THE POPINS MULTILINGUAL THESAURUS

FOR LATIN AMERICA:

An analysis of the draft prepared in March 1978

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I. INTRODUCTION

Every effort should be made to insure that the POPINS Thesaurus becomes the major indexing and retrieval tool of Latin American libraries, documentation systems and other national institutions and individuals using population information. DOCPAL,[1] which has already made extensive use of the POPINS "pre-thesaurus" for indexing documents, will assist country institutions wishing to utilize the thesaurus to meet their own specific needs, which in turn will permit them to benefit from their increased capacity to exchange information inside and outside the Region.[2] To insure that these hopes and aims are achieved requires that the Spanish language version of the POPINS Multilingual Thesaurus meet the needs of its potential users. The comments and suggestions in this paper concerning the version of the thesaurus to be discussed in New York on 2-4 May, 1978, · at the Third Meeting of the POPINS Thesaurus Working Group, are directed toward this end.

Needless to say, other Regions and/or language groups will have their own needs which may or may not be similar to the Latin American ones, and formulas will have to be devised to enable each Region or language group to obtain the maximum advantage from the thesaurus in its language.

II. THE POPINS THESAURUS IN LATIN AMERICA

A. Characteristics of Latin American Users

We shall begin by defining the characteristics of potential users of the thesaurus in Latin America and the information systems to which they have access. These characteristics, in turn, will help to establish some requirements that appear to be basic, or at least highly desireable, in the Spanish version of the POPINS Thesaurus.

The large majority of the Latin American institutions utilizing population documentation have relatively limited resources, particularly for the storage and retrieval of information. These centers, which may be called "poorly-endowed" institutions, have one or more of the following characteristics:

1. If available, people working in information units are usually poorly trained with little knowledge of indexing or retrieval techniques; many may never have used a thesaurus. For various reasons, they may not always be highly motivated to do "conscientious" indexing or retrieval.

1/ DOCPAL, the Latin American Population Documentation System, is attempting to collect, index and abstract the published and unpublished documents on population written in or about Latin America since 1970. The system, begun in 1976, with a grant from IDRC, has now indexed around 5000 documents. The index terms and other information on each document are stored and retrieved using the ISIS information system.

2/ The Latin American "Region" is taken by DOCPAL to include all the Latin American and Caribbean countries which are members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL).

2. The existing collection are poorly indexed, perhaps with a mixture of different systems of indexing.

3. The retrieval systems that exist are manual rather than computerized.

4. Librarians and documentalists usually can ready only in their own language (i.e., Spanish in 18 of the 20 Latin American countries).

5. The searches for information frequently must be done by the final user, that is, the researcher, administrator, etc., because they do not have access to adequate library services; as resources are scarce, this situation is likely to continue. It is common to find that these final users, who are not always well trained in their own substantive fields, have little knowledge on how to search for information; furthermore, they often read well only in their own language.

6. Many of these institutions and final users of population information are likely to have access to the DOCPAL Latin American Abstract Journal,[1]/ if it is successful in reaching such centers.

While many of the above characteristics are found in a large number of Latin American institutions, there are also a small number of more "well-endowed" institutions in the Region with greater financial resources and better trained substantive and documentation staff. Within this group the special needs of CELADE's DOCPAL System must be taken into consideration, since, through computer storage and retrieval technology, it is endeavouring to provide both the poorly-endowed and well-endowed institutions with basic regional-level population services not otherwise available in the Region. The POPINS Thesaurus must facilitate the provision of these basic services — the abstract journal, on-line demand searches and clearing house. The relevant characteristics of DOCPAL and the well-endowed centers are:

7. The collections are relatively extensive, the staff have some or considerable training in documentation, and an attempt is made to index in depth (or there is a desire to do so).

8. The data entry and retrieval is computerized (DOCPAL),or there is a strong possibility that it may be in the near future,or intermediate techniques like optical coincidente are employed.

9. The requests for information from final users are often fairly specific.

Finally, most Latin American institutions involved in population activities have a key characteristic in common:

10. The field of population is treated broadly, with increasing emphasis placed on inter-relations with non-demographic factors. In many institutions, since population is only one of various topics of interest, the collection includes material from many other social and economic development fields.

1/ Known by its short title in Spanish, DOCPAL Resúmenes.

B. <u>Aspects of the Spanish Language POPINS Thesaurus Required by Latin American Users</u>

From this list of characteristics of institutions in the Region, it seems reasonable that the Spanish language version of the POPINS Thesaurus should meet the following requirements:

a). The terms in Spanish should be as close as possible to the working vocabulary of the final users (e.g., POLITICA DE POBLACION is normally used, not POLITICA DEMOGRAFICA, the present legal term in the Thesaurus).

b). There should be a large number of entry terms (synonyms) so that new and/or non-conscientious users can locate legal descriptors easily.

c). Most or all legal descriptors should be clarified by scope notes to promote consistent use of terms by inexperienced indexers or persons with little knowledge of the population or the social science field.

d). In general, terms should be pre-coordinated to permit their use in manual systems and abstract journals.

e). It would be desireable that the POPINS terms referring to non-population fields be consistent with the Macrothesaurus since the latter is available to be used to index non-population, social and economic development materials in the same collections.

f). The indices of the Thesaurus and their presentation should be attractive and convenient so that "non-conscientious" indexers and retrievers can use them with a minimum of effort; the structure of the Thesaurus should help them to find the most appropriate specific terms and avoid uncertainty in deciding which terms to apply. On the other hand, the same indices and presentation should make easier the work of "conscientious" indexers and retrievers.

g). One or more of the indices should facilitate the direct use of the Thesaurus by researchers and other final users of population information.

h). Software should be available for manipulating the Thesaurus by computer in centers (such as DOCPAL and others) requiring this capacity, or which may act as "intermediate" maintaining centers in their Region (or language).

i). The Thesaurus should be maintained as a continuous basis to take into account the changing orientations of population information users in the Region.

III. AN ANALYSIS OF THE POPINS THESAURUS

The institutions participating in the Third Working Group Meeting were asked to review the relationships established between the terms and the scope notes. It was recommended to ask the opinion of experts in the different areas covered in the Thesaurus.

In response to this request, DOCPAL also carried out several complementary tasks. It should be remembered that CELADE has a special role as the Latin American regional institution responsible for technical assistance, training and other activities in the field of population. Moreover, DOCPAL has used the preliminary version of the Thesaurus since 1976.

In brief, the work done by DOCPAL was:

A. Re-ordering the terms of the Thesaurus for consideration by the United Nations experts in Santiago, Chile.

B. Comparison between terms included in the POPINS Thesaurus and the Macrothesaurus

C. New terms and recommendations on problems of the use of terms in the Spanish language.

D. An experiment in the use of the Thesauri with different presentations.

A. Reordering the Thesaurus terms for submittal to the opinion of United Nations experts of Santiago, Chile

The alphabetical listing has no means to distinguish between the legal terms and their synonyms. Furthermore, the faceted index received complicates the study of relationships between terms. With only these listings it was difficult to obtain the opinion of experts since the use of both lists requires asking very busy people to devote a great deal of time to the task.

These considerations led DOCPAL to reorder the vocabulary in hierachical form, in order to provide a graphic representation of the dependant relationship between the terms (BT; NT), indicating, in each case, the related terms and the scope notes (SN). For some descriptors, the definitions given in the OECD Macrothesaurus were also included.

