,409	3,437	3,450	3,437	3,501	3,534	3,655	3,834

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (110);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 105 in 1962 to 100 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) 16-59: male population, 16-54: female population.
(2) 60 and over: male population, 55 and over: female population.
(3) Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

TABLE II - C

BULGARIA

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(b) Male population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages (I)/(II)	4,023 / 4,020	4,061 / 4,054	4,098 / 4,088	4,135 / 4,121	4,172 / 4,155	4,209 / 4,186	4,247 / 4,218	4,285 / 4,251	4,471 / 4,404	4,646 / 4,545
Under 5 years (I)/(II)	336 / 333	338 / 331	341 / 331	341 / 326	342 / 323	344 / 323	346 / 324	350 / 326	369 / 336	380 / 346
5-9 years	341	334	333	335	333	334 / 331 (I)/(II)	336 / 329	339 / 329	348 / 325	367 / 335
10-14 years	365	364	356	345	345	340	334	333	338 / 328 (I)/(II)	348 / 324
15 years	68	73	73	78	68	72	72	65	64	63 / 64 (I)/(II)
16 years	73	68	73	73	72	68	72	72	66	67 / 64
17 years	64	73	68	72	73	78	68	72	66	68 / 64
18 years	62	64	73	68	72	73	78	68	69	67
19 years	59	62	63	73	68	72	73	78	66	68
15-19 years	325	339	350	364	359	364	363	356	332	338 / 328 (I)/(II)
20-24 years	298	290	296	301	316	324	337	348	355	331
25-29 years	313	304	291	288	285	287	288	295	347	353
30-34 years	328	326	331	325	322	311	303	289	294	345
35-39 years	335	340	332	331	322	325	323	329	287	292
40-44 years	270	298	318	324	332	331	336	329	325	284
45-49 years	206	201	190	197	226	265	294	313	324	320
50-54 years	252	239	250	249	232	200	196	185	305	315
55-59 years	220	225	228	235	234	240	228	239	177	292
60-64 years	165	173	184	188	198	204	209	212	222	165
65-69 years	114	122	124	135	139	145	152	162	188	197
70 years and over	167	169	174	179	187	194	201	207	260	317
16-59 years	2,467	2,489	2,513	2,536	2,560	2,575	2,596	2,617	2,681	(I) 2,803 / (II) 2,796
Under 16 years (I)/(II)	1,110 / 1,107	1,109 / 1,102	1,103 / 1,093	1,099 / 1,084	1,088 / 1,069	1,090 / 1,066	1,088 / 1,059	1,087 / 1,053	1,119 / 1,055	1,163 / 1,069
60 years and over	446	464	482	502	524	543	562	581	670	679
Population of inactive age(1) (I)/(II)	1,556 / 1,553	1,573 / 1,566	1,585 / 1,575	1,601 / 1,586	1,612 / 1,593	1,633 / 1,609	1,650 / 1,621	1,668 / 1,634	1,789 / 1,723	1,842 / 1,748

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (110).

(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 105 in 1962 to 100 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.

(1) Under 16 and over 59.

Totals may not add up because of rounding.

