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C. TECHNICAL TASK FORCE

POPULATION INFORMATION
A REGIONAL REPORT FOR

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1. Introduction

(1) In the first working meeting of the Technical Task Force (Honolulu, March 31 - May 2, 1976), it was agreed that regional reports would be prepared as a necessary input for the feasibility study of an international population information system. It was also agreed that these reports would follow a common outline in order to ensure a high degree of comparability among them. That outline was worked out in terms of a matrix in which two basic dimensions were combined: the "levels" (regional, sub-regional and national) and the "items" (field of population, availability of information -coverage and accesibility- and capacity).

(2) In the course of gathering information for filling out the space of that matrix, a few minor changes were suggested by some of the institutions that were asked to provide their data on the subject of this report. These minor changes do not alter the general outline of the original matrix. They contribute, however, to clarify and specify some of the items that were included in the former. Particularly this observation applies to the more "technical" aspects of those items as can be seen in Annex 1 of this report, which is the modified version of the original matrix.

The data for this report were obtained from DOCPAL (Latin American documentation system organized by CELADE), CIADES (ECLA's documentation centre for Latin America), the Giorgio Mortara Library at CELADE and PEPAL (a social research programme for population policies in the region). The IDRC regional office in Bogotá was also contacted for this purpose.

2. The field of population: interrelationships,
problem areas and major concerns in the region.

As stated elsewhere in some of the F.F.P.'s working papers, a basic condition for setting up an information system is to respond to current needs and perceptions of the population field that do exist in different regions of the world. In this report needs and perceptions are examined in terms of two broad categories of social agents that are influential in the process through which needs become specific demands and perceptions evolve into predominant views. In so far as national Governments and social scientists in the region seem to have a considerable influence in this process, an assessment of the population field can be obtained by means of looking at policy statements made by governments and research carried out by social scientists.

A. Policy statements and the field of population.

- (5) Recent regional conferences have given the national Governments of the region ample opportunities to formally express their official views on population matters. Although it is a known fact that formal policy statements do not necessarily coincide with the real package of concrete actions that a particular government may or may not implement at a given moment, it is useful to look at those statements as an indication of how population "problems" are perceived in general by the policy makers of the countries.

In a recently published study of the regional population conferences held in San José (1974) and Mexico City (1975)^{1/}, an effort has been made to sistematize the policy statements submitted by the national governments of the region in relation to fertility, urbanization and migration, as major components of the population field.

The following table from that study gives a useful indication of the kinds of priorities that are stressed by top-level policy-makers in the national population communities (see Table 1).

B. Research activities in the field of population.

The intellectual work that has been or is actually being undertaken by the research community in the region may also be taken as an indication of the way in which the population field is being researched in Latin America. Recent data on this subject can be obtained from a series of national inventories on research projects and studies that has been carried out by research centres affiliated to the PISPAI programme. A detailed presentation of these data can be seen in Annex B at the end of this report.

The following table gives a summarized view of the distribution of research projects and studies in the four countries included in the published report according to nine major areas related to population matters (see Table 2).

^{1/} González, G. and Errázuriz, M.H., "Atto Mundial de Población: Los Países de América Latina se reúnen", en Notas de Población, de AEP, Volume 9, December 1975, pp. 75-94.

Table 1

POSITION ADOPTED BY LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TOWARDS FERTILITY RATES, DEGREE OF URBAN CONCENTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, ACCORDING TO THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS IN THE TWO LATIN AMERICAN POPULATION MEETINGS (SAN JOSE AND MEXICO)

	<u>Fertility</u>			<u>Urban Concentration</u>			<u>International migration</u>			
	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Too high</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Too high</u>	<u>Encouraged</u>	<u>Out migration Tolerated</u>	<u>Discouraged</u>	<u>Discouraged</u>	<u>Immigration Encouraged</u>
Argentina		X			X	X				X
Bolivia	-		-		X	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	X				X	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia			X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica			(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
Chile			X		X	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	X			X		X				-
Ecuador	X				(X)	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador			X		X	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala			X	X		-	-	-	-	-
Haiti					X	X				-
Honduras			X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
México			(X)		X		X			-
Nicaragua	X				(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Panama			X		X	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay			(X)		X		(X)			-
Rep. Dominicana			-		-	X				-
Uruguay		X			-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-		-		X		-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	2	10	2	13	4	2	-	-	2

- No mention is made of the issue.

(X) Inferred from the text, but not explicit in it.

Sources: González G. and Fernández, R.O., "El Medio Mundial de Población: Los Gobiernos de América Latina se reúnen", in Notas de Población, CELADE, Vol. 9, December 1975, pp. 91-92.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH STUDIES RELEVANT FOR
POPULATION POLICIES IN ARGENTINA, MEXICO, CHILE,
COLOMBIA AND LATIN AMERICA ^{1/2/}

Categories	C O U N T R I E S					Total
	Argentina	México	Chile	Colombia	L. America	
1. Population structure and dynamics	42.64 (110)	41.39 (40)	13.24 (57)	47.92 (56)	23.41 (53)	27.56 (350)
2. Interrelations between economic and demographic variables	15.50 (40)	16.38 (19)	11.26 (57)	5.07 (7)	13.08 (35)	12.44 (153)
3. Interrelations between social and demographic variables	7.36 (19)	6.03 (7)	10.27 (52)	10.87 (15)	7.14 (18)	9.74 (111)
4. Interrelations between political and demographic variables	0.78 (2)	---	4.15 (21)	1.44 (2)	3.57 (9)	2.50 (34)
5. Interrelations between spatial and demographic variables	14.34 (37)	12.07 (14)	4.15 (21)	6.52 (9)	7.53 (19)	7.97 (100)
6. Interrelations between cultural and demographic variables	1.16 (3)	2.59 (3)	4.34 (22)	15.21 (21)	3.96 (10)	4.59 (59)
7. Explicit population policies	4.55 (12)	9.48 (11)	6.91 (35)	5.07 (7)	9.52 (24)	7.07 (89)
8. Implicit population policies (sectoral policies)	4.26 (11)	5.17 (6)	28.26 (143)	6.52 (9)	17.06 (43)	16.59 (212)
9. Interrelations between societal variables, excluding demographic ones, defined as relevant for population policies	3.08 (24)	6.68 (8)	17.33 (88)	1.44 (2)	13.83 (38)	12.55 (157)
TOTAL	100 (259)	100 (116)	100 (505)	100 (139)	100 (252)	100 (1279)