With the reordered lists in hand, the opinions of experts was sought. Unfortunately, the period of time available for carrying out this work – a month – was too brief for a task of this magnitude. On the other hand, many professionals are on missions abroad at this time, so that the comments do not represent the opinion of all CELADE's experts. The remainder of our comments and suggestions will be sent by mail as soon as possible. (See Part 2, which shows the hierarchical reordering and the opinion of some of our experts).

A comment made by many experts was the relative lack of hierarchical structure. It is thought that this would make it difficult for many users to locate the most suitable and specific concepts describing a document. For this reason it was considered that it would be particularly difficult for document indexers and m a n y retrievers to do their work conscientiously without a very sophisticated understanding of the substantive field and the organization of the Thesaurus.

B. Comparison between terms included in the POPINS
Thesaurus and the Macrothesaurus

As pointed out previously, different specialities of the socio-economic field converge in the field of population, so that it is quite likely that demographic information is found dispersed in different places and that many collections include documents from other fields of knowledge. Since the Macrothesaurus, a common language for the treatment of information related to economic and social development, exists, we believe it important to adjust the vocabulary of the POPINS Thesaurus to that of the Macrothesaurus (requisite e), to facilitate information retrieval where the topic of population is treated tangentially.

For this reason, DOCPAL decided to compare each of the Spanish terms of the POPINS Multilingual Thesaurus with those included in the Macrothesaurus and in the new version of the Macrothesaurus.1/ Starting from here, work sessions were held with the staff of CLADES (Latin American Centre of Economic and Social Documentation) ECLA, in which we compared the terms used in both vocabularies.

The recommendations (see Table 1 and Table 2) of DOCPAL were taken in conjunction with CLADES.

C. New terminology and recommendations on problems of the use
of Spanish language terms

DOCPAL has indexed 5,000 documents of the population literature on the region. This experience has been very valuable for analyzing the use of the terms.

Table 3 suggests new terms which reflect the Latin American terminology and where should be included in the next version of the Thesaurus. In the same table, the suggested semantic field is given for each descriptor. These terms (in cursive script) appear also in the hierarchies given in Part 2. That means that the experts who gave their opinion, also did so on two categories of terms: those of the POPINS Thesaurus and those suggested by DOCPAL.

The DOCPAL recommendations on the use of Spanish language terms are given in Table 4.

Note: It should be remembered that these tables are partial as DOCPAL is waiting for the opinions of other experts.

D. An Experiment in the Form of Presentation

Bearing in mind that in this Meeting we shall have to decide the form in which the POPINS Thesaurus will be published, and that in Latin America the information on population will have to be analyzed, for the most part, by personnel without adequate training either in the substantive field or in indexing techniques, DOCPAL decided to carry out a practical experiment. We used the POPINS Multilingual Thesaurus and the Population Family Planning Thesaurus (PFPT) of the Carolina Population Center at Chapel Hill, since it was felt that each had different forms of

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1/ Descriptors incorporated to the new version of the Macrothesaurus. Santiago, Chile.
CEPAL-CLADES, December 1977. 86p.

presentation. The first, ordered in facets with a KWIC index to permit its use and the second, with an alphabetical listing which gives information on scope notes and related terms (RT), and which sends the user to hierachical lists in which the relationships of generic and specific terms are given graphically.

This exercise consisted in having two persons analyze documents on family planning. The two have a different training and both represent the type of person working in indexing in Latin America. One of them is a sociologist and has worked for DOCPAL for two years making abstracts and indexing documents. The other person has experience with the terminology used in the population field although she has no practice in the use of the Thesaurus.

The main conclusions and suggestions arising out of this experiment are:

1. It is important to have an alphabetical index which allows one to find any of the terms of the Thesaurus, but which also indicated the illegal terms and the term to be used in place of each illegal term.

2. An alphabetical index of the KWIC type, as is found in the present version of the POPINS Thesaurus, confuses the indexer, particularly if the numbers which refer to the facets are too distant from the term. Recognizing the usefulness of an alphabetical index, it is desireable to introduce additional information in the KWIC (SN; UF; USE) or to present it in the form of KWOC index.

3. In the case of the POPINS Thesaurus the lack of a facet number following the related terms (RT) in the main faceted index, makes the indexing tedious since if a related term has to be consulted, one has to refer back to the alphabetical index again to locate it in the facet index. This operation can be repeated several times before determining the correct terms to apply to a given document. It seems important to find a mode of presentation which allows each descriptor to be individualized within the facet and gives this information for the related terms.

4. An alphabetical index whose only purpose is to refer back to a given facet increases the possibilities of error in the indexing process since if the indexer is not sufficiently knowledgeable, he will tend to accept what this index offers without going to the main body of the Thesaurus.

5. The inclusion of a scope note for each descriptor is highly useful as it would clarify the ambiguity that the term might present in certain cases and, in others, would give an illustration of the specific meaning of the concept within the Thesaurus. In our region it would be very desireable to have scope notes for each of the terms included in the Thesaurus.

6. The graphic presentation of the hierachical relationships among the terms of the PFPT was found to be very convenient. It permitted seeing all levels of dependence among the terms. This was not so with the POPINS Thesaurus which in its main body only gives two levels of dependence (BT, NT).

Based on this experience, suggestions will be made on the presentation of the POPINS Thesaurus in the next Section of this document.

IV. THE INDICES AND THEIR PRESENTATION

As noted in Section II, a large number of persons in the Region who potentially could utilize the POPINS Thesaurus have never used such a tool, and many are likely to be non-consciencious indexers and/or retrievers. It will be far easier to convince such persons to employ the thesaurus if it is easy to use and solves their problems of indexing and retrieval with little effort on their part. On the other hand, conscientious users should be provided with all possible facilities for doing their work correctly and rapidly.

To meet the needs of both types of users, it seems desireable to provide a hierarchical index in addition to indices that have been ordered by facet and alphabetically. The inclusion of a hierarchical index follows the pattern of the PFPT Thesaurus of North Carolina which was found very convenient to use (see the previous section) and the recently published UNESCO Thesaurus.[1]/ In all we suggest that there be 4 highly interrelated indices as follows:

1. **Outline of Semantic Fields**
   The first section of the present POPINS Thesaurus, given so that the user has a visual map of the entire thesaurus.

2. **Index of Facets**
   The legal descriptors in each facet of each semantic field with cross references to the Hierarchical Index.

3. **Hierarchical Index**
   For each semantic field, a complete display of all its legal descriptors with all their narrower terms and related terms and with cross references from all terms to all other appearances in the hierarchics, as well as to the Index of Facets.

4. **Alphabetical Index**
   All entry and legal terms with cross references to all appearances of the legal terms in the Facet and Hierarchical Indices.

Before examining some suggested formats for these indices, some general considerations should be noted.

The _Alphabetical Index_ is assumed to be the normal point of entry. So that non-conscientious indexers and/or retrievers are given sufficient information to avoid major errors, scope notes, "USE" and "Used for" should always be given, along with the location of the appearance of each descriptor in the Hierarchics and the Index of Facets. A KWIC or KWOC type index should be used. Since a large amount of information is provided with each legal descriptor, it may be better to use the KWOC format, although it may be possible to devise a means of providing all the information in a visually effective KWIC format.