NATO CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE II - D

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(a) Total population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	13,899	(I) 13,979 (II) 13,970	14,062 14,042	14,148 14,116	14,237 14,193	14,331 14,273	14,430 14,356	14,534 14,443	15,109 14,911	15,711 15,393
Under 5 years	1,076	(I) 1,062 (II) 1,053	1,069 1,049	1,079 1,048	1,094 1,049	1,113 1,055	1,138 1,074	1,167 1,095	1,313 1,205	1,385 1,265
5-9 years	1,263	1,231	1,185	1,141	1,100	1,070	(I) 1,057 (II) 1,048	1,064 1,044	1,162 1,091	1,309 1,202
10-14 years	1,325	1,320	1,309	1,297	1,283	1,261	1,229	1,183	(I) 1,063 (II) 1,043	1,161 1,090
15 years	255	263	266	266	264	264	258	255	209	(I) 216 (II) 206
16 years	244	255	263	266	266	264	264	258	226	(I) 213 (II) 203
17 years	233	244	255	262	266	265	264	264	241	212
18 years	221	233	243	255	262	265	265	264	251	211
19 years	211	221	232	243	254	262	265	265	254	210
15-19 years	1,164	1,215	1,259	1,291	1,312	1,321	1,316	1,305	1,181	(I) 1,061 (II) 1,041
20-24 years	926	964	1,008	1,055	1,105	1,157	1,209	1,253	1,300	1,177
25-29 years	866	858	858	868	889	919	958	1,002	1,247	1,296
30-34 years	931	916	901	886	872	861	852	852	996	1,241
35-39 years	1,050	1,022	989	963	941	923	910	894	846	991
40-44 years	758	864	957	1,015	1,043	1,038	1,010	978	885	839
45-49 years	747	673	627	625	663	746	850	942	963	872
50-54 years	931	917	891	851	797	725	654	610	918	939
55-59 years	861	878	889	893	892	887	875	850	584	882
60-64 years	715	730	745	761	778	795	811	823	791	545
65-69 years	532	556	578	598	615	631	644	658	731	706
70 years and over	754	774	798	824	854	886	920	954	1,129	1,307
16 - 59/54 years (1)	7,530	7,587	7,652	7,718	7,785	7,849	7,916	7,986	8,406	(I) 9,083 (II) 9,073
Under 16 years	3,919	(I) 3,876 (II) 3,867	3,829 3,809	3,783 3,752	3,741 3,696	3,708 3,650	3,682 3,609	3,669 3,577	3,747 3,548	4,071 3,763
60/55 years and over (2)	2,451	2,517	2,583	2,647	2,711	2,774	2,832	2,881	2,958	2,558
Population of inactive age(3)	6,370	(I) 6,393 (II) 6,384	6,412 6,392	6,430 6,399	6,452 6,407	6,482 6,424	6,514 6,441	6,550 6,458	6,705 6,506	6,629 6,321

(I) Series I is based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (115);
(II) Series II is based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 110 in 1962 to 105 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) 16-59 : male population, 16-54 : female polulation.
(2) 60 and over : male population, 55 and over : female population.
(3) Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

PART II - D

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(b) Male population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	6,782	(I) 6,822 (II) 6,817	6,863 / 6,855	6,907 / 6,891	6,952 / 6,930	7,001 / 6,971	7,051 / 7,014	7,105 / 7,058	7,406 / 7,304	7,725 / 7,562
Under 5 years	551	(I) 545 (II) 540	549 / 539	554 / 538	561 / 539	571 / 542	584 / 551	599 / 562	674 / 619	712 / 650
5-9 years	646	629	605	585	563	548	(I) 542 (II) 537	546 / 556	596 / 560	672 / 617
10-14 years	676	674	668	663	656	645	628	604	(I) 545 (II) 535	596 / 559
15 years	130	134	136	136	134	135	132	130	107	(I) 111 (II) 106
16 years	124	130	134	135	135	134	135	132	115	(I) 109 (II) 104
17 years	118	124	130	134	135	135	134	135	124	108
18 years	112	118	124	130	133	135	135	134	127	108
19 years	107	112	118	124	129	133	135	135	130	108
15-19 years	591	618	641	658	668	673	671	666	602	(I) 544 (II) 534
20-24 years	468	487	510	534	559	586	613	636	662	600
25-29 years	436	432	432	438	448	464	483	505	652	659
30-34 years	463	456	450	443	437	432	428	429	502	628
35-39 years	514	501	486	475	465	458	451	445	425	498
40-44 years	360	420	465	493	507	506	494	480	440	420
45-49 years	362	326	304	302	321	361	411	455	471	432
50-54 years	452	445	431	411	384	349	315	293	441	456
55-59 years	413	421	427	429	428	424	438	406	277	419
60-64 years	326	335	344	355	362	377	379	385	368	255
65-69 years	225	236	247	257	267	276	284	292	330	318
70 years and over	291	297	305	314	325	357	351	365	441	520
16-59 years	3,957	3,972	4,011	4,048	4,085	4,117	4,152	4,185	4,346	(I) 4,545 (II) 4,540
Under 16 years	2,003	(I) 1,982 (II) 1,977	1,958 / 1,948	1,956 / 1,920	1,914 / 1,892	1,899 / 1,870	1,886 / 1,848	1,879 / 1,852	1,922 / 1,821	2,091 / 1,932
60 years and over	842	868	896	924	954	984	1,014	1,042	1,139	1,091
Population of inactive age(1)	2,845	(I) 2,850 (II) 2,845	2,854 / 2,844	2,860 / 2,844	2,860 / 2,846	2,883 / 2,854	2,900 / 2,862	2,921 / 2,874	3,061 / 2,960	3,182 / 3,023