Sources: Programa de Investigaciones Sociales sobre Problemas de Población Relevantes para Políticas de Población en América Latina (PISEAL), Inventario de Investigaciones Sociales Relevantes para Políticas de Población, Volume 1: Argentina, Table 2; Volume 11: Chile, Table 7; Volume 13: Colombia, Table 2; Volume 8: Mexico, Table 2.

1/ Latin American studies done in Chile about Latin America as a whole, or about other Latin American countries.

2/ Percentages over the total number of classifications made in each case. Each study could fall under more than one category, depending on the number of topics it covered.

(10) The table above shows that the single most important category in the relative distribution of the total number of research studies is the analysis of population structure and dynamics (27.55 per cent), followed by the study of sectoral policies (implicit population policies) (16.69 per cent). Within the five categories dealing with interrelationships that include demographic variables, the study of the latter combined with economic variables, accounts for 12.44 per cent of the total distribution.

(11) The table also shows that there are some significant variations in the distribution of research and studies when a comparison is made among the different countries. Major variations can be observed with regard to population structure and dynamics, spatial variables interrelated with demographic ones and sectoral policies.

(12) If all the "interrelationship" categories are taken together for the total distribution it can be seen that the study of demographic variables vis-a-vis economic, social, spatial, political and cultural variables is an area of major concern in the community of social scientists working in the population field (36.34 per cent of the total distribution belongs to the combined category of "interrelationships").

3. The field of population: identification of "systems" ^{2/}, centres and networks.

By and large the most important and influential centre in the population field in Latin America is CENEADE. The development of this centre and the multiple activities it carries out in the region do not need to be analysed here in detail. It should be stressed that no "system" or network in population information can ignore the influential role and position of this particular institution.

^{2/} The only cycle in the population information field in Latin America is DOCPAL, which has been described in the next section.

From the point of view of information exchange CELADE has an extensive "network" that covers all countries in the region (including Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean region). This network comprises 49 institutions, most of them research centres, that have a regular exchange with CELADE's Giorgio Mortara Library. Annex 3 contains a list of these centres (acronyms, full name, address and country of location).

Another important institution that plays an active role in the field of the social sciences in the region is CIACSO (Latin American Social Science Council). This is a cooperative consortium^{3/} of centres (most of them university departments) that carry out specific research activities through commissions and working groups in various fields or sub-fields. Thus, CIACSO's Population and Development Commission has three of these groups (on migration, reproduction and population statistics) playing a significant role in bringing together reputed specialists in the population field that are members of the participant centres. A biannual journal-informative bulletin is issued by the Council.

(16) Although it is basically a research programme, PISPAI^{4/} should also be mentioned as another regional initiative in the field of population. PISPAI's most important contribution to the population information field to date is the inventory of social research relevant for population policies that has been carried out in five countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico). This inventory is being published as a series of national volumes with a common indexing structure and classification system.

^{3/} CIACSO's members are approximately 30 major social sciences research centres in Latin America.

^{4/} Programa de Investigaciones Sociales sobre Problemas de Población Relevantes para Políticas de Población en América Latina. This programme is operating since 1972. At present 37 research projects have been sponsored by PISPAI.

4. Coverage of population literature
in the region

(17) A complete analysis of this very important aspect would have required a thorough examination of the situation starting at the country level. Since this was not possible due to strong limitations in the time that was available, a general indication of coverage was obtained from data that were prepared by CELADE's Library and DOCPAL.

A. The Giorgio Mortara Library.

(18) CELADE's Library may be considered as the most comprehensive specialized library in the region, dealing with demography and population studies in general.

(19) The subject scope of the Giorgio Mortara Library is structured according to research areas and topics that are determined by CELADE. The core of this scope is demography and population studies. Geographically speaking the Library has a complete coverage of documents that are produced in Latin America. It also has a good coverage of the field in terms of documents coming from U. S. A., Canada and Western Europe. The coverage of other regions is not as complete and tends to be much more spotty.

(20) The vast majority of the documents are in Spanish, English and French, in that order. Some materials are available in Portuguese and Italian.

(21) The Library's collection is made up of books, conference proceedings, U.N. publications, periodicals and serials, booklets, reprints charts and maps, census data, vital statistics, census forms and survey questionnaires and computer print-outs from CELADE's data bank on census samples (CENSIS).

(22) The following table gives some data on the volume of literature of the Library on a yearly basis since 1972.

Table Nº 3

CIELADE: THE GIORGIO MORTARA LIBRARY,
 CUMULATIVE GROWTH OF LITERATURE SINCE 1972

	Until 1972 <u>a/</u>	1973	1974	1975	Until Apr./76	Total
Monographs (including UN documents and Conference Proceedings)	2 405	2 377	2 134	4 017	677	12 100
Reprints	1 617	223	310	304	96	2 550
Booklets (including forms, bibliographic bulletins, newsletters, etc.)		657	546	1 276	228	3 106
Periodicals (approximately 340 titles) <u>b/</u>		2 044	2 468	2 730	905	8 147
TOTAL		5 301	6 348	8 317	1 904	23 501

Source: Giorgio Mortara Library, CIELADE.

a/ Provisional estimation.

b/ 390 titles of international periodicals.
 450 titles of national periodicals.

(23) Users of this library are, in the following order, research and teaching staff of CIELADE, researchers from national and international institutions, university and high school students.

