



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ



# Démographie spatiale/Spatial Demography

## Session 3: Population size and distribution

Michail Agorastakis

Department of Planning & Regional Development



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# Χρηματοδότηση

- Το παρόν εκπαιδευτικό υλικό έχει αναπτυχθεί στα πλαίσια του εκπαιδευτικού έργου του διδάσκοντα.
- Το έργο «**Ανοικτά Ακαδημαϊκά Μαθήματα στο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας**» έχει χρηματοδοτήσει μόνο τη αναδιαμόρφωση του εκπαιδευτικού υλικού.
- Το έργο υλοποιείται στο πλαίσιο του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος «Εκπαίδευση και Δια Βίου Μάθηση» και συγχρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο) και από εθνικούς πόρους.



# Population size

## Concepts of total population

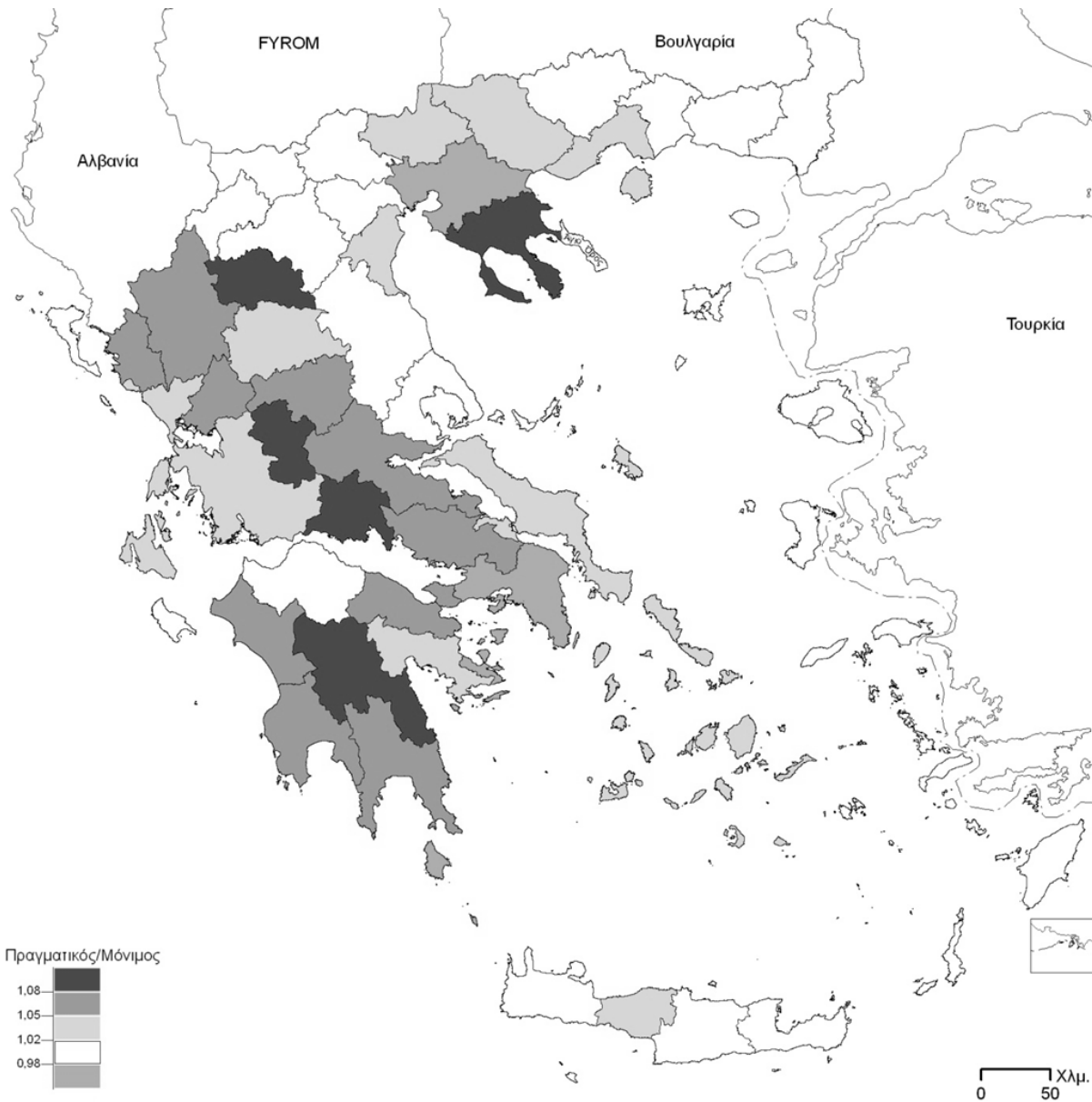
“There are two “ideal” types of total population counts, the de facto and the de jure (Shryock, 1955). The former comprises all the people actually present in a given area at a given time. The latter is more ambiguous. It comprises all the people who “belong” to a given area at a given time by virtue of legal residence, usual residence, or some similar criterion. In practice, while modern censuses call for one of these ideal types with specified modifications, it is difficult to avoid some mixture of the two approaches.”