It is assumed that the _Hierarchical Index_ is the main index since it enables the user to decide rapidly on the most specific term while reviewing the general contents of a specific semantic field. In order to provide the widest set of alternatives with a minimum of work for the user, the scope notes (SN), linguistic equivalents, related terms (RT) and the "Used For" (UF)

1/ AITCHISON, Jean, comp. UNESCO Thesaurus; a structural list of descriptors for indexing and retrieving literature in the fields of education, science, social science, culture and communication. Paris, UNESCO, 1977. 2 vols.

terms of every legal descriptor should be given along with the numbers. It should also be noted that the Hierarchical Index comes closest to the way final users would prefer to see their subject matters.

If the appropriate term is not found in the Hierarchical Index, it should be easy to get from this or the Alphabetical Index to the Index of Facets where the terms should be displayed in a form that permits browsing rapidly through the legal descriptors of a facet or a set of facets.

A. Some Suggested Formats

Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 show one or two formats for presenting each index. While they can be improved greatly, it is believed that they show the types of formats that are required to meet the needs of the various users in Latin America and probably in other developing regions.

It should be noted that each of the indices has been constructed from the terms and structure of March 1978 draft version of the POPINS thesaurus; no changes have been introduced in the relationships, facets, etc. However, although the set of illustrative indices are meant to be consistent, to illustrate various points on single pages, it was necessary to exclude descriptors from the hierarchy chosen and to show only a few descriptors under each word in the Alphabetical Index.

One apparent difference between the examples shown and the March 1978 draft is the use of letters to identify the semantic fields. The correspondence is obvious: A=01, B=02, etc. The letter "0" has been skipped to avoid confusion. This makes the identification of descriptors in the hierarchies easier and saves space.

B. Other suggestions concerning the presentation

The following would be highly desireable:

1. The published version should be printed by means of photocomposition to make the thesaurus visually pleasing and as easy to use as possible. If a computer printout is used, it should have upper and lower case letters to permit clear differences between legal terms, other terms and text.

2. Even if photocomposition is used, there should be a computer program that generates the indices in the same formats as in the published version. This program should be easily available and able to be used on computers in Latin America and elsewhere.

3. Standard rules of presentation should be followed, such as:

    a). Continuations from page to page should be clear and not require returning to the previous page. The user should also always know when there is more information on the next page.

    b). All information on a given descriptor, should, as far as possible, always be on the same page.

4. Since many users in Latin America work only in their own language, the "Related Term", Scope Note and "Used For" abbreviations should be in Spanish; TG (Broader Term); TE (Specific Term); TR (Related Term); USE (Use); UP (Used for), respectively.

V. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the characteristics and requirements of potential Latin American users of the POPINS Thesaurus and the analysis presented in this paper as well as the DOCPAL experience of using the POPINS Thesaurus (preliminary version) for almost two years in the indexing of around 5000 documents[1], we recommend the following:

Terminology

1. In the case that the same concept appears in both the Macrothesaurus and the POPINS Thesaurus, the term selected to represent the concept, should be the same.

2. The Spanish language terms should include all those required for the Latin American literature and should represent the vocabulary of the Latin American Region; all possible synonyms used in specific countries should be included as entry terms (these should be added without consulting with other regions; see points 9-11).

3. An examination of the present version should be made to insure that all concepts needed for manual systems, abstract journals and other services are pre-coordinated.

Indices and their Presentation

5. The Indices should be, in quality and quantity, those that meet the needs of the users (institutions and individuals) from different regions.

6. If possible, the published version should be produced by photocomposition, and in any case, must use upper and lower case letters to facilitate reading.

Computer Software

7. The software should be able to produce the indices in essentially the same form as the published version.

8. Software, and the input file, should be available and should be able to be used in Latin American centers with the interest and capacity to employ it.

General Coordination

9. An effort should be made world-wide to coordinate the addition of new descriptors, perhaps, through the coordination of an international organization. A mechanism will have to be found to satisfy specific regional needs if there are inter-regional incompatibilities.

10. In Latin America, and probably in other regions or language groups, it would be desireable to have at least one center in charge of collecting suggestions for new terms from other centers of the Region.

11. The regional coordination centers throughout the world should correspond regularly, and perhaps meet periodically, to determine new legal descriptors and other aspects related with the updating of the thesaurus.

While we have been concerned in this paper with Latin America, it is clear that we believe that the POPINS Thesaurus is only worth the past and future effort required to produce it, if it meets the needs of both the developed and developing countries. We trust that the funding agencies and all those involved in the work share this orientation.

1/ A list of the frecuencies of use of terms is available.

Tabla 1

COMPARACION ENTRE TERMINOS EN EL TESAURO POPINS Y EL MACROTHESAURUS:[1/]
Descriptores del Area de Población

COMPARISON BETWEEN TERMS IN THE POPINS THESAURUS AND THE MACROTHESAURUS:[1/]
Descriptors from the Area of Population

Macrothesaurus	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL
CENTRO DE PLANIFICACION FAMI-LIAR/FAMILY PLANNING AGENCY 14.05.02*	CENTRO DE PLANIFICACION FAMI-LIAR/FAMILY PLANNING AGENCY 14.02.03	AGENCIA DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR SN: Estructura administrativa cuyo propósito es sistematizar las actividades de Planificación Familiar (PFPT)
COLONIZACION/SETTLEMENT 14.04.01	COLONIZACION/COLONIZATION 09.06.00	COLONIZACION
CONTROL DE LA NATALIDAD/ BIRTH CONTROL 14.01.00	REGULACION DE LA NATALIDAD/ BIRTH CONTROL 14.02.01	REGULACION DE LA NATALIDAD UF: Control de la natalidad
DISPOSITIVO INTRAUTERINO/ INTRAUTERINE DEVICE 14.05.02*	Dispositivo intrauterino USE DIU 14.03.04	DIU
MIGRACION PENDULAR/COMMUTING 14.05.00	DESPLAZAMIENTO RESIDENCIA-TRABAJO/COMMUTING 15.03.03	DESPLAZAMIENTO RESIDENCIA-TRABAJO
NUMERO INDICE/INDEX NUMBER 18.08.00	INDICE/INDEX NUMBER 01.09.06	NUMERO INDICE
PEQUEÑAS CIUDADES/SMALL TOWN 14.04.03*	PEQUEÑA CIUDAD/SMALL TOWN 04.03.02	CIUDAD PEQUEÑA
POLITICA SANITARIA/HEALTH POLICY 02.05.02*	POLITICA SANITARIA/HEALTH POLICY 09.05.01	POLITICA DE SALUD
PREDICCION/FORECAST 18.10.00	PREVISION/FORECAST 01.10.00	PREDICCION

1/ Términos que llevan * corresponden a descriptores incorporados a la nueva versión en preparación del Macrotesauro (Diciembre, 1977).

Terms with an * are descriptors incorporated in the new version being prepared of the Macrothesaurus (December, 1977).

