

sector in developing countries, and its value for comparing situations over time or between different geopolitical entities is described.

49:10745 United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP] (Bangkok, Thailand). *Regional seminar on strategies for meeting basic socio-economic needs and for increasing women's participation in development to achieve population goals.* Asian Population Studies Series, No. 53, ST/ESCAP/199, 1982. 34 pp. Bangkok, Thailand. In Eng.

This is a report on the proceedings of a regional seminar held in Pattaya, Thailand, from April 27 to May 3, 1982. The purpose of the seminar was to review strategies for meeting basic socioeconomic needs in the context of population and development policies and for increasing women's participation in meeting population and development goals. Topics considered include current population policies in the ESCAP region, basic needs and demographic factors, the impact of basic needs strategies on population trends in selected countries, women and development in the ESCAP region, the effects of demographic factors on women's participation in development, and means of increasing women's participation. An appendix contains summaries of background papers from the conference.

49:10746 United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP] (Bangkok, Thailand); South Pacific Commission (Noumea, New Caledonia). *Report and working papers of the ESCAP/SPC Conference Seminar on Population Problems of Small Island Countries of the ESCAP/SPC Region.* Asian Population Studies Series, No. 52, ST/ESCAP/194, 1982. 115 pp. Bangkok, Thailand. In Eng.

This is a report on a conference held in Noumea, New Caledonia, on February 15-19, 1982. "The main purpose of the Conference Seminar was to provide an opportunity for experts to ascertain the demographic situation in the small island countries of the ESCAP/SPC region and to examine the major problems of planning for economic and social development arising from present and prospective trends in growth, composition, distribution and movement of population. The implications of these trends in relation to education, health, social welfare, economic growth, manpower and the status of women were also considered at the Conference Seminar." Individual working papers presented at the conference seminar are included.

49:10747 United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia); International Labour Office [ILO] (Geneva, Switzerland). *Final report on the National Seminar on Population and Development in the United Republic of Tanzania. Arusha, 17-24 February 1980: organization, recommendations and papers presented.* No. ST/ECA/SER.A/3, Dec 1981. xiii, 224 pp. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In Eng.

This is the second of two volumes containing the proceedings of a seminar on population and development, held in Arusha, Tanzania, in February 1980. The present volume contains the papers presented at the seminar, summaries of recommendations, and country statements. Topics covered in the papers, all of which are concerned with Tanzania, include the population situation; the relationship between population, development, and employment; planning and rural development; population policy; education and health planning; labor force and the role of women; the effect of changing women's roles on family size and child survival; population research; and the value of population studies.

For the first volume of these proceedings, published in 1980, see 47:1793.

49:10748 Wood, Charles H.; de Carvalho, Jose A. M. *Population growth and the distribution of household income: the case of Brazil.* Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 23, No. 1, Winter 1982. 49-65 pp. Carbondale, Ill. In Eng.

"Special tabulations of the 1970 census of Brazil are used to estimate fertility and mortality rates by level of household income. Projections to the year 2000 indicate that the poor population will grow substantially faster than the rich population. Projections that simulate upward social mobility and declines in fertility and mortality levels do not alter this conclusion. Differential rates of natural increase by income strata are shown to contribute to an increase in the proportion of the population in the lower income strata by the end of the century."

The authors suggest that "although these differentials could be reduced by a more equitable distribution of income, the style of development in Brazil has yielded only a small increase in the real income of the poor. Analysis of the income elasticity of fertility and mortality at different levels of household earnings [suggests] that this pattern of economic growth will further widen differences in the rate of natural increase by socioeconomic strata. The analysis of the demographic behavior of population subgroups questions the assumption that a lower rate of aggregate population growth in developing countries necessarily contributes to a more equitable distribution of income."

49:10749 Zhang, Zehou; Chen, Yuguang. *On the relationship between the population structure and national economic development in China.* Social Sciences in China, Vol. 2, No. 4, Dec 1981. 55-83 pp. Beijing, China. In Eng.

The authors examine the relationship between population reproduction and the production of material goods, with particular reference to the effect of changes in the age composition of the population on the national economy and national income. An analysis of the population structure of China is presented, with consideration given to age characteristics, occupation, and urban and rural population. Suggestions for improving the population structure to achieve maximum rates of economic development are pre-

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République de Côte d'Ivoire [The impact
t population growth on economic and social
development in the Ivory Coast Republic].
y Patrice Sawadogo. Etudes de Cas, Série
Addis Ababa, 1979. 78 pp.