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (115);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 110 in 1962 to 105 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) Under 16 and over 59.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

TABLE II-1

HUNGARY

PROJECTED POPULATION 1951-1980

(a) Total population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	10,084	(I)10,101 (II)10,094	10,118 / 10,104	10,136 / 10,114	10,154 / 10,123	10,173 / 10,133	10,192 / 10,142	10,212 / 10,153	10,327 / 10,211	10,452 / 10,274
Under 5 years	691	(I)661 (II)654	639 / 624	621 / 598	610 / 578	610 / 570	611 / 572	619 / 575	665 / 608	702 / 640
5-9 years	928	887	823	766	720	686	(I)657 (II)650	635 / 621	617 / 572	663 / 606
10-14 years	855	875	911	932	938	926	885	822	(I)634 (II)620	616 / 572
15 years	162	169	169	174	172	168	189	206	142	(I)121 (II)113
16 years	142	161	169	169	174	172	168	189	149	(I)120 (II)113
17 years	139	142	161	169	169	174	172	168	156	122
18 years	160	139	142	161	169	169	174	172	179	133
19 years	147	160	139	142	161	169	168	174	195	139
15-19 years	751	772	781	816	845	852	872	909	820	(I)633 (II)619
20-24 years	719	726	749	738	739	747	769	777	906	818
25-29 years	689	685	680	691	697	715	722	745	774	902
30-34 years	742	736	727	710	698	684	679	676	741	771
35-39 years	747	743	744	742	735	736	729	720	671	736
40-44 years	655	734	716	751	748	737	735	755	713	665
45-49 years	528	457	443	490	565	644	721	733	723	702
50-54 years	693	694	696	652	588	512	444	431	714	706
55-59 years	591	604	618	657	648	660	662	665	413	686
60-64 years	526	532	537	533	540	547	559	573	619	387
65-69 years	401	415	428	444	452	464	470	475	511	555
70 years and over	567	581	595	613	633	653	676	697	806	911
16 - 59/54 years(1)	5,641	5,660	5,687	5,713	5,745	5,767	5,787	5,826	6,109	(I)6,130 (II)6,123
Under 16 years	2,636	(I)2,592 (II)2,585	2,542 / 2,527	2,493 / 2,470	2,440 / 2,408	2,390 / 2,350	2,345 / 2,290	2,282 / 2,224	2,058 / 1,942	2,102 / 1,931
60/55 years and over(2)	1,807	1,849	1,889	1,931	1,970	2,016	2,059	2,102	2,159	2,221
Population of inactive age(3)	4,443	(I)4,441 (II)4,434	4,431 / 4,416	4,424 / 4,401	4,410 / 3,378	4,406 / 4,366	4,404 / 4,355	4,384 / 4,326	4,217 / 4,101	4,323 / 4,152

(I)   Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (85);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 80 in 1962 to 77.5 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
      Both series assume declining mortality.

(1)   16-59 : male population, 16-54 : female population.
(2)   60 and over : male population, 55 and over : female population.
(3)   Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

PART I - 1
ANNEX

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(b) Male population

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
							Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)			
All ages	4,876	(I) 4,886 (II) 4,882	4,896 / 4,889	4,907 / 4,895	4,918 / 4,902	4,929 / 4,909	4,941 / 4,915	4,953 / 4,922	5,022 / 4,962	5,098 / 5,006
Under 5 years	355	(I) 339 (II) 335	327 / 320	318 / 306	312 / 296	312 / 292	315 / 295	317 / 285	341 / 312	360 / 329
5-9 years	478	457	424	395	370	353	(I) 337 (II) 333	325 / 318	316 / 295	340 / 311
10-14 years	439	449	468	479	483	477	456	423	(I) 325 (II) 317	315 / 295
15 years	82	86	87	89	88	86	97	106	75	(I) 62 (II) 58
16 years	72	82	86	87	87	88	86	97	77	(I) 61 (II) 58
17 years	70	72	82	86	87	89	88	86	80	62
18 years	81	70	72	82	86	87	89	88	92	68
19 years	74	81	70	72	82	86	87	89	100	71
15-19 years	381	393	398	417	433	437	448	467	721	309
20-24 years	358	363	375	371	372	378	390	396	464	420
25-29 years	338	335	353	359	344	355	360	373	394	462
30-34 years	365	365	358	350	343	335	332	351	370	391
35-39 years	362	360	363	363	361	361	359	354	328	367
40-44 years	305	345	352	358	357	357	355	358	350	324
45-49 years	246	212	207	228	264	299	338	345	352	344
50-54 years	327	327	326	304	272	257	205	200	355	341
55-59 years	278	285	290	298	303	308	308	307	190	318
60-64 years	245	248	249	248	250	252	257	264	281	174
65-69 years	170	178	187	196	203	210	213	214	229	245
70 years and over	228	233	238	243	250	258	268	278	328	371
16-59 years	2,878	2,895	2,916	2,939	2,962	2,982	2,998	3,024	3,130	(I) 3,230 (II) 3,226
Under 16 years	1,354	(I) 1,331 (II) 1,327	1,306 / 1,299	1,281 / 1,269	1,253 / 1,237	1,228 / 1,208	1,205 / 1,179	1,171 / 1,142	1,055 / 995	1,077 / 991
60 years and over	643	659	674	688	703	720	738	756	837	791
Population of inactive age(1)	1,997	(I) 1,990 (II) 1,986	1,980 / 1,973	1,969 / 1,957	1,956 / 1,940	1,948 / 1,928	1,943 / 1,927	1,927 / 1,898	1,892 / 1,832	1,868 / 1,782