Issues Related to National Practices are important.

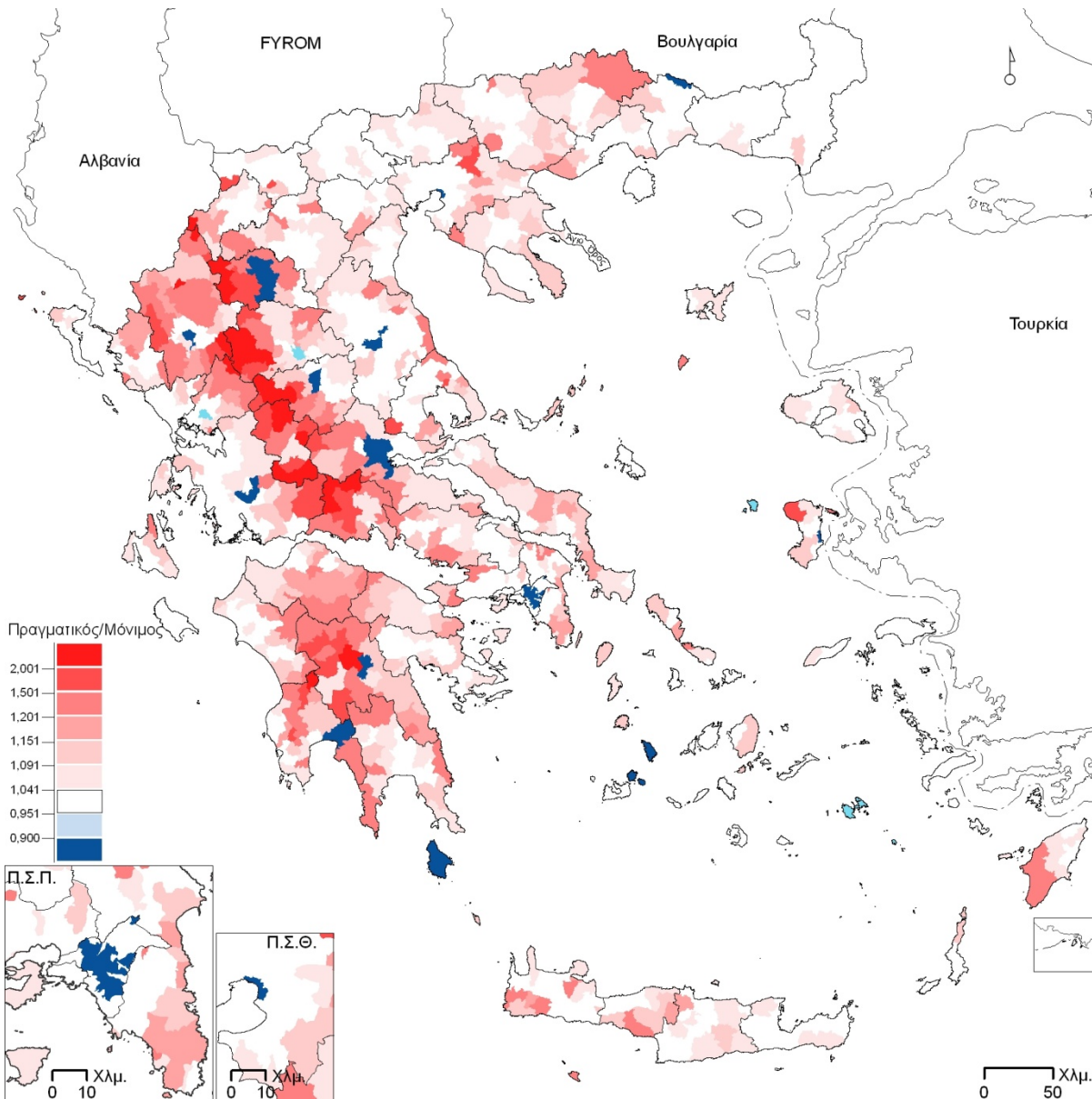
Usual resident population concept to fill the gap.