B. DOCPAL.

- (24) This is a computerized information system being set up by CENAD with the sponsorship of UNESCO. At present DOCPAL is beginning its implementation phase. It is expected that the system will become fully operational in about two years.
- (25) This system includes all documents related to population (published and unpublished) produced in or referred to the region since 1970.
- (26) A document is entered into the system if it adjusts to two fundamental criteria. The first criterion is a "contents rule": the document must refer to one or more population subjects that are specifically determined in the subject-scope definition of the system. The second criterion is a "treatment rule": the population subject(s) should be dealt with in relation to either formal demographic operations, or population policies/programmes, or related disciplines^{3/}.
- (27) DOCPAL's geographic coverage is defined in terms of countries that are members of ECIA with the exception of Canada, the United States, France, Belgium, Netherlands and the United Kingdom (developed countries).
- (28) DOCPAL is a monolingual system: abstracting and indexing of documents are done in Spanish. Titles are registered in the original language, in English and Spanish.
- (29) DOCPAL is a documentary (bibliographic) system that covers published and unpublished materials, periodicals, and non-periodical literature (books, chapters or sections of books, theses, conference papers, reports, legislation, computer programmes, bibliographies, directories, dictionaries).

^{3/} Population subjects in DOCPAL's scope definition are the following: population (general), mortality or morbidity (non-clinical), fertility, migration, size and growth of population, age and sex structure, composition, spatial distribution, economically active population, nuptiality, family and household, estimates of "social" needs. Formal demographic operations include: demographic theory, statistical description, mathematical models and/or projections, measurement and/or analysis, data collecting and/or data sources, and data processing.

(30) DOCPAL is mainly oriented to the following users: administrators, planners, consultants in technical assistance, programme and project supervisors, researchers, teachers and students, journalists.

C. Periodicals in the population field.

(31) The number of periodicals (mainly journals and bulletins) that currently publish technical and academic literature on population is quite considerable. According to the "Periodicals Index" of the Giorgio Nottara Library this number can be estimated in the vicinity of 90 titles of this kind. Annex 4 is a list of these titles identified by country of publication. Some of the titles listed in that annex refer to journals that are mostly demographic. The majority of these titles, however, refer to periodicals in which the predominant subjects are organized in terms of other social sciences (mainly sociology and economics) or in terms of problem-areas such as planning, development and communications. Not all the literature that is published in these titles is directly related to population matters in the same sense that demographic literature is. Nevertheless, they should be considered as periodicals that are relevant for the population field because: a) some of the literature published in them is on population and b) a significant portion of that literature deals with interrelationships that should be included in the population field (i.e. planning and development).

(32) It should be noticed that the list in Annex 4 is not a product of a complete survey of periodicals in the regions; it should also be mentioned that apart from the 89 titles identified in it, the "Periodicals Index" of the Giorgio Nottara Library carries a full section on periodicals^{6/} that are currently publishing national raw data on population. (Statistical series, yearbooks data bulletins, reports on census data and vital statistics etc.). The following table is a summary of that section.

^{6/} This chapter in the Periodicals Index was not included in the Appendix for reasons of sheer size (30 pages).

Table N° 4

LATIN AMERICA: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERIES
IN THE POPULATION FIELD

	Yearbooks	Bulletins	Total
Argentina	30	30	60
Bolivia	3	6	9
Brazil	11	20	31
Colombia	6	12	18
Costa Rica	3	8	11
Cuba	7	6	13
Chile	29	34	63
Ecuador	11	9	20
Guatemala	3	11	14
Honduras	6	3	9
Mexico	8	20	28
Nicaragua	4	2	6
Panamá	14	10	24
Paraguay	6	9	15
Parú	11	14	25
Dominican Republic	7	3	10
El Salvador	4	6	10
Uruguay	7	6	13
Venezuela	6	12	18
TOTAL	176	221	397

Source: Giorgio Montara Library, *op.cit.* Chapter V.

5. Storage and retrieval of population information:
a brief assessment of DOCPAL and the Giorgio Mortara Library

- (33) DOCPAL is a documentary, computerized system^{7/}. Computer processing will be done with the ISIS system developed by the International Labour Organization. ISIS standards will also be used by the Latin American Economic and Social Documentation Center (CELADES) based in ECLA-Santiago.
- (34) Within the first two years the DOCPAL's collection is expected to reach approximately 11 000 documents starting with the documentary stock of the Giorgio Mortara Library. The total capacity of this information system is estimated in 100 000 documents. It should be remembered that this estimate applies to documents on one or more of the population subjects defined by the system, produced in the geographical area of DOCPAL (South America, Central America and The Caribbean), or produced elsewhere but referred to one or more countries of that area.
- (35) DOCPAL will provide three basic services: interactive search on user's request, abstracts, full-text service on request. The channels to carry out these services will be an abstract journal and an interactive video screen system.
- (36) The Abstracts Journal, in Spanish, will be the most important communication channel between users in the region and DOCPAL. During the first two years this journal will be distributed free of charge^{8/}. Users in developed countries will be charged as soon as the journal is issued regularly. At the beginning of the second year of DOCPAL's operation, users could request the full text of documents abstracted in the Journal (approval of reproduction of the document will be required whenever necessary).

^{7/} DOCPAL will make use of CELADE's computer facilities with an ISIS version in IBM Assembler for operative system D.O.S.

^{8/} The number of users for distribution purposes (individuals and institutions) has been estimated by DOCPAL in 1500 approximately).

- (37) The journal will carry indexes on subjects, authors and geographical location. The subject index will have a master set of categories (population subjects) built upon DOCPAL's subject-scope definition and two additional dimensions to be crossed with the population subject classification. These dimensions are disciplines and purpose.^{9/}

Table N° 5

DOCPAL: CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS IN THE SUBJECT-INDEX

Population subject :	Disciplinary aspects
	- demographic
	- other related disciplines */
Population subject :	Purpose **/
Disciplinary aspect :	Purpose

*/ Based on OECD's Macrothesaurus

**/ Based on DEVSIS' scope categorized by purpose ^{10/}

- (38) Materials in the Giorgio Mortara Library are classified according to Eldridge's adaptation of the Dewey Decimal System to demographic materials^{11/}. Cataloguing is done with the anglo-american rules published by the Panamerican Union^{12/}.