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (85);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 80 in 1962 to 75 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality

(1) Under 16 and over 59.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

TABLE II - F

POLAND

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(a) Total population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I) 30,499 (II) 30,477	30,859 30,811	31,216 31,138	31,573 31,460	31,934 31,782	32,305 32,107	32,687 32,439	33,084 32,778	35,319 34,632	37,970 36,822
Under 5 years	(I) 3,147 (II) 3,125	3,007 2,960	2,899 2,820	2,843 2,730	2,828 2,676	2,851 2,675	2,892 2,691	2,953 2,725	3,444 3,062	4,003 3,541
5-9 years	3,548	3,552	3,520	3,412	3,285	(I) 3,128 (II) 3,106	2,990 2,953	2,883 2,805	2,940 2,713	3,432 3,051
10-14 years	3,296	3,359	3,426	3,480	3,510	3,541	3,546	3,514	(I) 2,879 (II) 2,801	2,937 2,710
15 years	582	628	629	670	680	685	691	697	666	(I) 558 (II) 528
16 years	526	582	627	629	669	680	685	691	695	(I) 558 (II) 532
17 years	392	526	581	627	629	669	680	685	716	(I) 560 (II) 538
18 years	388	392	526	581	627	628	669	679	710	584
19 years	378	387	392	526	581	626	628	669	722	615
15-19 years	2,267	2,515	2,756	3,032	3,186	3,289	3,353	3,420	3,509	(I) 2,875 (II) 2,798
20-24 years	2,093	2,031	1,987	1,950	2,066	2,259	2,507	2,748	3,412	3,502
25-29 years	2,303	2,281	2,252	2,210	2,149	2,083	2,003	1,979	2,738	3,402
30-34 years	2,371	2,377	2,360	2,330	2,323	2,289	2,253	2,240	1,969	2,727
35-39 years	2,183	2,204	2,244	2,273	2,299	2,352	2,349	2,343	2,226	1,958
40-44 years	1,627	1,821	1,936	2,046	2,143	2,159	2,231	2,220	2,321	2,206
45-49 years	1,362	1,253	1,229	1,313	1,420	1,600	1,792	1,905	2,187	2,288
50-54 years	1,696	1,683	1,660	1,566	1,461	1,325	1,219	1,198	1,860	2,137
55-59 years	1,484	1,525	1,559	1,601	1,607	1,622	1,610	1,589	1,150	1,789
60-64 years	1,188	1,226	1,282	1,299	1,345	1,379	1,418	1,451	1,484	1,079
65-69 years	824	876	914	969	1,005	1,055	1,090	1,140	1,297	1,333
70 years and over	1,111	1,148	1,192	1,249	1,308	1,372	1,440	1,502	1,902	2,302
16 -59/54 years(1)	16,004	16,242	16,517	16,793	17,110	17,415	17,746	18,074	20,078	(I) 21,352 (II) 21,305
Under 16 years	(I) 10,573 (II) 10,551	10,546 10,499	10,474 10,395	10,405 10,292	10,303 10,151	10,205 10,007	10,119 9,871	10,047 9,741	9,929 9,242	10,930 9,830
60/65 years and over(2)	3,921	4,071	4,225	4,375	4,521	4,685	4,822	4,964	5,319	5,687
Population of inactive age(3)	(I) 14,494 (II) 14,472	14,617 14,570	14,699 14,620	14,780 14,667	14,824 14,672	14,890 14,692	14,941 14,693	15,011 14,705	15,248 14,561	16,617 15,517