Tabla 2

COMPARACION ENTRE TERMINOS EN EL TESAURO POPINS Y EL MACROTHESAURUS:
Descriptores ajenos al área de población

COMPARISON BETWEEN TERMS IN THE POPINS THESAURUS AND THE MACROTHESAURUS:
Descriptors from areas other than Population

Macrothesaurus	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL 1/	Macrothesaurus	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL 1/
ABANDONO DE ESTUDIOS/ DROPPING OUT 06.09.02*	Abandono de estudios USE DESERCION ESCOLAR/ SCHOOL DROPOUT 06.02.07	Abandono de Estudios	CONSUMO POR HABITANTE/ CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA 09.01.03	CONSUMO PER CAPITA/PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION 08.05.02	CONSUMO POR HABI-TANTE
ADMINISTRACION/ MANAGEMENT 12.04.00	GESTION/MANAGEMENT 09.02.02	GESTION	COSTO DE LA MANO DE OBRA/LABOUR COST 12.09.00	COSTO LABORAL/LABOUR COST 07.04.01	COSTO DE LA MANO DE OBRA UF: Costo laboral
ALUMNOS EN PRACTICAS/ TRAINEES 06.02.00*	ALUMNO EN PRACTICA/ TRAINEE 06.02.06	SR 1/	DESEMPLEO DISFRAZADO/ DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT	DESEMPLEO ENCUBIERTO/ DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT 07.02.00	DESEMPLEO ENCU-BIERTO
Alquiler/Rent 01.02.07 USE RENTABILIDAD DE LA INVERSION	ALQUILER/RENT 08.06.01	ALQUILER	DIAGNOSIS/DIAGNOSIS 05.04.05	DIAGNOSTICO/DIAGNOSIS 11.02.06	DIAGNOSTICO
AYUDA EXTRANJERA/FOREIGN AID 01.01.01	AYUDA EXTERNA/FOREIGN AID 08.09.02	AYUDA EXTERNA	DIFUSION DE LAS INNOVA-CIONES/DIFFUSSION OF INNOVATIONS 12.06.00*	DIFUSION DE LAS INOVA-CIONES/DIFFUSSION OF INNOVATIONS 06.04.01	DIFUSION DE INNOVA-CIONES
AYUDA PEDAGOGICA/ TEACHING AID 06.07.00	MEDIOS DE ENSEÑANZA/ TEACHING AIDS 06.02.04	MEDIOS DE ENSEÑANZA	EDICION/PUBLISHING 08.16.00	EDICION/EDITING 06.03.05	SR
BARBADOS/BARBADOS 01.04.03	BARBADE/BARBADE 18.02.00	BARBADOS	ELECCION DE PROFESION/ OCCUPATION CHOICE 13.02.00	ELECCION DE UNA OCUPACION/ CHOICE OF AN OCCUPATION 07.03.01	SR
BUSCADORES DE TRABAJO/ JOB SEEKERS 13.02.01*	BUSCADOR DE TRABAJO/ JOB SEEKER 07.02.00	SR	ENDEUDAMIENTO/INDEBTEDNESS 11.02.02	ADEUDAMIENTO/INDEBTEDNESS 08.04.01	ENDEUDAMIENTO
BUTAN/BHUTAN 01.04.04	BHUTAN/BHUTAN 18.03.00	BUTAN	ENSEÑANZA DE ADULTOS/ ADULT EDUCATION 06.01.00	EDUCACION DE ADULTOS/ ADULT EDUCATION 06.02.08	EDUCACION DE ADUL-TOS
CALIFICACION PROFESIONAL/ OCCUPATION QUALIFICATION 13.02.00	CALIFICACION OCUPACIONAL/ OCCUPATIONAL SKILL 07.03.01	CALIFICACION OCUPA-CIONAL	ENSEÑANZA MEDICA/MEDICAL EDUCATION 06.04.05*	ENSEÑANZA MEDICA/MEDICAL EDUCATION 11.02.01	SR
CLASE BURGUESA/BURGEOIS CLASS 05.03.05*	Clase burguesa USE BURGUESIA/BURGEOISIE 05.03.02	CLASE BURGUESA	ENSEÑANZA PRIMARIA/ PRIMARY EDUCATION 06.01.00	ENSEÑANZA PRIMARIA/ PRIMARY EDUCATION 06.02.02	SR

1/ SR = Sin recomendación.   SR = *Without Recommendation.*

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Macrothesaurus	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL
ENSEÑANZA PRIVADA/PRIVATE EDUCATION 06.01.00	ENSEÑANZA PRIVADA/PRIVATE EDUCATION 06.02.02	SR
ENSEÑANZA PUBLICA/PUBLIC EDUCATION 06.01.00	ENSEÑANZA PUBLICA/PUBLIC EDUCATION 06.02.02	SR
ENSEÑANZA SECUNDARIA/ SECONDARY EDUCATION 06.01.00	ENSEÑANZA MEDIA/SECONDARY EDUCATION 06.02.02	SR
ENSEÑANZA SUPERIOR/ HIGHER EDUCATION 06.01.00	ENSEÑANZA SUPERIOR/ HIGHER EDUCATION 06.02.02	SR
ENSEÑANZA TECNICA/ TECHNICAL EDUCATION 06.01.00	ENSEÑANZA TECNICA/ TECHNICAL EDUCATION 06.02.03	SR
ESPERMA/SEMEN 15.02.02*	ESPERMA/SEMEN 11.01.03	SEMEN
ESTRATEGIA DEL DESARROLLO/ DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 02.01.01*	ESTRATEGIA DE DESARROLLO/ DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 09.05.02	ESTRATEGIA DEL DESARROLLO
FORMACION DEL CAPITAL/ CAPITAL FORMATION 11.02.05	FORMACION DE CAPITAL/ CAPITAL FORMATION 08.02.01	FORMACION DE CA- PITAL
FUNCION DE LA PRODUCCION/ PRODUCTION FUNCTION 12.07.01	FUNCION DE PRODUCCION PRODUCTION FUNCTION 08.03.02	FUNCION DE LA PRODUCCION
GRADUADO/GRADUATE STUDENT 06.04.00	ESTUDIANTE GRADUADO/ GRADUATE STUDENT 06.02.06	SR
GRANADA/GRENADA 01.04.03	GRENADA/GRENADA 18.02.00	GRANADA
GUAYANA/GUYANA 01.04.03	GUYANA/GUYANA 18.02.00	GUYANA
GUAYANA FRANCESA/FRENCH GUIANA 01.04.03	GUYANA FRANCESA/FRENCH GUIANA 18.02.00	GUYANA FRANCESA
HACIENDA PUBLICA/PUBLIC FINANCE 11.01.01	FINANZAS PUBLICAS/PUBLIC FINANCES 08.08.00	SR
INVESTIGACION SOCIOLOGICA/ SOCIAL RESEARCH 05.01.02	INVESTIGACION SOCIAL/ SOCIAL RESEARCH 01.03.00	INVESTIGACION SOCIAL
IRAK/IRAQ 01.04.06	IRAQ/IRAQ 18.05.00	IRAQ