- (39) The Library's services are loans (home and on site loans, interlibrary loans) a referral service, reprographic facilities (approximately at a cost of US\$ 15 cents per page), and S.D.I. according to users' profiles. A quarterly Bibliographic Bulletin and a monthly Periodicals Index are published by the Library.

^{9/} A detailed description of these indexes can be found in Sandra Acuña and Arthur Conning Ideas para el diseño de la revista de resúmenes del sistema de documentos sobre población en América Latina, CEIAD, May 1976, mimeo.

^{10/} DEVSIS: The preliminary design of an international information system for the development sciences, Provisional text, Geneva, 1975, pp. 191-195.

^{11/} Eldridge, Hope, The materials of demography selected and annotated bibliography, 1959.

^{12/} Organization of American States, Pan American Union, Reglas de Catalogación anglo americanas, Washington, D.C., 1970.

6. Capacity for potential developments.

- (40) Although the data that have been briefly examined in the previous sections are highly general and somehow unbalanced, they are useful to get a relatively grounded overview of the present situation in the population information field. Starting from this it is possible to attempt a first and cautious approach to the question of existing capacities for potential developments in the field.
- (41) The region as a whole can be taken as a case with the assets and problems of an intermediate situation. The data show that flows of information take place through various kinds of networks (library networks, research programmes, institutional consortiums). They also show that the region has a significant number of centres that are producers (and users) of information. Eventually, many of these could qualify to act as focal points for the structuring of an international system.
- (42) From the data that have been examined it is also clear that present capacities tend to be concentrated in some few countries. In this sense, Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and to a lesser extent Colombia, are countries with the highest potential to go into further developments along the lines of an international information system. Obviously, a more complete survey of all the countries in the region would be a necessary condition to fully assess the capabilities of each national case. Nevertheless the group of nations mentioned above seems to have a considerable degree of advancement over the rest of the countries involved. It could also be suggested that within this group some countries could be treated as "regions" in themselves because of their size (both in geographic and demographic terms) and their internal regional differentiations, such as Brazil and Mexico.

- (43) A very important element in the region's population information potential is the existence of a regional system. This fact should be stressed as a clear advantage for structuring an international system. If that system is conceived of as a basically decentralized arrangement then existing regional systems such as DOCPAL should be treated as strategic components of the global system.

ANNEX 2

LATIN AMERICA: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION STUDIES BY CATEGORIES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Categories	Latin America	Argentina	Chile	Mexico	Total
A. POPULATION STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS (IA)					
Structure	5 (8,48)	13 (17,82)	9 (13,43)	6 (12,50)	33 (11,62)
Fertility	9 (15,25)	11 (10,00)	10 (14,93)	4 (8,33)	34 (11,97)
Mortality	3 (5,08)	22 (20,00)	12 (17,91)	5 (12,50)	43 (16,14)
Migration	10 (16,95)	26 (23,64)	12 (17,91)	7 (14,58)	55 (19,37)
Growth	16 (27,13)	15 (13,64)	4 (5,97)	7 (14,58)	42 (14,79)
Projections	3 (5,08)	11 (10,00)	9 (13,43)	5 (12,50)	29 (10,21)
interrelations between demographic variables (A 1)	-	3 (2,73)	-	6 (12,50)	9 (3,17)
Theoretical and methodological studies	13 (22,02)	9 (8,18)	11 (16,42)	6 (12,50)	39 (13,73)
Sub-total	59 (100 %)	110 (100 %)	67 (100 %)	48 (100 %)	284 (100 %)
B. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES (IIA)					
Labor force and demographic variables	12 (34,29)	12 (30,00)	17 (29,82)	6 (31,58)	47 (31,13)
Employment, unemployment and underemployment and demographic variables	4 (11,43)	15 (37,50)	18 (31,58)	3 (15,79)	40 (26,49)
Income, savings, consumption and demographic variables	1 (2,86)	1 (2,50)	4 (7,02)	1 (5,26)	7 (4,64)
Productive structure and demographic variables	3 (8,56)	4 (10,00)	11 (19,30)	3 (15,79)	21 (13,91)
Economic development and demographic variables	15 (42,55)	8 (20,00)	7 (12,28)	6 (31,58)	36 (23,84)
Sub-total	35 (100 %)	40 (100 %)	57 (100 %)	19 (100 %)	151 (100 %)
C. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES (IIIA)					
Social classes, social strata, marginality and demographic variables	6 (33,33)	11 (57,04)	15 (30,77)	2 (20,57)	35 (36,45)
Social mobility and demographic variables	-	1 (5,26)	4 (7,69)	1 (14,29)	6 (6,25)
Levels of living and demographic variables	11 (61,11)	5 (26,32)	20 (38,46)	2 (28,57)	38 (39,58)
Family structure and demographic variables	1 (5,56)	-	12 (23,08)	1 (14,29)	14 (14,58)
Social development and demographic variables (A 1)	-	2 (10,53)	-	1 (14,29)	3 (3,13)
Sub-total	18 (100 %)	19 (100 %)	52 (100 %)	7 (100 %)	96 (100 %)