(I)   Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (130);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 120 in 1962 to 110 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
       Both series assume declining mortality.
(1)   16-59 : male population, 16-54 : female population
(2)   60 and over : male population, 55 and over : female population.
(3)   Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

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TABLE II - G

ITALY

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(a) Total Population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(a)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I) 19,834 (II) 19,819	18,964 18,934	19,091 19,044	19,216 19,150	19,339 19,254	19,462 19,356	19,587 19,458	19,715 19,561	20,393 20,092	21,130 20,664
Under 5 years	(I) 1,575 (II) 1,559	1,510 1,480	1,460 1,416	1,429 1,363	1,422 1,337	1,419 1,327	1,420 1,321	1,427 1,320	1,551 1,502	1,654 1,488
5-9 years	1,866	1,851	1,800	1,731	1,636	(I) 1,556 (II) 1,542	1,495 1,465	1,449 1,403	1,417 1,311	1,523 1,375
10-14 years	1,791	1,816	1,816	1,828	1,852	1,860	1,846	1,795	(I) 1,446 (II) 1,400	1,415 1,309
15 years	288	332	376	369	355	355	357	376	326	(I) 281 264
16 years	279	288	332	376	369	355	355	357	343	(I) 282 (II) 267
17 years	261	278	288	331	375	369	354	355	363	(I) 284 (II) 269
18 years	253	261	278	288	331	375	369	354	379	285
19 years	263	253	269	278	287	331	375	369	361	312
15-19 years	1,344	1,412	1,534	1,642	1,718	1,785	1,811	1,811	1,792	(I) 1,444 (II) 1,398
20-24 years	1,460	1,403	1,346	1,321	1,331	1,338	1,406	1,528	1,606	1,788
25-29 years	1,571	1,583	1,582	1,541	1,496	1,452	1,395	1,339	1,522	1,800
30-34 years	1,506	1,586	1,572	1,562	1,556	1,560	1,572	1,571	1,252	1,515
35-39 years	1,440	1,469	1,511	1,537	1,561	1,571	1,572	1,556	1,560	1,324
40-44 years	1,157	1,254	1,299	1,352	1,302	1,422	1,451	1,493	1,542	1,545
45-49 years	847	768	793	856	963	1,118	1,233	1,277	1,470	1,519
50-54 years	1,132	1,148	1,112	1,045	950	823	746	772	1,245	1,435
55-59 years	959	956	994	1,028	1,050	1,079	1,094	1,061	740	1,196
60-64 years	794	815	808	818	846	86?	883	920	986	692
65-69 years	556	573	618	645	662	69?	714	708	815	879
70 years and over	801	821	845	883	903	924	951	1,005	1,190	1,402
16 - 59/54 years (1)	10,605	10,752	10,850	10,976	11,108	11,219	11,338	11,462	12,269	(I) 12,646 (II) 12,616
Under 16 years	(I) 5,510 (II) 5,504	5,509 5,479	5,456 5,408	5,357 5,291	5,265 5,180	5,190 5,084	5,118 4,989	5,047 4,898	4,720 4,419	4,873 4,436
60/55 years and over (2)	2,629	2,702	2,784	2,881	2,966	3,055	3,132	3,206	3,404	3,612
Population of inactive age (3)	(I) 8,147 (III) 8,155	8,211 8,181	8,240 8,192	8,238 8,172	8,231 8,146	8,245 8,139	8,250 8,121	8,253 8,100	8,124 7,825	8,485 8,048

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (100);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 95 in 1962 to 90 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) 16-59: male population, 15-54: female population.
(2) 60 and over: male population, 55 and over: female population.
(3) Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