The author examines the effect of popula-
tion growth on development with particular
ference to migration from Upper Volta to
the Ivory Coast. Official data from the two
countries and the ECA are used, and the
interrelations between the economic develop-
ment of the two countries are examined.

1792 U.N. Economic Commission for Africa
(ECA) [Addis Ababa].

The interrelations of population with eco-
nomic and social development: a macro-case
study of Kenya. By John O. Oucho. Case
Studies, Series 1. [Addis Ababa], 1979.
iv, 84 pp.

This is the first of a series of studies
concerned with the macro-level relation-
ships between population and socioeconomic
development. Topics covered include the
determinants and constraints caused by demo-
graphic trends in both economic and social
development sectors; population enumeration,
composition, distribution, internal migra-
tion and urbanization, and projections; and
the interrelations between population and
development in Kenya.

1793 U.N. Economic Commission for Africa
(ECA) [Addis Ababa]; and International
Labour Office (ILO) [Geneva].

Report of the National Seminar on Popula-
tion and Development, Arusha, United Republic
of Tanzania, 17-24 February 1980. E/CN.14/
POP/159. [Addis Ababa?], April 1980. 37 pp.

This is a report on a seminar concerned
with developing an overview of population
and demographic activities in Tanzania.
Topics covered include the population situa-
tion in Tanzania, the relationship between
population and economic development, Tanzania's
planning objectives, current population policy,
education and health planning, the status of
women, and population-related research. The
results of seminar discussion groups and a
summary of recommendations for future Tan-
zanian planning efforts are included.

1794 U.S. Agency for International Develop-
ment (AID).

Rural Development Programs and Their Im-
pacts on Fertility, State-of-the-Art Papers.
Washington, 1979-.

This series of reports is a product of
AID Project 931-1170. The project was de-
signed to assist AID officials in complying
with the mandate included in the 1975 Foreign
Assistance Act, Section 104d, which requires
that assistance be administered giving par-
ticular attention to the interrelationships
between population growth and development,
and to the impact of projects on population
growth. The papers focus on the literature
concerning the relationship between rural
development and fertility.

Summary report. Rural development pro-
grams and their impacts on fertility:
state-of-the-art. By Research Triangle
Institute and South East Consortium for
International Development. [1979]. ii,
91 pp.

Rural development, land, and human fer-
tility: a state-of-the-arts paper. By C.
Shannon Stokes, Wayne A. Schutjer, Terry
L. McCoy, and Charles H. Wood. June 1979.
ii, 121 pp.

Relationships of rural development strate-
gies to health and nutritional status: con-
sequences for fertility. By Raymond B.
Isely, Laurie Zivetz, Roland Norman, and
Hetty Banatte. June 1979. [viii], 86 pp.

Rural development activities, fertility,
and the cost and value of children. By
Boone A. Turchi and Ellen S. Bryant. June
1979. ii, 225 pp.

Rural development, education and fertil-
ity: a state-of-the-arts paper. By Benjamin
Cheng, William D. Lawson, and William T.
Levine. June 1979. [iii], 87 pp.

Rural development, migration and fertil-
ity: what do we know? By Sally E. Findley,
James H. Gundlach, Douglas P. Kent, and
Richard Rhoda. June 1979. ii, 101, [ii] pp.

The relationship of fertility to income
and wealth in rural development. By Thomas
J. Meeks and Bun Song Lee. June 1979.
Various pagings.

Rural development, women's roles and fer-
tility in developing countries: review of
the literature. By Gloria Javillonar,
Laurie Zivetz, Susan Thompson, and Janet
Griffith. June 1979. ii, 258, [35] pp.

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1554, 1648, 1677, 1745, 1765, 1808, 1812,
1815, 1825, 1834, 1840, 1841, 1854, 1883,
1934]

K.1.3. Developed Countries

This section is concerned with rela-
tions between population and economic fac-
tors as they affect the developed world.
It includes studies on the economic effects
of a stationary or declining population.
It also includes studies on the economic
effects of aging on the economy and prob-
lems of economic dependency in developed
countries.

1795 Babeau, André; and Lévy-Garboua, Louis.

Les effets économiques et financiers de
l'évolution démographique [The economic and
financial effects of current demographic
trends]. Consommation (Montreuil, France)
26(2):99-113. April-June 1979. English
summary, pp. 117-118.

The authors examine the effect of popu-