Macrothesaurus	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL
JOVEN TRABAJADOR/YOUNG WORKER 13.09.02	TRABAJADOR JOVEN/YOUNG WORKER 07.03.02	TRABAJADOR JOVEN
LACTANCIA MATERNA/BREAST FEEDING 15.03.02*	LACTANCIA/LACTATION 11.01.09	LACTANCIA
MACHO/MALE 15.02.05	HOMBRE/MALE 02.03.02	HOMBRE/MAN
MAESTRO/TEACHER 13.09.07	DOCENTE/TEACHER 06.02.05	SR
MEDIDA/MEASUREMENT 18.06.00	MEDIDA/MEASUREMENT 01.04.02	MEDICION
MOLESTIA/NUISANCE 16.03.04	MOLESTIA/NUISANCE 04.02.04	AGENTE IRRITABLE
NEGRO/NEGRO 14.03.03	NEGRO/BLACK 02.04.03	NEGRO/BLACK
NIVELES DE ENSEÑANZA/ LEVELS OF EDUCATION 06.04.04*	NIVEL DE EDUCACION EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 06.02.04	SR
OBRERO ESPECIALIZADO/ SKILLED WORKER 13.09.03	TRABAJADOR CALIFICADO/ SKILLED WORKER 07.03.02	TRABAJADOR CALIFI- CADO
OBRERO MANUAL/MANUAL WORKER 13.09.02	TRABAJADOR MANUAL/ MANUAL WORKER 07.03.02	TRABAJADOR MANUAL
OBRERO NO ESPECIALIZADO/ UNSKILLED WORKER 13.09.03	TRABAJADOR NO CALIFICADO/ UNSKILLED WORKER 07.03.02	TRABAJADOR NO CALI FICADO
ORIENTACION PEDAGOGICA/ EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE 06.05.00 USE ORIENTACION ESCOLAR/ SCHOOL GUIDANCE 06.05.00	ORIENTACION PEDAGOGICA/ EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE 06.02.01	ORIENTACION PEDAGO GICA
PERDIDA ESCOLAR/EDUCATION AL WASTAGE 06.02.00	DESPERDICIO ESCOLAR/ SCHOOL WASTAGE 06.02.07	PERDIDA ESCOLAR
POBLACION DE EDAD ESCOLAR/ SCHOOL AGE POPULATION 06.02.00	POBLACION EN EDAD ESCOLAR/ SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION 06.02.06	POBLACION EN EDAD ESCOLAR
POLITICA DEMOGRAFICA/ POPULATION POLICY 14.01.00	POLITICA DEMOGRAFICA/ POPULATION POLICY 09.05.01	POLITICA DE POBLA- CION
PROFESION/OCCUPATION 13.09.01	PROFESION/OCCUPATION 07.03.01	OCUPACION

Macrothesaurus	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL
PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADORA/ COMPUTER PROGRAMMES 08.15.02*	MENTALESIA/SOFTWARE 01.02.02	PROGRAMAS DE COMPU- TADORA UF: Software
RAZA HUMANA/RACE 14.03.01	RAZA/RACE 02.04.02	RAZA
RESPONSABLES DE LA FORMA- CION/TRAINING OFFICERS 13.09.09*	FORMADOR/TRAINING OFFICER 06.02.05	SR
RETIRO/RETIREMENT 13.05.00	JUBILACION/RETIREMENT 07.02.00	JUBILACION

Macrothesaurus	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL
SIERRA LEONA/SIERRA LEONE 01.04.02	SIERRA LEONE/SIERRA LEONE 18.01.00	SIERRA LEONA
Sobre empleo/Overemployment 13.01.02 USE ESCASEZ DE MANO DE OBRA/LABOUR SHORTAGE 13.01.02	Sobreempleo/Overemployment 07.02.00	ESCASEZ DE MANO DE OBRA
TERMINACION DE LOS ESTUDIOS/SCHOOL LEAVING 06.02.00	TERMINO DE LA ESCOLARIDAD/LEAVING SCHOOL 06.02.07	SR

Tabla 3a

DESCRIPTORES NUEVOS PROPUESTOS[1]/ PARA LA INDIZACION DE LA LITERATURA LATINOAMERICANA

NEW DESCRIPTORS PROPOSED[1] FOR INDEXING THE LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE

Campo Semántico / *Semantic Field*	Descriptor / *Descriptor*	Comentarios / *Comments*	Campo Semántico / *Semantic Field*	Descriptor / *Descriptor*	Comentarios / *Comments*
06	ADIESTRAMIENTO EN SERVICIO		08	ESTILO DE DESARROLLO	
09	AÑO MUNDIAL DE POBLACION		14	ENCUESTA MUNDIAL DE FECUNDIDAD	BT: Encuesta CAP
03	ALLEGADO		01	ENTRADA DE DATOS	
01	CALIDAD DE LOS DATOS		11	ESTADISTICAS DE SERVICIO	
05	CAMPESINO	RT: Campesinado; Trabajador agrícola; Agricultor	01	EVALUACION DE DATOS	
14	CAPACITACION EN ANTICONCEPTIVOS	UF: Formación en anticoncepción	09	EVALUACION DE POLITICAS	
05	CATOLICO		15	FACTORES DE ATRACCION	
05	CATOLICISMO		15	FACTORES DE EXPULSION	
01	CENSO AGRICOLA	BT: Censo	05	GRUPO DE PRESION	
01	CENSO EXPERIMENTAL	UF: Censo exploratorio	05	HETEROGENEIDAD ESTRUCTURAL	
05	CLASE BAJA		14	HIJO NACIDO VIVO	UF: Nacido vivo
05	CLASE OBRERA		01	HISTORIA DE EMBARAZOS	UF: Historia genésica
03	COMPADRAZGO		01	HISTORIA DE VIDA	BT: Historia
01	COMPARABILIDAD DE LA INFORMACION		09	IMPERIALISMO	
14	CONTINUACION DE LA ANTICONCEP- CION	UF: Perseverancia anticonceptiva	08	INVERSION EXTRANJERA	
14	CONOCIMIENTO DE ANTICONCEPTIVOS		04	JERARQUIA DE CIUDADES	
16	CRECIMIENTO RURAL		01	LIMPIEZA DE DATOS	RT: Entrada de los datos; Calidad de los datos
16	CRECIMIENTO URBANO		14	MEDICION DE LA FECUNDIDAD	(precoordinación)
09	DEMOCRACIA		15	MEDICION DE LA MIGRACION	(precoordinación)
09	DERECHO DE FAMILIA	BT: Derecho Civil	15	MEDICION DE LA MORTALIDAD	(precoordinación)
15	DETERMINANTE DE LA MIGRACION		01	MEJORAMIENTO DE LAS ESTADISTICAS	
08	EJERCITO DE RESERVA	RT: Marxismo	14	METODO DE HIJOS PROPIOS	
			15	MIGRACION BRUTA	

1/ Términos propuestos por DOCPAL para incluirse ahora. Otros, dados en la Parte 2, son nuevas sugerencias de los especialistas.