TABLE II - G

RUMANIA

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(b) Male population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)	1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I)9,212 (II)9,204	9,281 9,265	9,349 9,325	9,416 9,382	9,481 9,438	9,547 9,493	9,614 9,547	9,682 9,603	10,041 9,887	(I)10,430 (II)10,191
Under 5 years	(I)805 (II)798	774 758	750 726	732 699	729 685	727 680	728 677	732 677	706 709	849 764
5-9 years	955	946	920	885	867	(I)796 (II)789	765 750	742 718	727 672	781 705
10-14 years	912	926	926	933	945	950	943	917	(I)740 (II)716	725 671
15 years	147	169	191	189	181	181	182	192	167	(I)144 (II)135
16 years	141	146	169	191	188	181	184	182	175	(I)144 (II)136
17 years	132	141	146	168	191	188	181	181	185	(I)145 (II)138
18 years	128	132	141	146	168	191	188	180	193	146
19 years	133	128	132	141	146	168	191	188	194	160
15-19 years	632	716	779	835	874	909	922	923	914	(I)739 (II)715
20-24 years	732	707	681	669	674	678	713	775	920	915
25-29 years	787	790	783	762	744	727	702	677	771	915
30-34 years	794	794	789	784	778	780	783	776	672	767
35-39 years	713	732	756	771	783	785	785	781	769	667
40-44 years	524	585	616	651	681	703	722	746	772	761
45-49 years	505	346	357	388	439	514	574	605	732	758
50-54 years	537	541	518	480	433	371	334	345	506	711
55-59 years	457	462	478	491	496	506	509	488	227	557
60-64 years	571	388	387	393	409	415	419	435	445	301
65-69 years	258	247	270	288	298	317	332	332	376	388
70 years and over	320	328	337	352	362	371	383	408	504	600
15-59 years	5,453	5,504	5,566	5,642	5,721	5,792	5,863	5,924	6,396	(I)6,642 (II)6,627
Under 16 years	(I)2,017 (II)2,310	2,815 2,799	2,787 2,763	2,739 2,706	2,692 2,648	2,654 2,600	2,618 2,552	2,583 2,504	2,420 2,264	2,499 2,275
60 years and over	930	963	994	1,033	1,069	1,103	1,134	1,175	1,525	1,289
Population of inactive age(1)	(I)5,747 (II)5,740	3,778 3,762	3,781 3,752	3,772 3,739	3,761 3,717	3,757 3,603	3,752 3,686	3,758 3,679	3,746 3,590	3,788 3,564

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (100);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 95 in 1962 to 90 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.

(1) Under 16 and over 59.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

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ANNEX A to
AC/127-D/131

TABLE II - B

SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY
(including Soviet Sector of Berlin)

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(a) Total population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

(0)		1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I)	17,143	17,205	17,262	17,313	17,357	17,397	17,433	17,467	17,652	17,921
	(II)	17,131	17,177	17,216	17,246	17,268	17,282	17,290	17,294	17,308	17,892
Under 5 years	(I)	1,385	1,409	1,408	1,399	1,374	1,354	1,332	1,313	1,316	1,418
	(II)	1,373	1,384	1,363	1,333	1,285	1,251	1,216	1,185	1,145	1,233
5-9 years		1,305	1,296	1,308	1,321	1,352	(I) 1,378	1,402	1,402	1,308	1,312
							(II)1,366	1,374	1,357	1,180	1,141
10-14 years		1,196	1,270	1,311	1,323	1,314	1,303	1,293	1,305	(I) 1,400	1,306
										(II)1,355	1,179
15 years		185	190	222	252	266	265	264	262	275	(I) 275 (II) 257
16 years		141	185	190	222	252	266	266	264	255	(I) 278 (II) 263
17 years		160	141	185	190	221	252	265	265	254	(I) 280 (II) 268
18 years		229	159	141	185	190	221	252	265	257	288
19 years		237	228	159	141	185	190	221	252	264	278
15-19 years		951	904	897	990	1,114	1,194	1,268	1,309	1,303	(I)1,398 (II)1,353
20-24 years		1,371	1,334	1,270	1,133	992	948	901	894	1,305	1,301
25-29 years		1,236	1,303	1,341	1,372	1,391	1,365	1,329	1,264	891	1,301
30-34 years		1,034	1,029	1,071	1,116	1,175	1,229	1,296	1,334	1,259	888
35-39 years		914	947	982	1,007	1,018	1,027	1,022	1,064	1,326	1,252
40-44 years		882	950	958	927	906	905	937	972	1,054	1,315
45-49 years		792	671	627	687	781	869	936	944	958	1,040
50-54 years		1,196	1,159	1,108	1,022	907	772	655	612	923	938
55-59 years		1,256	1,250	1,236	1,213	1,175	1,148	1,113	1,065	590	890
60-64 years		1,172	1,179	1,191	1,192	1,187	1,174	1,169	1,157	1,002	556
65-69 years		929	954	977	1,003	1,024	1,051	1,058	1,069	1,045	908
70 years and over		1,523	1,551	1,579	1,609	1,645	1,680	1,722	1,762	1,971	2,097
16-59/54 years (1)		8,729	8,633	8,541	8,489	8,485	8,491	8,508	8,535	8,964	(I)9,487 (II)9,460
Under 16 years	(I)	4,072	4,165	4,249	4,295	4,306	4,300	4,291	4,283	4,299	4,311
	(II)	4,060	4,137	4,203	4,229	4,217	4,185	4,148	4,109	3,954	3,810
60/55 years and over (2)		4,342	4,407	4,472	4,528	4,566	4,606	4,633	4,649	4,390	4,122
Population of inactive age(3)	(I)	8,414	8,572	8,721	8,823	8,872	8,906	8,921	8,932	8,689	8,433
	(II)	8,402	8,544	8,675	8,757	8,783	8,791	8,781	8,758	8,344	7,932

