

the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the U.S. farm population for selected years, 1970-1980. Data are included for farm and nonfarm populations on age, sex, marital status, race, metropolitan or nonmetropolitan residence, and family income, and for the farm population on employment status and type of industry.

10094 Bariagaber H.

Demographic characteristics of the rural population of Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Journal of Development Research* (Addis Ababa) 3(2): 65-91. Oct 1979.

"In the field of population studies, Ethiopia has neither carried out even a single population census nor established a vital statistics registration system. But with the available scanty and defective data, attempts are made here to examine the demographic situation of rural Ethiopia. Since only about 13% of the total population of the country are estimated to reside in agglomerations of 2,000 and above, Ethiopia is predominantly rural. According to the estimates of the vital rates, Ethiopia has been experiencing high levels of fertility and mortality conditions.

"The low average life expectancy at birth, together with the high birth and death rates can indicate the low level of living which has been prevalent in the country."

10095 Carrière P.

La population rurale en U.R.S.S. (1970-1979): étude cartographique [The rural population of the USSR, 1970-1979: a cartographic study]. *Courrier des Pays de l'Est* (Paris), No. 252, Jun 1981. Pp. 37-46.

The author examines regional differences in the USSR regarding the decline in the rural population from 44 percent of the total Soviet population in 1970 to 38 percent in

1979. These differences are examined for both administrative and economic regions, and it is shown that, in contrast to the Slavic areas of the USSR, the rural population in the predominantly Islamic areas is actually increasing. The regional differences in rural populations are illustrated in four maps.

10096 Chaudhury RH.

Effect of population growth on changes in the agrarian structure of rural Bangladesh. *Social Action* (New Delhi) 31(3):336-50. Jul-Sep 1981.

The author examines available information on the effect of population growth on the agrarian structure of Bangladesh. Trends and patterns of land distribution over time are reviewed. The effects of changes in land distribution on productivity are investigated, and the relationship between family size and land ownership is analyzed.

10097 Makhanya EM.

Plight of the rural population in Lesotho: a case study. *Occasional Papers of the Africa Institute*, No. 46. Pretoria, Africa Institute of South Africa, 1980. 38 pp. ISBN 0-7983-0072-8.

An attempt is made to provide precise measurements of the dimensions of the population problem in rural Lesotho. The existence of widespread poverty, due primarily to poor management of agricultural resources, is established. The role of the migrant labor system in relieving this poverty is considered.

[See also Titles: 10090, 10296, 10314, 10496, 10619, 10633]

D. TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH AND SIZE

Studies on changes over time in population size and the bases of their estimation. Studies that are concerned primarily with the methodology of trends, estimations, and projections are classified under this heading and cross-referenced to N. Methods of Research and Analysis Including Models. Studies dealing with two or more of the topics listed in this division are coded under D.2. Current Rates and Estimates and cross-referenced where appropriate.

D.1. Past Trends

Studies of observed data on population growth in the past and its components. Includes studies that are primarily concerned with population trends up to and including World War II.

10098 Brożek A.

Migracje zewnętrzne i przyrost naturalny ludności ziem polskich na przełomie XIX i XX

wieku (1870-1913) [External migration and natural increase of the population of Polish territories at the turn of the nineteenth century (1870-1913)]. *Studia Demograficzne* (Warsaw), No. 2/64, 1981. Pp. 11-23. English and Russian summaries and table titles.

The author analyzes the relationship between migration from Polish territories and the rate of natural increase at the turn of the nineteenth century. Migration, birth, and death rates for Poland are compared with those for selected other European countries.

The effect on the age distribution of the birth and death rate migration is examined. The effect on natural increase is in light of the population the

10099 McArthur N.

New Hebrides population re-interpretation. *South Pacific Occasional Paper*, No. 18. Pacific Commission, Oct 1981.

The author examines population between 1840 and 1967 in the (now Vanuatu). Separate sections included on the period of sanitation, the period of labor migration, the period of the condominium, and the data sources is reviewed. Impact of new diseases, internal labor recruitment, and cultural demographic trends is analyzed.

10100 Marcílio ML.

A população da América Latina, 1975 [The population of Latin America, 1975]. *Ciência e Cultura* (Paulo) 32(9):1,155-76. Sep 1980. Summary.

Using census data and estimates, the author examines population trends in Latin America during the twentieth century. Retrospective comparisons of larger areas reveal different trends by country or region. Interrelationships with economic factors, natality, mortality, migration, and internal migration spatial distribution, and development are considered.

10101 Onishi S.

[Population of nineteenth century]. *Tokushima Daigaku* (Tokushima) 15:1-22. 1980. with English summary.

[Source: *Bibliographie de la Démographie Historique* and *Bibliography of Historical Demography* (1981)]

10102 Smoliński Z.

Transformacja demograficzna [Demographic transformation]. *Wiadomości Statystyczne* (Warsaw) 4-7. Jun 1981.

The author presents a general model of the demographic transition from 1750 to the present day. It is used to describe the fluctuations in birth and death rates over this

[See also Titles: 10111, 10645, 10646, 10655]