LATIN AMERICA: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION STUDIES BY CATEGORIES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Categories	Latin America	Argentina	Chile	Mexico	Total
D. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES (IVA)	9 (100%)	2 (100%)	21 (100%)	-	32 (100%)
E. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN SPATIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES (VA)					
Spatial variables and more than one basic demographic variables	12 (53,16)	17 (45,95)	6 (28,57)	9 (64,29)	44 (48,35)
Spatial variables and fertility	2 (10,53)	1 (2,70)	3 (14,29)	1 (7,14)	7 (7,69)
Spatial variables and mortality	-	-	1 (4,76)	2 (14,29)	3 (3,30)
Spatial variables and migration	5 (26,32)	19 (51,35)	11 (52,38)	2 (14,29)	37 (40,66)
Sub-total	19 (100%)	37 (100%)	21 (100%)	14 (100%)	91 (100%)
F. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES (VIA)	10 (100%)	3 (100%)	22 (100%)	3 (100%)	38 (100%)
G. EXPLICIT POPULATION POLICIES (IB)					
Policies affecting fertility	6 (25,00)	-	21 (60,00)	3 (27,27)	30 (35,59)
Policies affecting mortality	-	-	2 (5,71)	-	2 (2,44)
Policies affecting migration	1 (4,17)	2 (16,67)	1 (2,86)	-	4 (4,88)
Policies affecting growth	6 (25,00)	3 (25,00)	1 (2,86)	4 (36,36)	14 (17,07)
Theoretical studies on population policy	11 (45,83)	7 (58,33)	10 (28,57)	4 (36,36)	32 (39,02)
Sub-total	24 (100%)	12 (100%)	35 (100%)	11 (100%)	82 (100%)
H. IMPLICIT POPULATION POLICIES: SECTORAL POLICIES WITH GEOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES (II to VII)					
Employment policies	4 (9,30)	3 (27,27)	19 (13,28)	2 (32,33)	28 (13,79)
Policies of income redistribution	1 (2,33)	1 (9,9)	12 (8,33)	1 (15,67)	15 (7,33)
Productive structure policies (A 2)	1 (2,33)	-	9 (6,29)	-	10 (4,82)
Policies of economic development (A 2)	4 (9,30)	-	12 (8,33)	-	16 (7,88)

ANEX 2 (concl.)

LATIN AMERICA: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION STUDIES BY CATEGORIES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Categories	Latin America	Argentina	Chile	Mexico	Total
H. IMPLICIT POPULATION					
Family policies (á 2)	2 (4,65)	-	3 (2,09)	-	5 (2,46)
Social security policies	1 (2,32)	-	5 (4,19)	-	7 (3,44)
Health policies	2 (4,65)	-	10 (6,99)	1 (16,67)	13 (5,46)
Housing policies	2 (4,65)	-	13 (9,09)	-	15 (7,38)
Educational policies	9 (20,93)	1 (9,9)	24 (16,78)	1 (16,67)	35 (17,28)
Social strata policies (á 2)	2 (4,65)	-	7 (0,69)	-	3 (1,47)
Social development policies (á 2)	2 (4,65)	-	1 (0,69)	-	3 (1,47)
Urban regional policies	13 (30,23)	6 (54,55)	30 (20,97)	1 (16,67)	50 (24,83)
Cultural policies (á 2)	-	-	3 (2,09)	-	3 (1,47)
Sub-total	43 (100 %)	11 (100 %)	143 (100 %)	6 (100 %)	203 (100 %)
I. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIETAL VARIABLES EXCLUDING DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES RELEVANT FOR POPULATION POLICIES (II to VIC)					
	35 (100 %)	24 (100 %)	88 (100 %)	8 (100 %)	155 (100 %)
TOTAL	252	258	508	116	1132

(á 1) Categories not included in Latin America and Chile
 (á 2) Categories not included in Argentina and Mexico

Source: PISPAI, *op.cit.*, Volume I, Appendix 4, pp. 161-162; Volume III, Appendix 5, pp. 385-389; Volume V, Appendix 5, pp. 197-182.

ANNEX 5

GIORGIO NOMBARA LIBRARY; NETWORK OF INSTITUTIONS
RELATED TO CELADE, IN LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

1. Instituto Torcuato di Tella
Virrey del Pino 3230
Buenos Aires
2. Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos
Hipólito Yrigoyen 250 - Piso 12
Buenos Aires
3. CIACSO (Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales)
Callao 875, 3° E
Buenos Aires

BOLIVIA

4. CENAFAP (Centro Nacional de Familia)
Avenida Camacho 1415
Casilla 6091
La Paz
5. CEP (Centro de Estudios de Población y Familia)
Av. Camacho 1333, 3er. Piso
Casilla 469
La Paz
6. Instituto Nacional de Estadística
Calle Junín, Esquina Indaburo
(Edificio Radio Nueva América)
La Paz

BRAZIL

7. Fundação IBGE (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística)
Av. Franklin Roosevelt 166
Rio de Janeiro, G.B.
8. CERRAP (Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento)
01244 Rua Bahia 499
Higienópolis
Sao Paulo SP
9. CEDIP (Centro de Estudos de Dinâmica Populacional)
Av. Dr. Arnaldo 715, 1° Andar
Caixa Postal 8099
Sao Paulo, SP

COLOMBIA

10. ASCOSAME (Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina)
Calle 45 A9-77
Bogotá, D.E.
11. CCRP (Corporación Centro Regional de Población)
Carrera 5a 74A-6B
Bogotá, D.E.
12. FERAFEM (Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina)
Carrera 729-34, Piso 6
Bogotá
13. CEDE (Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico)
Apartado 4976
Bogotá
14. DANE (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística)
Avenida Eldorado
Apartado Nacional 8798
Bogotá
15. CID (Centro de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo)
Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Bogotá, D.E.
16. ALACODE (Asociación Latinoamericana de Comunicadores Demográficos)
Calle 19, N° 4-75; Of. 2004
Apartado Aéreo 28273
Bogotá
17. PRB (Population Reference Bureau)
Calle 79, N° 8-57
Bogotá, D.E.