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (115);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 110 in 1962 to 100 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.
(1) 16-59: male population, 16-54: female population;
(2) 60 and over: male population, 55 and over: female population
(3) Under 16 and over 59 for male population, under 16 and over 54 for female population;
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

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PART II - R

SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY
(Including Soviet Sector of Berlin)

PROJECTED POPULATION 1963-1980

(b) Male population

Population at 1st January of each year (in thousands)

Age		1963 (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1975 (9)	1980 (10)
All ages	(I)	7,745	7,785	7,823	7,859	7,895	7,924	7,955	7,936	8,157	8,382
	(II)	7,738	7,771	7,800	7,825	7,847	7,866	7,882	7,897	7,980	8,111
Under 5 years	(I)	710	721	720	715	703	692	681	672	675	727
	(II)	703	707	697	681	657	640	622	606	587	632
5-9 years	(I)	670	664	671	677	692	705	717	716	669	672
	(II)						699	703	693	604	585
10-14 years	(I)	611	650	672	678	674	668	663	669	715	668
	(II)									692	603
15 years	(I)	94	97	113	129	136	136	136	134	141	140
	(II)										131
16 years	(I)	72	94	96	113	129	136	136	136	131	142
	(II)										134
17 years	(I)	80	72	94	96	113	128	136	136	130	143
	(II)										136
18 years		115	80	72	94	96	113	128	136	131	147
19 years		120	115	80	72	94	96	112	128	135	142
15-19 years	(I)	481	458	455	504	568	609	648	670	668	713
	(II)										690
20-24 years		692	673	640	571	501	479	455	453	667	665
25-29 years		627	660	677	692	701	687	669	657	451	664
30-34 years		492	499	528	559	593	623	655	673	633	448
35-39 years		368	397	428	454	472	487	495	524	668	629
40-44 years		335	360	363	355	353	363	392	423	518	661
45-49 years		299	253	237	259	295	329	353	350	415	510
50-54 years		473	453	427	390	343	289	245	229	346	404
55-59 years		538	526	509	488	466	448	429	405	218	330
60-64 years		499	506	513	511	503	491	481	466	372	202
65-69 years		361	373	387	404	418	434	439	445	408	327
70 years and over		589	592	596	602	611	620	633	648	734	761
16-59 years	(I)	4,211	4,181	4,152	4,143	4,156	4,179	4,206	4,235	4,444	4,885
	(II)										4,871
Under 16 years	(I)	2,084	2,132	2,175	2,199	2,205	2,201	2,196	2,192	2,199	2,208
	(II)	2,078	2,118	2,152	2,165	2,159	2,143	2,123	2,103	2,023	1,951
60 years and over		1,450	1,471	1,495	1,517	1,532	1,545	1,553	1,560	1,514	1,289
Population of inactive age (1)	(I)	3,534	3,603	3,670	3,716	3,737	3,746	3,750	3,751	3,713	3,497
	(II)	3,528	3,589	3,647	3,682	3,691	3,688	3,677	3,652	3,537	3,240

(I) Series I based on the assumption of a continuation of the Gross Reproduction Rate at its 1961 level (115);
(II) Series II based on the assumption of declining Gross Reproduction Rates from 110 in 1962 to 100 in 1970, remaining constant thereafter.
Both series assume declining mortality.
(1) Under 16 and over 59.
Totals may not add up because of rounding.