1 Terms prepared by DOCPAL for immediate inclusion. Others shown in Part 2 are new suggestions of the specialists.

Campo Semántico / Semantic Field	Descriptor / Descriptor	Comentarios / Comments
15	MIGRACION URBANO-RURAL	BT: Migración Interna
15	MIGRACION RURAL-RURAL	BT: Migración Interna
15	NUMERO INDICE	UF: Indice
03	ORFANDAD	
09	PARTIDO POLITICO	
14	PATERNIDAD RESPONSABLE	
09	PATRIA POTESTAD	
09	PLAN DE ACCION MUNDIAL DE POBLACION	
09	PLAN DE ACTIVIDADES	
09	POLITICA DE POBLACION	UF: Política demográfica
09	POLITICA DE SALUD	UF: Política Sanitaria
14	PREFERENCIA POR UN SEXO	
04	PRIMACIA URBANA	
01	PROGRAMA DE COMPUTADORA	UF: Mentalesia; Software

Campo Semántico / Semantic Field	Descriptor / Descriptor	Comentarios / Comments
11	PROGRAMA DE SALUD	
05	PROTESTANTE	
05	PROTESTANTISMO	
	RELACION DE SUPERVIVENCIA	USE PROBABILIDAD DE SUPERVIVENCIA
01	RESULTADOS DEL CENSO	
04	SISTEMA DE CIUDADES	
16	SITUACION DEMOGRAFICA	UF: Coyuntura demográfica
09	SOCIEDAD CONYUGAL	
03	TAMAÑO DE LA FAMILIA COMPLETA	
04	TAMAÑO DE LOCALIDAD	
07	TASA DE ACTIVIDAD	
07	TRABAJO DOMESTICO	
07	TRABAJO NO REMUNERADO	
14	TIEMPO DE USO DE ANTICONCEPTIVOS	
03	VALOR DE LOS HIJOS	

Tabla 3b

TERMINOS NUEVOS PROPUESTOS COMO SINONIMOS

NEW TERMS PROPOSED AS SYNONYMS

Sinónimo	Use:
AGENCIA INTERNACIONAL	ORGANIZACION INTERNACIONAL
CAPITAL HUMANO	RECURSOS HUMANOS
CESANTE	DESEMPLEADO
CESANTIA	DESEMPLEO
CLASE ALTA	BURGUESIA
CONSEJOS NACIONALES DE POBLACION	ORGANISMO GUBERNAMENTAL
ESTRUCTURA DE PARENTESCO	SISTEMA DE PARENTESCO
FLUJO MIGRATORIO	CORRIENTE MIGRATORIA
GRUPO DE PERTENENCIA	GRUPO SOCIAL
INDEPENDIZACION	EMANCIPACION
INDICE DE REEMPLAZO	TASA DE REEMPLAZO
MIGRACION URBANA-URBANA	MIGRACION INTERURBANA
ODONTOLOGO	DENTISTA
REVOLUCION SOCIAL	CAMBIO SOCIAL
SELECTIVIDAD MIGRATORIA	MIGRACION SELECTIVA
SISTEMA LOGITO	AJUSTE ANALITICO
SOFTWARE	PROGRAMA DE COMPUTACION
TRABAJADOR INDEPENDIENTE	TRABAJADOR POR CUENTA PROPIA
UNIDADES FAMILIARES	HOGAR

Tabla 4

RECOMENDACIONES SOBRE EL USO DE TERMINOS EN IDIOMA ESPAÑOL

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF SPANISH LANGUATE TERM

Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL	Tesauro POPINS	Recomendación DOCPAL
ATRIBUCION DE TIEMPO/TIME BUDGET 01.04.04	DISTRIBUCION DEL TIEMPO	NACIDO MUERTO/STILL BORN 12.04.03	MORTINATO
AUTORIDAD PARENTAL/PARENTAL AUTHORITY 03.02.07	AUTORIDAD PATERNA	NACIDO VIVO/LIVE BORN 14.01.04	HIJO NACIDO VIVO
CENSO EXPLORATORIO/PILOT CENSUS 01.05.01	CENSO EXPERIMENTAL	NUEVA CAPACITACION/RETRAINING 06.02.08	RE-CAPACITACION
CONDICION DE LA MUJER/WOMEN'S STATUS 10.05.00	STATUS DE LA MUJER	PAIS DE ORIGEN 15.02.01	PAIS DE ORIGEN
CONVIVENCIA/PREMARITAL COHABITATION 03.01.02	CONVIVENCIA PREMARITAL	PERSEVERANCIA ANTICONCEPTIVA/ CONTRACEPTIVE CONTINUATION 14.03.02	CONTINUACION DE LA ANTICON-CEPCION
DEBILIDAD/INFIRMITY 12.01.03	DEFECTO FISICO	POBLACION ACTIVA/LABOUR FORCE 07.01.01	POBLACION ECONOMICAMENTE ACTIVA
DEFICIENCIA FISICA/PHYSICAL HANDICAP 12.01.03	INCAPACIDAD FISICA	POBLACION NO ACTIVA/INACTIVE POPULATION 07.01.01	POBLACION ECONOMICAMENTE INACTIVA
DESCENDENCIA CONSEGUIDA/ACHIEVED LIVE BIRTHS 14.01.01	DESCENDENCIA ALCANZADA	PREVISION DE POBLACION/POPULATION FORECAST 01.10.00	PREDICCION DE POBLACION
DIMENSION DE LA POBLACION/ POPULATION SIZE 16.03.00	TAMAÑO DE LA POBLACION	PRIMER MATRIMONIO/FIRST MARRIAGE 13.04.04	PRIMERA UNION
ESTADO SANITARIO/HEALTH CONDITIONS 11.01.01	CONDICIONES DE SALUD	PROBABILIDAD DE CRECIMIENTO/ PARITY PROGRESSION RATIO 14.01.03	RAZON DE PROGRESION DE LA PARIDEZ
ESTATUS SOCIO-ECONOMICO/SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS 05.03.01	STATUS SOCIO-ECONOMICO (Anglisismo tomado del Latín)	PROPONENTE/PROPOSITUS 11.01.04	PORTADOR
FORMACION EN ANTICONCEPCION/ CONTRACEPTIVE TRAINING 14.02.05	CAPACITACION EN ANTICONCEP-CION	RAZON DE FEMENIDAD 02.03.01	RAZON DE FEMENEIDAD
HISTORIA GENESICA 14.01.04	HISTORIA DE EMBARAZOS	REDISTRIBUCION DE LA POBLACION/ RESETTLEMENT POLICY	POLITICA DE DISTRIBUCION GEOGRAFICA
ISLAM/ISLAM 05.06.02	ISLAMISMO	REGULACION SOCIAL/SOCIAL CONTROL 05.05.00	CONTROL SOCIAL
MALA NUTRICION/MALNUTRITION 04.02.05	DESNUTRICION		
MAYORIA CIVIL/LEGAL MAJORITY 02.02.02	MAYORIA DE EDAD		

Tabla 5. Posible presentación de los campos semánticos.
Suggested presentation of the contents of the semantic fields.

