

n table form. Data are
on by country at five-
or individual years for
n by sex in five-year
fifth year; and popula-
primary school, working,
for every fifth year,

population projections.
9(9):8-10. Sep 1981.
ness the accuracy of cur-
a projections. In par-
current methods of pro-
lation situation in 1907.
e that such projections,
r to be reasonable assump-
provide adequate estimates
om 50 to 100 years later.

Ønnesland J; and Selmer R.
folkemengden etter
1979-2025 [Projections
y marital status, 1979-
ra Statistisk Sentralbyrå,
orway, Statistisk Sen-
pp. ISBN 82-537-1541-2.
ble of contents, summary,

official attempt to
of the Norwegian popula-
ital status for both sexes.
clude those cohabiting with-
clude those separated from
es. Three alternative
period 1979-2025 are pre-
fferent rates of first
ce.

omographiques chinoises
Chinese demographic pros-
ar 2000]. Revue Tiers-
6):257-84. Apr-Jun 1981.
on recently published in
ournals, the author examines
and future prospects in
lic of China. He discusses
births, and deaths over
79 and analyzes the age
population in 1979. He
ossible future trends up to
cluding trends in popula-
lity, and mortality, and
ications for education, em-
aging of the population.

Hollis J; and Strachan S.
of demographic projections
n. In 3 parts. GLC Sta-
Nos. 6-8. London, Greater
1981. 186; 167; 10 pp.
5; 0-7168-1219-3; 0-7168-

data sources, methodology,
ehind the population pro-
by the Greater London
nce Unit's Population Studies
ng of 1981 are discussed.

The projections for Greater London, boroughs,
and borough groupings are also presented. In
Part 2, similar information is provided for
projections of the economically active popu-
lation and of households. In Part 3, a sum-
mary of a projection of population, eco-
nomically active population, and households
that uses preliminary 1981 census counts is
provided.

10132 Great Britain, Office of Population
Censuses and Surveys [OPCS].

Population projections: area 1979-1991.
Series PP3, No. 4. London, Great Britain,
H.M. Stationery Office, 1981. 48 pp. ISBN
0-11-690778-9.

Population projections for 1979-1991 are
presented by sex and age for the standard
regions, counties, London boroughs, and
metropolitan districts of England. The
projections are based on mid-1979 popula-
tion estimates.

[Source: Publisher's announcement]

10133 Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics.

Projection of population and households
in Israel up to 2000: based on the popula-
tion in 1980. Special Series, No. 666.
Jerusalem, 1981. [xxxvii], 42, xxiii pp.
in English and Hebrew.

This publication presents a series of
three alternative population projections
for Israel for five-year intervals from
1985 to 2000. The projections, which are
based on the population at the end of 1980,
are shown according to population group,
continent of birth, religion, sex, and age
group. Projections of the dependency ratio
and sex ratio are also included. Various
assumptions concerning fertility, immigra-
tion, and emigration are used.

10134 Keyfitz N.

The limits of population forecasting.
Population and Development Review (New York)
7(4):579-93, 728-29. Dec 1981. French and
Spanish summaries.

"The user of forecasts needs to know how
far published estimates of future population
can be relied on. The most compact way of
describing accuracy is by showing the
average error of past forecasts. From over
a thousand comparisons of forecast with
realization--national, regional, and global
and covering the past 30 years--the conclu-
sion emerges that the odds are two to one
that a forecast rate of increase ± 0.4 per-
centage points will straddle the realized
rate of increase over future periods. That
means in practice useable forecasts for the
next 5 to 20 years, virtually no informa-
tion on the population 100 years hence."

10135 Kondrat W; and Mijakowska J.

Wielowariantowa prognoza demograficzna
Polski do roku 2010 [Multi-variant demographic
projection for Poland to 2010]. In 2 parts.
Wiadomości Statystyczne (Warsaw) 26(6):8-12;
and 26(7):7-10. Jun and Jul 1981.

This 30-year projection of the population

of Poland has been prepared using data from
the 1978 census and is presented in two
parts. Various assumptions concerning the
relevant demographic variables are considered.

10136 Kregting JW.

De bevolkingsvoorspelling getoetst,
1975-1979 [Population projections put to the
test, 1975-1979]. Maandstatistiek van
Bevolking en Volksgezondheid (The Hague)
28(9):41-51. 1980.

This is the third in a series of annual
publications comparing the results of the
population projections prepared by the
Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics
in 1976 with actual developments observed
since 1975 (for an earlier publication, see
47: Title 2186). The author contends that
the 1976 projections are still useful but
that new projections are desirable because
of differences in certain components, par-
ticularly external migration, marriage, and
mortality.

[Source: Selected Annotated Bibliography
of Population Studies in the Netherlands,
1980]

10137 Lambrecht M; and Tollet R.

Population et population active d'ici
1985 et l'an 2000 [Population and labor
force from now to 1985 and to the year 2000].
Courrier Hebdomadaire du CRISP, No. 881-882.
Brussels, Centre de Recherche et d'Informa-
tion Socio-Politiques [CRISP], May 16, 1980.
38 pp.

The authors present an overview of demo-
graphic prospects for Belgium up to the year
2000. Probable future trends in population
size, age and sex structure, and regional
distribution are discussed, and projections
of the economically active population are
presented. The importance of demographic
data for the economic and social sectors is
also briefly considered.

10138 Ledent JP.

Demographic and economic interactions in
statistical models of regional growth with
an application to Tucson, Arizona. Pub. Order
No. 8124940, University Microfilms Interna-
tional. [Evanston, Ill.], Northwestern Uni-
versity, 1981. 446 pp.

"This thesis explores the possibility of
applying statistical models to generate in-
formation that is more useful [than inde-
pendently derived demographic and economic
data] for urban and regional planners.
Specifically, the focus is on the internal
structure of models that produce alternative
sets of forecasts and multipliers in which
both the demographic and economic dimensions
are included....Part One demonstrates and
justifies the indispensability of developing
a new methodology for producing consistent
demographic and economic information needed
by regional planners....Part Two is devoted
to the specification of the interactions be-
tween the demographic and economic variables
to be incorporated in the models proposed....
Part Three reports on the application of the