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TABLE III

PROJECTED MALE POPULATION OF PRIME MILITARY AGES IN THE SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES

(1st January each year – 1962-81)

	USSR		Total Satellites		Albania		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany (1)	
	18-34 years	18-19	18-34	18-19	18-34	18-19	18-34	18-19	18-34	18-19	18-34	18-19	18-34	18-19	18-34	18-19	18-34	18-19
1962	30,579	1,970	12,468	1,410	232	32	1,054	119	1,574	209	1,209	151	3,780	387	2,603	276	2,016	236
1963	29,533	1,634	12,476	1,414	237	32	1,049	121	1,586	219	1,217	156	3,768	388	2,574	262	2,045	236
1964	29,122	2,298	12,432	1,377	242	32	1,045	125	1,606	230	1,212	140	3,750	395	2,550	260	2,027	195
1965	29,071	3,202	12,448	1,444	246	33	1,055	136	1,633	242	1,209	142	3,781	466	2,526	273	1,998	152
1966	29,101	3,547	12,505	1,596	251	34	1,055	140	1,668	253	1,214	154	2,828	562	2,502	287	1,987	166
1967	29,402	3,823	12,656	1,723	256	34	1,063	140	1,707	263	1,228	168	3,906	614	2,511	314	1,985	190
1968	29,681	4,111	12,838	1,827	262	35	1,067	145	1,750	268	1,241	173	3,978	638	2,543	359	1,997	209
1969	29,977	4,261	13,084	1,916	268	37	1,079	151	1,794	270	1,258	176	4,088	662	2,576	379	2,021	241
1970	30,563	4,442	13,301	1,956	280	43	1,079	147	1,839	269	1,276	177	4,204	688	2,596	368	2,027	264
1971	31,169	4,579	13,513	1,956	288	46	1,090	140	1,885	268	1,293	174	4,316	696	2,613	361	2,028	271
1972	31,444	4,575	13,755	1,971	293	42	1,100	144	1,929	266	1,325	183	4,435	703	2,642	362	2,031	271
1973	31,540	4,648	14,013	1,991	298	39	1,108	137	1,973	262	1,365	203	4,560	708	2,674	373	2,035	269
1974	31,577	4,783	14,287	2,023	309	46	1,117	132	2,015	260	1,396	206	4,707	724	2,710	386	2,033	269
1975	31,798	4,795	14,544	2,025	329	53	1,131	136	2,053	257	1,420	192	4,852	732	2,750	388	2,018	267
1976	32,263	4,888	14,769	1,981	330	53	1,139	136	2,082	251	1,425	172	5,003	730	2,792	378	1,998	261
1977	32,917	5,008	14,989	1,924	344	55	1,146	132	2,099	238	1,432	157	5,150	722	2,831	360	1,987	260
1978	34,271	5,076	15,203	1,867	358	60	1,151	130	2,104	221	1,428	149	5,295	695	2,855	341	2,012	271
1979	36,070	5,136	15,397	1,814	373	62	1,160	132	2,106	214	1,425	144	5,416	654	2,882	326	2,035	282
1980	37,733	5,126	15,551	1,760	390	64	1,165	135	2,102	216	1,412	139	5,516	611	2,899	306	2,067	289
1981	38,725	4,968	15,715	1,710	407	66	1,169	135	2,093	216	1,404	130	5,601	583	2,912	291	2,129	289

(1) Including Soviet Sector of Berlin

Note: The projections are based on the assumption that the Gross Reproduction Rate will remain constant at its 1961 level for all countries.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE SOVIET BLOC

Meeting held from 2nd to 5th July, 1963

LIST OF EXPERTS

Belgium:
Mr. A. Conruyt,
Ministère des Affaires Économiques,
Statiestraat 151,
Haaltert.

Denmark:
Mr. P. Nielsen,
Defence Staff,
Kastellet,
Copenhagen.

France:
Mr. J. N. Biraben and
Mr. Pressat,
Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques,
23 avenue Franklin Roosevelt,
Paris, VIII.

Germany:
Mr. H. Klocke and
Mr. J. L. W. Mertens,
Ministry of Economics,
Bonn.

Turkey:
Mr. U. Somuncu,
Turkish Delegation to NATO.

United Kingdom:
Mr. T. J. Durkin,
Ministry of Defence,
Joint Intelligence Bureau,
Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.

United States:
Mr. J. W. Brackett,
Foreign Demographic Analysis Division,
United States Bureau of the Census,
Washington 25, D.C.

Standing Group:
Mr. S. Obolensky,
CE/INT, AFCENT,
Fontainebleau.