

### C.1. General Spatial Distribution

Studies of rural and urban populations considered together. Studies that are concerned primarily with the movement of population are classified under *H. Migration*. Studies concerned with the definition of urban or rural areas and with boundary changes are classified here or in *O.1. Population Statistics, General Aspects*.

**50:30049 Boulard, Richard; Dufour, Desmond.** *The policy of geographical distribution of Quebec's medical staff.* [La politique de repartition géographique des effectifs médicaux au Québec]. Cahiers Québécois de Démographie, Vol. 12, No. 1, Apr 1983. 83-105 pp. Montreal, Canada. In Fre. with sum. in Eng, Spa.

Disparities in the regional distribution of doctors in Quebec are identified, including a high concentration of doctors around university centers such as Montreal, Quebec City, and Sherbrooke. The policies being developed by the provincial government to correct this situation are described. These policies involve differential remuneration of doctors according to place of practice.

**50:30050 Clarke, John I.** *Geography and population: approaches and applications.* Pergamon Oxford Geographies, 1984. xiv, 245 pp. Pergamon Press, Elmsford, N.Y./Oxford, England. ISBN 0-08-028781-6. LC 83-22028. In Eng.

In this book, which consists of papers by various authors, an attempt is made to illustrate the variety of approaches and applications of population geography over time and space, with particular reference to how this discipline has evolved since the middle of the twentieth century. The book is a product of the activities of the Commission on Population Geography of the International Geographical Union.

Topics covered include the roots of population geography, methodological problems, spatial aspects, historical population geography, special problems related to the study of small populations, residential mobility and public policy, aging, epidemiology and health, family planning, social welfare, development planning, government policy and population distribution, population education, and pre-census and post-census mapping. Separate chapters also deal with population geography in specific countries, including Britain, China, France, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Islamic world, Japan, Mexico, and Poland.

**50:30051 Craig, John.** *Averaging population density.* Demography, Vol. 21, No. 3, Aug 1984. 405-12 pp. Washington, D.C. In Eng.

"Population density is a commonly quoted statistic. Almost no general descriptive summary of the population of an area is complete without a density listing, table or map. As each such density statistic is an average, it is worth considering what kind of average is being used. This article analyzes this and

illustrates the effect of some alternative calculations using population density data for Great Britain; the findings, however, are of general validity."

**50:30052 Farah, Abdul A. M.** *Demographic intermediation between development and population redistribution in Sudan.* Sudan Journal of Population Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, Dec 1983. 1-28 pp. Khartoum, Sudan. In Eng.

An attempt is made to develop a theoretical framework that incorporates various hypotheses concerning the expected effects of development-related variables on population distribution. These hypotheses are tested using data from the 1973 census of Sudan. The author identifies three regional groups of provinces at different levels of development and describes the differences in demographic indicators, such as fertility, mortality, and migration, among those groups.

**50:30053 Forstall, Richard L.; Engels, Richard A.** *Growth in nonmetropolitan areas slows.* Mar 16, 1984. 5, 3 pp. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. In Eng.

This report contains estimates of change in population size and growth rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the United States between 1970 and 1982. Five tables are included "showing 1980-82 percent change in population for areas with black population shares under 5 and over 15% and aged population shares under 10 and over 15%; and 1982 population and 1970-82 percent change in population, by area population size, region, census division, and for central cities; all for metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan counties."

[Source: American Statistics Index, Supplement No. 6, 1984]

**50:30054 Li, K. T.** *Population distribution and quality of life in the Taiwan area.* Industry of Free China, Vol. 60, No. 3 and 4, Sep and Oct 1983. 1-24; 17-31 pp. Taipei, Taiwan. In Eng.

The unbalanced distribution of population in Taiwan is first described, together with the problems posed by both uneven distribution and overpopulation. The characteristics of migrants are examined, and their motives for migration are reviewed. In the second part, a design for a more rational urban hierarchy is proposed. The design involves a redistribution of the population away from the Taipei metropolitan area.

**50:30055 Mexico. Consejo Nacional de Poblacion [CONAPO] (Mexico City, Mexico).** *National Conference on Population Distribution, Migration, and Development.* [Reunion Nacional sobre Distribucion de la Poblacion, Migracion y Desarrollo]. 1984. 107 pp. Mexico City, Mexico. In Spa.

These are the proceedings of the National Conference on Population Distribution, Migration, and Development in Mexico, held in Guadalajara, Jalisco, on May 11, 1984. The meeting was planned as part of Mexico's preparation for the International Conference on Population, held in Mexico City in August

1984. Papers are included on population distribution in relation to migration, labor trends in international migration over the past 10 years.

**50:30056 O'Connell, J.** *Change in Australia: an environmental and planning study.* 1993-1,002 pp. London, England. In Eng.

Recent changes in the population in Australia are described, including changes in population distribution during the period 1971-1981. The report discusses shifts in economic activity and banking activity in Australia. It notes that there have been only small growth areas. These result from a consequence of nonlocal migration back to established areas. The report discusses the unique features of the regional system.

**50:30057 Pietri, Michel.** *France: the 1982 regional developments.* [France: les développements régionaux de population]. 1983. 48-66 pp. Paris, France. In Fre.

Regional variations in population in France, as revealed by the 1982 census, are described. The study is based on data from a larger study that was undertaken in 1981. The report and was undertaken in the framework of the Prospective (SESAM) of the Delegation Francaise a l'Action Regionale et a l'Action Regionale. The study describes the graphic decline and of development in France, together with zone of development. The importance of international migration is noted.

**50:30058 United Nations. Commission for Asia and the Pacific [CAP] (Bangkok, Thailand).** *Population distribution, migration and development in the Asia and the Pacific region.* In: International Conference on Population Distribution, Migration and Development. Proceedings of the Expert Group Meeting on Population Distribution, Migration and Development (Tunisia), 21-25 March 1984. E.84.XIII.3. No. ST/ESA/SER/A/1984. U.N. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1984. 107 pp. In Eng.

A general review of population distribution and development policies in the Asia and the Pacific region is presented. A general trend of population concentration in the larger urban areas is noted. The report discusses issues of both urban and rural population distribution. Issues considered include agricultural development, migration, and the development of large-sized cities, and the impact of population redistribution.