Metadata for population definition

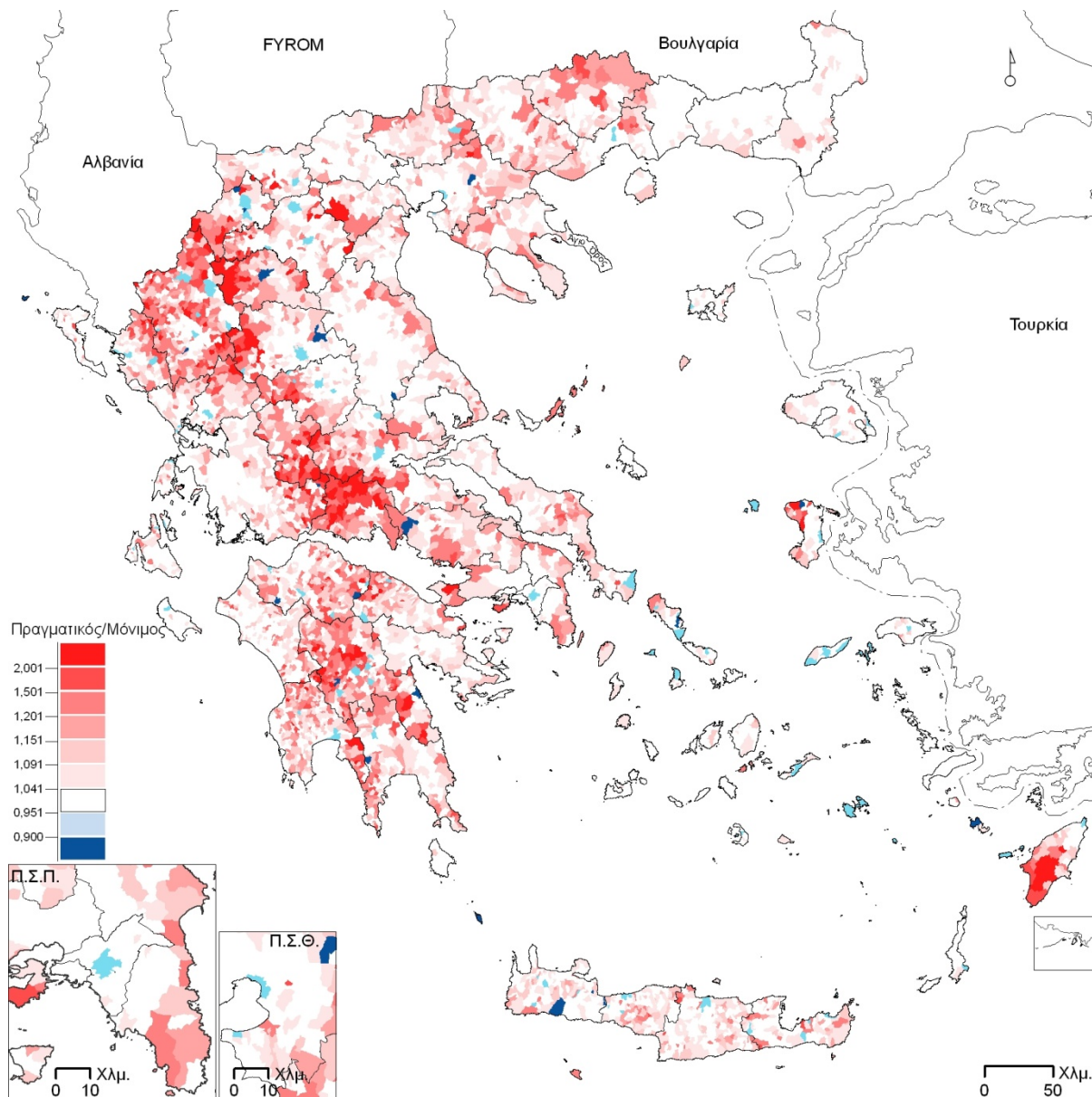
# Ratio defacto/usual resident 2001 Census, Greece



