

**SECTION I**

**Growth of Population in 1947**

**A. Estimated Increase**

The total population of the four Laender of the U.S. Zone of Germany (Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse and Bremen) was 17,379,000 on the first of January 1947, and increased to 17,725,000 by the first of January 1948. When the U.S. Sector of Berlin is included the figures are 18,371,000 and 18,724,000 respectively. These figures include all types of population present within the U.S. Zone of Germany: Germans, foreigners living in the German economy, inmates of institutions, civil internees, displaced persons (DP's) in camps, and others, excepting only the U.S. forces and Military Government personnel.

The following table shows the changes that occurred between 1 January 1947 and 1 January 1948. For a breakdown by Laender, see Appendix "A".

TABLE I

POPULATION OF U.S. AREAS OF CONTROL  
1 JANUARY 1947 AND 1 JANUARY 1948\*

(In Thousands)

Area	1 January 1947			1 January 1948		
	Total	Resident Population	DPs in Camps	Total	Resident Population	DPs in Camps
U.S. Zone (excluding Bremen)	16,893	16,516	377	17,218	16,886	332
U.S. Zone (including Bremen)	17,379	17,002	377	17,725	17,393	332
U.S. Area of Control (including Berlin Sector)	18,370	17,986	384	18,724	18,386	338

\*The population covered by ration card count comprises Germans living in individual households and in institutions of all kinds such as jails, colleges and camps, and foreigners (whether of DP status or not) living in individual households. In this report these groups are called "resident population". Resident population plus the number of DPs in camps, including Civilian Labor Service Companies, results in "total population".

Table I shows an annual increase for 1947 of total population in the U.S. Zone, including Land Bremen, of 346,000 or 1.99 per cent. "Resident population" increased by 391,000 or 2.30 per cent, whereas the number of DPs in camps decreased by 45,000 or 11.90 per cent.

In many respects DPs living in camps cannot be regarded as part of the socio-economic community. They participate neither in the general productive process nor in the government, either as voters or as active members of governmental bodies. The majority of them are waiting to emigrate, either by repatriation or through resettlement programs. By considering population figures as more than merely a statistical head count, therefore, the actual

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## POPULATION CHANGES 1947

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rate of increase in 1947 was 2.3 per cent. Including the U.S. Sector of Berlin, the total increase in population was 354,000 or 1.9 per cent; an increase in "resident population" of 400,000 or 2.2 per cent; and a decrease in the number of DPs in camps of 46,000 or 12.1 per cent.

### B. Comparison with Other Years

Though the increase of population in 1947 was relatively small compared with that of 1946, the 1947 rate was still far above "normal", that is, far above the level which would be expected under usual demographic conditions for a densely populated area such as the U.S. Zone of Germany.

Table II gives the average yearly increase for selected periods from 1900 through 1939, and compares the rates for those periods with the 1947 rate. In the period 1925 through 1933, population within the territory of the U.S. Zone increased by 0.54 per cent per annum, and in the period 1933 through 1939 by 0.91 per cent. Thus, in 1947 the rate of increase of 2.30 per cent was many times higher than before the war. In comparison, the population of the United States increased by 1.47 per cent per annum from 1920 to 1930, and by 0.70 per cent per annum from 1930 to 1940.

TABLE II

AVERAGE YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION

(In Percent)

Area	1900-1910	1925-1933	1933-1939	1947
Germany (as then constituted)	1.43	0.55	0.82	
U.S. Zone of Germany (including Bremen)	N.A.	0.54	0.91	
Total Population				1.99
Resident Population (excluding DPs in Camps)				2.30