COSTA RICA

18. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
Apartado 10163
San José

CUBA

19. Dirección Central de Estadística
Almendrares y Desagüe
La Habana
20. Centro de Estudios Demográficos
Universidad de La Habana
Ave. 41, N° 2003 e/n 20 y 22
Mariano 13
La Habana

CHILE

21. CIUDU (Centro Interdisciplinario de Desarrollo Urbano y Regional)
Los Navegantes 1919 (Pedro de Valdivia Norte)
Santiago
22. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas
Av. Bulnes 418
Santiago
23. ILPES (Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social)
Casilla 1567
Santiago
24. CEPAL (Comisión Económica para América Latina)
Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld
Casilla 17900
Santiago
25. CEPPLAN (Centro de Estudios de Planificación)
Diagonal Oriente 3300
Santiago
26. DEPUR (Departamento de Estudios y Planificación Urbano-Regionales)
Avda. Pedro Aguirre Cerda 6655
Casilla 3387
Santiago
27. CIEDES (Centro Interamericano de Estadística)
Avda. República 580
Santiago

ECUADOR

28. Instituto Nacional de Estadística
10 de Agosto 229
Edificio "San Luis"
Quito

EL SALVADOR

29. Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña
19 Avenida Sur N° 155
Apartado Postal 1338
San Salvador
30. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
Calle Arce N° 953
San Salvador

GUATEMALA

31. Dirección General de Estadística
10a. Calle 7-59, Zona I
Guatemala

HAITI

32. Institut Haïtien de Statistique
Cité de l'Exposition
Port-au-Prince

HONDURAS

33. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
6a. Ave. entre 6 y 7 calles
Edificio N° 718
Tegucigalpa

MEXICO

34. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Torre de Humanidades, 5° piso
Ciudad Universitaria
México 20, D.F.
35. Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales
Av. Cuauhtémoc 1486, 5° piso
México 13, D.F.
36. El Colegio de México
Apartado Postal 7-977
México, D.F.
37. Dirección General de Estadística
Balderas 71
México I, D.F.

NICARAGUA

38. Oficina Ejecutiva de Encuestas y Censos
Apartado 4031
Managua

PANAMA

39. Dirección de Estadística y Censo
Apartado 5213
Panamá 5

PARAGUAY

40. Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos
Eligio Ayala 973
Asunción
41. CEPEP (Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población)
Hcol. Estigarribia 1039
Asunción
42. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
Casilla de Correo 1118
Asunción

PERU

43. CEPD (Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo)
Máximo Abril 551
Lima 11
44. Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos
Jirón Ayacucho 166, Of. 3.1.
Apartado 2095
Lima

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

45. Oficina Nacional de Estadística
Calle Las Mercedes 27
Santo Domingo

URUGUAY

46. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
Guareim 2052
Montevideo

VENEZUELA

47. CISOR (Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales)
Apartado 12863
Caracas 101
48. CEVEPOF (Centro Venezolano de Población y Familia)
Av. Los Jabillos
Edificio Los Jabillos, Of. 42
Caracas
49. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales
Apartado 4593 - Carmelitas
Caracas 101

Note: The list of country names follows the Spanish alphabetical order.

ANNEX 4

LATIN AMERICA: PERIODICALS WITH INTERNATIONAL OR REGIONAL
SCOPE RELEVANT TO THE FIELD OF POPULATION, BY COUNTRIES 1/

ARGENTINE

1. BOLETIN R.
CEUR. Instituto Torcuato Di Tella
Buenos Aires, Argentina
irreg. d. 1970/
2. BOLETIN R.
CIACSO. Buenos Aires, Argentina
irreg. c. 1970/
3. CIS INFORM R.
Centro de Investigaciones Sociales
Instituto Torcuato Di Tella
Buenos Aires, Argentina
irreg. c. 1966-71/
4. DESARROLLO ECONOMICO
Instituto de Desarrollo Económico
y Social,
Buenos Aires, Argentina
tr. c. (1961); 53 (64); 69-
5. ESTUDIOS INTERNACIONALES
Instituto de Estudios Internacionales
Universidad de Chile
Publicado en Buenos Aires, Argentina
tr. subs. 1972/
6. REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE SOCIOLOGIA
Centro de Sociología Comparada
Instituto Torcuato Di Tella
Buenos Aires, Argentina
trianual. c. 1965-71; 74-
7. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO R
CIACSO. Buenos Aires, Argentina,
b. d. 1967-70/
Desde Julio 1970 se llama:
BOLETIN CIACSO

1/ Source: The Giorgio Mortara Library, Periodicals Index, mimeo,
CEUDE, Santiago, 1976.

BOLIVIA

8. CAMBIO SOCIAL Y MIGRACIONES
CORPOM del Consejo Mundial de Iglesias,
Sucre, Bolivia,
tr. d. 1975-

BRAZIL

9. AMERICA LATINA
Centro Latinoamericano de Pesquisas
em Ciências Sociais
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
irreg. c. 1962-63 (64) 65-67
(68-69) 70 (71) 72
10. BOLETIM
Centro Latinoamericano de Pesquisas
em Ciências Sociais
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
tr. c. (1959) 60-61/
Desde 1962 se llama:
AMERICA LATINA
11. ENSAYOS ECIEL
Programa de Estudios Conjuntos de
Integración Económica Latinoamericana
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
tr. d. 1974-
12. ESTUDOS CEBRAP
Centro Brasileiro de Análise
e Planejamento
Sao Paulo, Brasil
tr. c. 1973-
13. REVISTA DE CIENCIAS SOCIAIS
Departamento de Sociologia
Universidade Federal do Ceará
Fortaleza, Ceará, Brasil
sem. d. 1972-
14. BOLETIM TRIMESTRAL DA BIBLIOTECA
WAIDEMAR LOPES
CEADIE. Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
tr. d. 1970-