ESTRUCTURA DEL CONJUNTO

A. DEMOGRAFIA, INVESTIGACION, METODOLOGIA

A01.00 Matemáticas, Ciencias Sociales, Estadística
A02.00 Centro de Investigacion
A03.00 Investigacion
A04.00 Metodologia
A05.00 Censo, Encuesta
A06.00 Inscripcion
A07.00 Metodo de Analisis
A08.00 Modelo
A09.00 Analisis Estadistico
A10.00 Estimacion, Prediccion, Proyeccion

B. POBLACION, EDAD, SEXO, GRUPO ETNICO

B01.00 Poblacion
B02.00 Edad
B03.00 Sexo
B04.00 Grupo Etnico
B05.00 Nacionalidad

C. FAMILIA, HOGAR

C01.00 Hogar
C02.00 Familia

D. POBLAMIENTO

D01.00 Habitat
D02.00 Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales, Alimento
D03.00 Urbano
D04.00 Rural
D05.00 Residencia
D06.00 Vivienda

E. ORGANIZACION SOCIAL

E01.00 Sociedad, Sistema Social
E02.00 Grupo
E03.00 Diferenciacion Social
E04.00 Conflicto, Cambio Social, Problema Social
E05.00 Control Social
E06.00 Religion

F. CULTURA, EDUCACION, INFORMACION

F01.00 Cultura
F02.00 Educacion
F03.00 Comunicacion
F04.00 Informacion, Documentacion

G. POBLACION ACTIVA, EMPLEO

G01.00 Mano de Obra, Vida Activa
G02.00 Mercado de Trabajo
G03.00 Profesion
G04.00 Trabajo, Condiciones de Trabajo

H. ECONOMIA

H01.00 Ciencias Economicas
H02.00 Condiciones Economicas
H03.00 Produccion
H04.00 Financiamiento, Costo
H05.00 Mercado, Consumo
H06.00 Ingreso, Seguridad Social
H07.00 Sistema Economico
H08.00 Finanzas Publicas
H09.00 Ayuda Exterior, Comercio Internacional

I. ADMINISTRACION, LEGISLACION, POLITICA GUBERNAMENTAL

I01.00 Sistema Politico, Vida Politica
I02.00 Administracion, Gobierno
I03.00 Derecho, Legislacion
I04.00 Derechos Humanos, Legitimidad
I05.00 Politica Gubernamental
I06.00 Relaciones Internacionales

J. FACTOR PSICOLOGICO

J01.00 Psicologia
J02.00 Personalidad, Motivacion
J03.00 Actitud, Ideologia
J04.00 Prejuicio Racial
J05.00 Papel de los Hombres, Papel de las Mujeres
J06.00 Sexualidad

K. VIDA, SALUD

K01.00 Biologia
K02.00 Medicina, Servicios de Salud

L. MORBILIDAD, MORTALIDAD

L01.00 Enfermedad
L02.00 Enfermo
L03.00 Duracion de Vida
L04.00 Mortalidad

M. NUPCIALIDAD

M01.00 Nupcialidad
M02.00 Estado Civil
M03.00 Eleccion del Conyuge, Ceremonia Matrimonial
M04.00 Clase de Matrimonio
M05.00 Union Matrimonial
M06.00 Separacion, Divorcio

N. FECUNDIDAD, PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR

N01.00 Fecundidad
N02.00 Planificacion Familiar
N03.00 Anticoncepcion
N04.00 Aborto

P. MIGRACION

P01.00 Migracion, Saldo Migratorio
P02.00 Corriente Migratoria
P03.00 Migracion Estacional, Migracion Laboral
P04.00 Migracion Forzada, Migracion Controlada
P05.00 Turismo, Viaje

Q. DINAMICA DE LA POBLACION, TASA DE REPRODUCCION

Q01.00 Movimiento de la Poblacion
Q02.00 Despoblacion, Crecimiento Demografico
Q03.00 Dimension de la Poblacion

R. TEORIA DE LA POBLACION

S. PAISES Y REGIONES

S01.00 Africa
S02.00 America
S03.00 Asia
S04.00 Europa
S05.00 Oriente Medio
S06.00 Oceania

Tabla 6. Posible presentación de un campo semántico por facetas (Nota: No se incluyen todos los descriptores).
Suggested presentation of a semantic field by facets (Note: Not all descriptors are shown).

G. POBLACION ACTIVA. EMPLEO

01.01
(G)
04.02

G01.00 Mano de obra. Vida activa

G01.01

MANO DE OBRA G048
PERSONAL G029
POBLACION AGRICOLA B105 D074 G041
POBLACION NO AGRICOLA B126 G042
RECURSOS HUMANOS G047
TRABAJO DE MENORES G053
TRABAJO FEMENINO G055

G01.02

TABLA DE VIDA ACTIVA G051
VIDA ACTIVA G145 (SN)

G02.00 Mercado de trabajo

G02.00

BUSCADOR DE TRABAJO G009
CONTRATACION G014
CONTRATO DE TRABAJO G015
DEMANDA DE TRABAJO G017
DESEMPLEO G020
DESEMPLEO ENCUBIERTO G021
DESEMPLEO ESTRUCTURAL G022
DESPIDO G023
EMPLEO G024
EMPLEO A TIEMPO PARCIAL G025
EMPLEO ESTACIONAL G026
MOVILIDAD DE LA MANO DE OBRA E059 G027

G03.00 Profesion

G03.01

ACTIVIDAD REMUNERADA G001
ARTESANIA G004
(continua)

G03.00 Profesion (cont.)
G03.01 (cont.)
CALIFICACION OCUPACIONAL G010
MOVILIDAD OCUPACIONAL E074 G028
PROFESION G044
PROFESION INTELECTUAL G045
PROFESION LIBERAL G046
TRABAJO INTELECTUAL G056
TRABAJO MANUAL G057
TRABAJO SOCIAL G058
VIDA PROFESIONAL G146 (SN)

G03.02

ARTESANO G005
ASALARIADO G006
DESEMPLEADO G019

G04.00 Trabajo. Condiciones de Trabajo

G04.01

ADMINISTRACION DEL PERSONAL G002 I001
ANTIGUEDAD G003
AUSENTISMO G007
AUTORIZACION DE TRABAJO G008
COSTO LABORAL G016 H013
PRODUCTIVIDAD DEL TRABAJO H117 G043
TRABAJO G052

G04.02

CONDICIONES DE TRABAJO G011
DESCANSO G018
SEGURIDAD DEL TRABAJO G050
TRATA DE ESCLAVOS G143
VACACIONES G144

A = Demografia. Investigacion. Metodologia	G = Poblacion Activa. Empleo	H = Nupcialidad	
B = Poblacion: Edad. Sexo Grupo etnico	H = Economia	N = Fecundidad. Planificacion familiar	
C = Familia. Hogar	I = Admin. Legislacion. Politica gubernmental	P = Migracion	
D = Poblamiento	J = Factor psicologico	Q = Dinamica de poblacion. Reproduccion	
E = Organizacion social	K = Vida. Salud	R = Teoria de la poblacion	
F = Cultura. Educacion. Informacion	L = Morbilidad. Mortalidad	S = Paises y regiones	

G013
G032

Condiciones de trabajo (cont.)