# Ratio defacto/usual resident 2001 Census, Greece



# Ratio defacto/usual resident 2001 Census, Greece



# Population distribution - Spatial measures (1)

*“For many purposes information on the size and characteristics of the total population of a nation is not sufficient. Population data are often needed for geographic subdivisions of a country and for other classifications of areas in which people live. In most countries, the geographic distribution of the population is not even but is dense in some places and sparse in others. There are urban centers where millions of people live within a few square kilometers, and there are also vast stretches of mountains and deserts where the population averages only one or two persons per square kilometer.”*

**Source:** Shryock et al.(1976)



# Population distribution - Spatial measures (2)

## Center of Population

*“The center of population, or the mean point of the population distributed over an area, may be defined as the center of population gravity for the area, “in other words, the point upon which the [area] would balance, if it were a rigid plane without weight and the population distributed thereon, each individual being assumed to have equal weight and to exert an influence on the central point proportional to his distance from the point.”*

$$g(\log) = \frac{\sum P_j (\log X_j)}{\sum P_j} \quad g(\text{lat}) = \frac{\sum P_j (\text{lat} X_j)}{\sum P_j}$$

Where  $p_j$  is the population at point  $j$  and  $\log_{x_j}$  and  $\text{lat}_{y_j}$  are its horizontal and vertical coordinates (longitude, latitude), respectively.

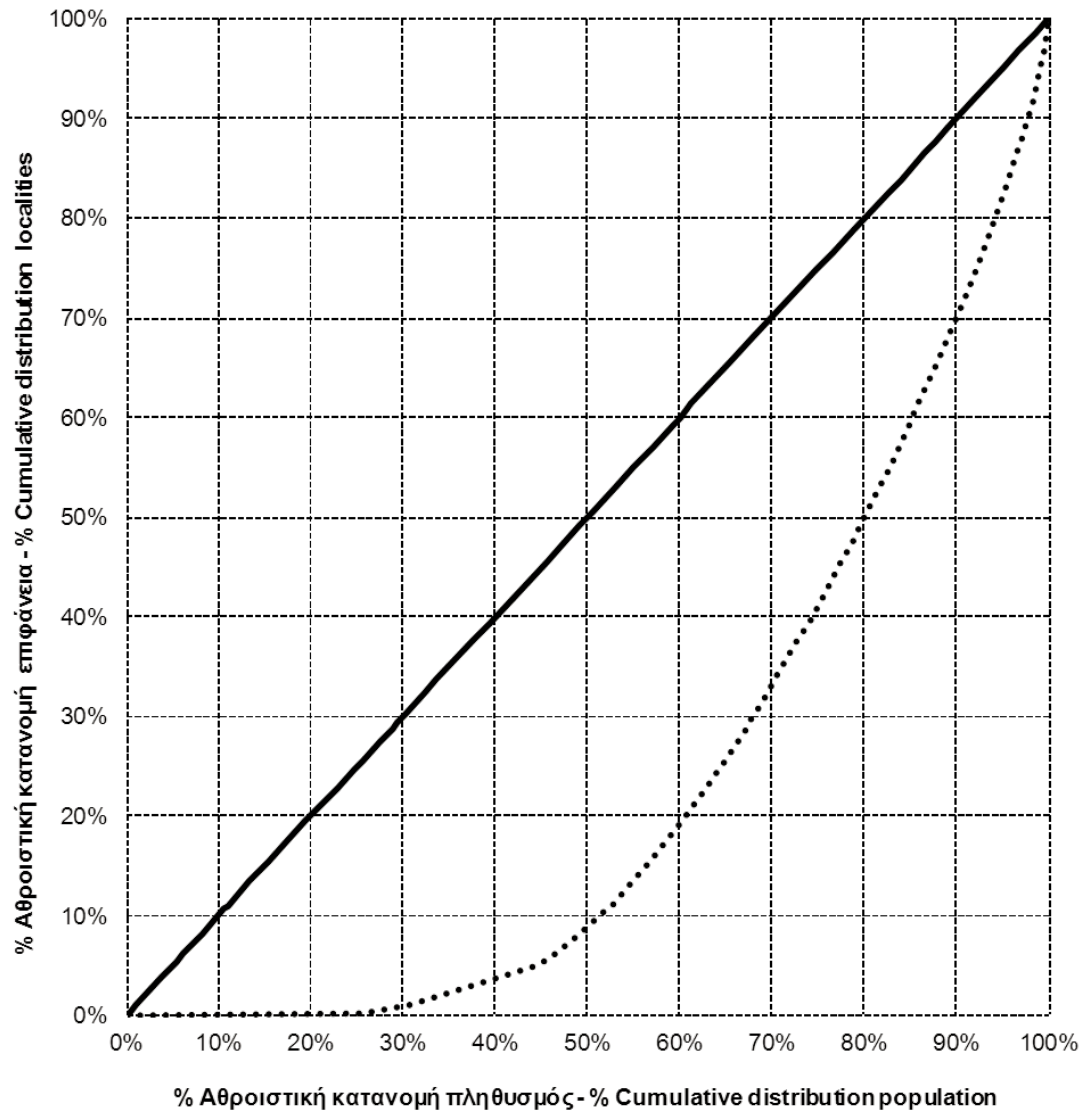
# Population distribution - Spatial measures (3)