COLOMBIA

15. BOLETIN
VEBATEM. Bogotá, Colombia
Irreg. c. 1967-
16. BOLETIN DE POBLACION
ERB. Bogotá, Colombia
Irreg. c. 1967-
17. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO
CRV. Centro Regional de Población
Bogotá, Colombia
n. d. (1973-
18. CIFRAS DE POBLACION MUNDIAL
ERB. Bogotá, Colombia
a. c. 1968-
19. CIBD INFORMA
Centro Internacional de Investigaciones
para el Desarrollo (IDRC) Oficina
Regional para América Latina y el
Caribe
Bogotá, Colombia
tr. c. 1974-
20. EL DEMOGRAFICO
PRB. Bogotá, Colombia
n. c. 1973-
21. DESARROLLO INDOAMERICANO
Publicación de Colombia para
la América Latina
Bogotá, Colombia
irreg. d. (1969-
22. ESTUDIOS DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR
ASCOFAME, División de Estudios de
Población
Bogotá, Colombia
n. d. 1970-
23. INFORMES DE/SOBRE POBLACION/
PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR
ASCOFAME, División de Estudios
de Población
Bogotá, Colombia
irreg. c. 1969-
24. NOTICIERO SINDU
Servicio Interamericano de
Información sobre Desarrollo
Urbano
Bogotá, Colombia
n. d. 1973-
25. PERFILES DE PAISES R.
The Population Council/
ASCOFAME
Bogotá, Colombia
irreg. c. 1970-
26. POBLACION
ERB. Bogotá, Colombia
n. c. 1970-
27. REVISTA DE PLANEACION Y
DESARROLLO
Departamento Nacional de
Planeación
Bogotá, Colombia
irreg. d. 1969-
28. REVISTA DE PRENSA
AIACODE
Bogotá, Colombia
n. d. 1974-
29. REVISTA INTERAMERICANA DE
PLANIFICACION
Sociedad Interamericana de
Planificación
Bogotá, Colombia
irreg. d. (1969); (71-72)/
30. BIBLIOBOLETIN
CEDE, Universidad de los Andes
Bogotá, Colombia
c. (1969)-71/
31. LISTA DE PUBLICACIONES, FILICULAS,
DIAPPOSITIVAS Y LAMINARIAS
EXISTENTES EN LA ORIGINA DE
RECURSOS HUMANOS
Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar
Familiar
Oficina de Recursos Humanos
Biblioteca
Bogotá, Colombia
d. 1972/

COSTA RICA

32. DIÁLOGO
CESPO. San José, Costa Rica
irreg. d. 1972-
33. ESTUDIOS SOCIALES CENTROAMERICANOS
Programa Centroamericano de Desarrollo
de las Ciencias Sociales,
San José, Costa Rica
irreg. d. 1972-
34. NUOVA SOCIETÀ
Ed. Nueva Sociedad Ltda.
San José, Costa Rica
m. d. 1974-
35. DOCUMENTACION
Centro de Documentación del
Programa Centroamericano de
Ciencias Sociales de CUCU.
Ciudad Universitaria
San José, Costa Rica
tr. c. 1975-
36. BOLETIN BIBLIOGRAFICO
CENADE. San José, Costa Rica
irreg. d. 1968-72; 1974 cambia
de nombre: "Últimas publica-
ciones recibidas"; 1975 - se
llama: BOLETIN INFORMATIVO.
Biblioteca CENADE. San José.
tr.

CUBA

37. ECONOMIA Y DESARROLLO
Instituto de Economía
Universidad de La Habana, Cuba
tr. c. 1970-71 (72-73) 74-
38. PAÑORAMA ECONOMICO LATINOAMERICANO
Prensa Latina, La Habana, Cuba
a. d. 1964-67/
39. PEL (Panorama Económico Latinoamericano)
Prensa Latina, La Habana, Cuba
m. d. (1967-70)

CHILE */

40. ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DE AMERICA LATINA
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile
a. d. 1973-
Hasta 1972 se llamaba:
BOLETIN ESTADISTICO DE AMERICA LATINA
41. BANCO DE DATOS. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO
CELADE. Santiago, Chile
irreg. 1968-70/;
Desde 1972 se llama:
BOLETIN DEL BANCO DE DATOS
42. BOLETIN
CEPAL/DESAL
Santiago, Chile
irreg. d. (1966-70)/
43. BOLETIN DEL BANCO DE DATOS
CELADE. Santiago, Chile
irreg. 1972-
Hasta 1970 se llamaba:
BANCO DE DATOS. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO
44. BOLETIN DEMOGRAFICO
CELADE. Santiago, Chile
irreg. 1968-
45. BOLETIN ECC
Empresa Nacional de Computación
e Informática Ltda.
Santiago, Chile
bn. d. 1974-
46. BOLETIN ECONOMICO DE AMERICA LATINA
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile
irreg. d. 1956-
47. BOLETIN MAS
FIACSO. Santiago, Chile
sem. d. 1968-70/
48. BOLETIN ESTADISTICO DE AMERICA
LATINA
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile
sem. d. 1964-72/
Desde 1973 se llama:
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DE AMERICA
LATINA
49. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO
CELADE. Santiago, Chile
irreg. 1965-72/
Desde 1973 se llama:
NOTAS DE POBLACION
50. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO R.
CIENES. Santiago, Chile.
tr. c. (1971-75)
51. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO
ILDIS. Santiago, Chile
a. d. 1971-73
52. CUADERNOS DE ECONOMIA
Universidad Católica
Santiago, Chile
irreg. d. (1969)-
53. CUADERNOS DE LA REALIDAD NACIONAL
Centro de Estudios de la
Realidad Nacional.
Santiago, Chile
d. N° 16, 17/
54. LA ECONOMIA DE AMERICA LATINA
(Extracto del Estudio Económico)
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile
a. d. 1964-
55. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN
AMERICA R.
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile
a. d. 1970/

*/ ECIA's publications are included here (see CEPAL).

54. ESTUDIO ECONOMICO DE AMERICA LATINA
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile
a. d. 1967-68; 54-55; 55-56; 65-
57. TENDENCIAS DE DESARROLLO E.
CID/CLA / CENID. Santiago, Chile
a. d. (1967-1968)
58. MICRO NOTICIAS
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile.
s. d.
59. NOTAS DE POBLACION
CELADE. Santiago, Chile.
trianual. 1973-
hasta 1972 BOLETIN INFORMATIVO. CELADE
60. NOTAS INFORMATIVAS CENID. R
CENID/CONYOCIT. Santiago, Chile
tr. de. 1971-
61. NOTAS SOBRE LA ECONOMIA Y EL
DESARROLLO DE AMERICA LATINA
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile
irreg. d. 1968-
62. NOTICIAS DE LA CEPAL
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile.
s. d.
63. PANORAMA ECONOMICO
Editorial Universitaria
Santiago, Chile.
irreg. subs. 1972-73/
64. PENSAMIENTO Y ACCION
DESAL. Santiago, Chile.
tr. d. 1972-
65. REPORTAJE DESAL
DESAL. Santiago, Chile.
irreg. d. 1966-69/
66. REPORTAJE DESAL. International edition
DESAL. Santiago, Chile.
irreg. d. (1967-69)
67. REVISTA DE PLANIFICACION
(Español, Chino, Inglés)
CEPUL. Santiago, Chile
irreg. d. 1964-65/
68. REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE
CIENCIAS POLITICAS
FIACSO. Santiago, Chile.
trianual. d. 1970-72/
69. REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE
CIENCIAS SOCIALES
FIACSO. Santiago, Chile.
irreg. d. 1971-72/
70. REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE
ESTUDIOS URBANO REGIONALES
EURE.
CIDU. Santiago, Chile.
irreg. c. 1971-
71. SOCIEDAD Y DESARROLLO
Centro de Estudios Socioeconómicos
Santiago, Chile
tr. d. 1972, N° 1/
72. VINCULO
DESAL. Santiago, Chile
irreg. d. 1967-68/
73. BOLETIN BIBLIOGRAFICO
CELADE. Santiago, Chile
m. (1960-71) 72 se llama:
NOVEDADES; 73 - vuelve a su
antiguo nombre.
74. BOLETIN BIBLIOGRAFICO
CIAS. Santiago, Chile
m. d. 1975-
75. BOLETIN BIBLIOGRAFICO
ECOM. Santiago, Chile
m. d. 1974-
76. BOLETIN BIBLIOGRAFICO
UNESCO. Oficina Regional de
Educación. Santiago, Chile
m. d. 1975-

77. BOLETIN DE NOVEDADES
Instituto de Investigaciones
Estadísticas,
Universidad de Chile. Biblioteca
Santiago, Chile
m. d. 1975-
78. BOLETIN DEL CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION
Universidad del Norte
Antofagasta, Chile
d. 1974.
79. BOLETIN INFORMATIVO DE LA BIBLIOTECA
Universidad del Norte.
Sede Antofagasta, Chile
d. 1972-73/
80. INDICE DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y
Administrativas
Biblioteca Central
Unidad de Documentación e Información
Universidad de Chile
Sede Occidente. Santiago
d. 1975-
81. INDICE DE REVISTAS
FLACSO. Santiago, Chile
m. d. 1975-
82. INDICE DE REVISTAS ACADEMICAS
RECIBIDAS EN LA CEPAL
CEPAL. Santiago, Chile.
s. d. 1974-
83. INDICE DE REVISTAS RELATIVAS
A POBLACION
Biblioteca "Giorgio Mortara"
CELADE, Santiago, Chile.
m. 1975-
84. INFORMATIVO BIBLIOGRAFICO
Instituto de Investigaciones
Estadísticas
Universidad de Chile
Santiago, Chile.
s. d. 1972/
85. INFORMATIVO DE CENOS
Centro de Documentación
Información
Universidad del Norte
Antofagasta, Chile
19 d. 1975-
86. LISTA DE BIBLIOTECA
OIT. PREAL
Santiago, Chile.
m. d. 1973-
87. LISTA MENSUAL DE ADQUISICIONES
Y ARTICULOS SELECCIONADOS
Biblioteca CEBAL
Santiago, Chile.
d. (1971-
88. NOVEDADES
Biblioteca "Giorgio Mortara"
CELADE
Santiago, Chile
m. 1972
En 1973 se llama: BOLETIN
BIBLIOGRAFICO

ECUADOR

89. DIVISION ECONOMICA
Instituto de Investigaciones
Económicas y Políticas
Universidad de Guayaquil, Ecuador
Aneg. c. (1973-74)-

MEXICO

90. CARPA INFORMATIVA DEL CRIEPAL
CRIEPAL. Pañcuaro, Michoacán, México
Aneg. a. (1969-70)-
91. DEMOGRAFIA Y ECONOMIA
El Colegio de México
México, D.F., México
trianual c. 1967-71/
92. BOLETIN BIBLIOGRAFICO MENSUAL
Banco de México, Departamento de
Investigaciones Industriales
México
a. d. 1974-

PARAGUAY

93. REVISTA PARAGUAYA DE SOCIOLOGIA
Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos
Asunción, Paraguay
trianual. c. 1969-

URUGUAY

94. BOLETIN DE INFORMACION DEL UNISIST R.
Oficina Regional de Ciencia y Tecnología
de la UNESCO para América Latina y el
Caribe
Montevideo, Uruguay
tr. a. 1975-
95. BOLETIN DEL INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO
DEL NIÑO
IIN. Montevideo, Uruguay
tr. a. (1967)-71; 1974-

VENEZUELA

13. ECONOMIA Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales
Universidad Central de Venezuela
Caracas, Venezuela
tr. a. (1964); (1970)/

Q_____

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS LIST

- a. annual
bn. bimonthly
c. exchange
co. purchase
d. gift
m. monthly
q. biweekly
w. weekly
sa. biannual
tr. quarterly
subsc. subscription
- () incomplete years
; interrupted
- continued reception
/ discontinued