## Lorenz Curve

*“The Lorenz curve is a graphic device for representing the inequality of two distributions. It is illustrated by plotting the cumulative percentage of the number of areas ( $Y_i$ ) against the cumulative percentage of population ( $X_i$ ) in these localities. In a country with a “perfectly” distributed population, the cumulative share of population would be equal to the cumulative share of the number of localities. Such equality of distributions is represented by a diagonal line. This diagonal line is compared to the actual distribution, and the gap between the ideal and actual lines is interpreted as the degree of inequality.”*

Source: Shryock et al.(1976)

# Population distribution - Spatial measures (4)



# Population distribution - Spatial measures (5)

## Gini (Corrado Gini, 1912) Concentration Ratio (Gini index)

*“The Gini concentration ratio measures the degree of inequality or the size of the gap. The Gini ratio falls between 0.0 and 1.0. A Gini ratio of 1.0 indicates complete inequality, with all population located in one locality of a country and no population in the remaining areas. A Gini ratio of 0.0 indicates a perfect distribution of population in the areas of the country. Therefore, the higher the Gini concentration ratio, the greater the inequality between the population distribution and the number of localities.”*

Source: Shryock et al.(1976)

# Population distribution - Spatial measures (6)

It can be calculated through various ways:

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (Y_{i+1} + Y_i)(X_{i+1} - X_i)$$

$$\text{Gini Ratio} = \left( \sum_{i=1} X_i Y_{i+1} \right) - \left( \sum_{i=1} X_{i+1} Y_i \right)$$

# Population distribution - Spatial measures (7)

**Location quotient (LQ)** is a way of quantifying how concentrated a particular industry, cluster, occupation, or demographic group, etc. is in a region as compared to a greater area or the national level. A location quotient is calculated using the equation:

$$LQ_i = (A_i / B_i) / (\Sigma A_i / \Sigma B_i)$$

where  $A_i$  is equal to the level of the activity in area  $i$  and  $B_i$  is the level of the base. The summation portion of the calculation is summing up the respected values (for example the national level). LQ can be interpreted using the following conventions:

- If  $LQ > 1$ , this indicates a concentration compared to the national value as a whole.
- If  $LQ = 1$ , the area has a share in accordance with its share of the national level.
- If  $LQ < 1$ , the area has less of a share than the national level



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# End of Session