G013 . LUGAR DE TRABAJO (G04.02)

G014 CONTRATACION (G02.00)
      RT AUTORIZACION DE TRABAJO G008
         TRABAJO G052

COSTO.............. G016 COSTO LABORAL H013 (G04.01)
H009   RT TRABAJO G052

G017 DEMANDA DE TRABAJO (G02.00)
      RT BUSCADOR DE TRABAJO G009
         EMPLEO G024

G018 DESCANSO (G02.00)

G019 DESEMPLEADO (G03.02)
      UF Cesante
         Desocupado
         Parado
      RT DESEMPLEO G020
         EMPLEO G024
      SN Persona que no desempeña una ocupación
         remunerada. (PFPT)

G020 DESEMPLEO (G02.00)
      UF Cesantía
         Desocupación
      RT DESEMPLEADO G019
         EMPLEO G024
      SN Situación de no estar desempeñando una
         ocupación remunerada

G021 . DESEMPLEO ENCUBIERTO (G02.00)
      UF Desempleo disfrazado

G022 . DESEMPLEO ESTRUCTURAL (G02.00)

G023 DESPIDO (G02.00)
      RT EMPLEO

G024 EMPLEO (G02.00)
      RT BUSCADOR DE TRABAJO G009
         DEMANDA DE TRABAJO G017
         DESEMPLEO G020
         DESPIDO G023

G025 . EMPLEO A TIEMPO PARCIAL (G02.00)

G026 . EMPLEO ESTACIONAL (G02.00)
      RT TRABAJO ESTACIONAL G054

MOVILIDAD........... G027 MOVILIDAD DE LA MANO DE OBRA E059 (G02.00)
SOCIAL   RT MANO DE OBRA G048
E063   MOVILIDAD OCUPACIONAL E074 G028
         RENOVACION DE LA MANO DE OBRA E076
         G058

MOVILIDAD.......... G028 MOVILIDAD OCUPACIONAL E074 (G03.01)
SOCIAL   RT MOVILIDAD DE LA MANO DE OBRA E059
E063   G027
         PROFESION G044

G029 PERSONAL (G01.01)
      RT ADMINISTRACION DEL PERSONAL G002 I001

G030 . EMPLEADO (G03.02)
      RT ASALARIADO G006

G031 . PERSONAL DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR N148 (N02.07)
      RT PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR N048
         RAZON CLIENTE-PERSONAL N098

G032 . . PERSONAL LOCAL N152 (N02.07)

Continua

A = Demografia. Investigacion. Metodologia
B = Poblacion: Edad. Sexo Grupo etnico
C = Familia. Hogar
D = Poblamiento
E = Organizacion social
F = Cultura. Educacion. Informacion

G = Poblacion Activa. Empleo
H = Economia
I = Admin. Legislacion. Politica gubernmental
J = Factor psicologico
K = Vida. Salud
L = Morbilidad. Mortalidad

K = Nupcialidad
N = Fecundidad. Planificacion familiar
P = Migracion
Q = Dinamica de poblacion. Reproduccion
R = Teoria de la poblacion
S = Paises y regiones

Tabla 7. (Continuada/Continued)

C033
C049

Personal (cont.)
. Personal de planificación familiar (cont.)

C033 . . PERSONAL MEDICO K063 (K02.02)
                RT MEDICINA K044

C034 . . . CIRUJANO K072 (K02.02)
                RT CIRUGIA K014

C035 . . . MEDICO K070 (K02.02)
                RT MEDICINA K044

C036 . . . . GINECOLOGO K074 (K02.02)
                RT ENFERMEDAD GINECOLOGICA L027
                   GINECOLOGIA K021

C037 . . . . PEDIATRA K078 (K02.02)
                RT PEDIATRIA K019

C038 . . PERSONAL PARAMEDICO K080 (K02.02)
                RT MEDICINA K044

C039 . . . COMADRONA CAPACITADA K017 (K02.02)
                UF Matrona
                   Obtetriz
                RT COMADRONA TRADICIONAL C040 K018
                SN Individuos entrenados para atender mujeres en.
                   el momento del parto. (PFPT)

C040   COMADRONA TRADICIONAL K018 (K02.02)
                RT COMADRONA CAPACITADA C039 K017
                   TRADICION F063
                SN Mujeres en culturas tradicionales que,a través
                   de prácticas por largo tiempo establecidas,
                   ejercen el papel de comadronas. (PFPT)

POBLACION RURAL..... C041 POBLACION AGRICOLA B105 D074 (C01.01)
B124 D079   RT AGRICULTURA H004
                               CAMPESINADO E108
                               POBLACION NO AGRICOLA B126 C042

POBLACION........... C042 POBLACION NO AGRICOLA B126 (C01.01)
B098   RT POBLACION AGRICOLA B105 D074 C041

PRODUCTIVIDAD....... C043 PRODUCTIVIDAD DEL TRABAJO H117 (C01.01)
H114   RT TRABAJO C052

C044 PROFESION (C03.01)
                RT CALIFICACION OCUPACIONAL C010
                   ENFERMEDAD PROFESIONAL L062
                   FORMACION PROFESIONAL F019
                   MORTALIDAD OCUPACIONAL L087
                   MOVILIDAD OCUPACIONAL E074 C028
                   ORIENTACION PROFESIONAL F042
                   READAPTACION PROFESIONAL F049
                   SEGURIDAD DEL TRABAJO C050
                   VIDA PROFESIONAL C146

C045 . PROFESION INTELECTUAL (C03.01)
                RT TRABAJO INTELECTUAL C056

C046 . PROFESION LIBERAL (C03.01)

C047 RECURSOS HUMANOS (C01.01)
                RT RECURSOS ECONOMICOS H077
                   RECURSOS NATURALES D103

C048 . MANO DE OBRA (C01.01)
                RT MOVILIDAD DE LA MANO DE OBRA E059 C027
                   PERSONAL C029
                   PLANIFICACION DE LA MANO DE OBRA I101
                   RENOVACION DE LA MANO DE OBRA C049

C049 RENOVACION DE LA MANO DE OBRA (C02.00)
                RT MANO DE OBRA C048
                   MOVILIDAD DE LA MANO DE OBRA E059 C027

Continúa

Table 8. Presentación alternada de Tabla 7 (Faltan los SN y UF)
Alternative presentation of Table 7 [Missing the SN and UF]

G. P O B L A C I O N   A C T I V A.   E M P L E O

G013
G058

Condiciones de trabajo (cont.)

G013 . LUGAR DE TRABAJO (G04.02)

G014 CONTRATACION (G02.00)

G015 CONTRATO DE TRABAJO (G02.00)
RT Autorizacion de trabajo G008
Trabajo G052

COSTO.......... G016 COSTO LABORAL H013 (G04.01)
H009   RT Trabajo G052

G017 DEMANDA DE TRABAJO (G02.00)
RT Buscador de trabajo G009
Empleo G024

G018 DESCANSO (G02.00)

G019 DESEMPLEADO (G03.02)
RT Desempleo G020

G020 DESEMPLEO (G02.00)
RT Desempleado G019
Empleo G024

G021 . DESEMPLEO ENCUBIERTO (G02.00)

G022 . DESEMPLEO ESTRUCTURAL (G02.00)

G023 DESPIDO (G02.00)

G024 EMPLEO (G02.00)
RT Buscador de trabajo G009
Demanda de trabajo G017
Desempleo G020
Despido G023

G025 . EMPLEO A TIEMPO PARCIAL (G02.00)

G026 . EMPLEO ESTACIONAL (G02.00)
RT Trabajo estacional G054

MOVILIDAD....... G027 MOVILIDAD DE LA MANO DE OBRA E059 (G02.00)
SOCIAL   RT Mano de obra G048
E063   Movilidad ocupacional E074 G028
                  Renovacion de la mano de obra E076
                  G058

MOVILIDAD....... G028 MOVILIDAD OCUPACIONAL E074 (G03.01)
SOCIAL   RT Movilidad de la mano de obra E059
E063   G027
                  Profesion G044

G029 PERSONAL (G01.01)
RT Administracion del personal G002
I001

G030 . EMPLEADO (G03.02)
RT Asalariado G006

G031 . PERSONAL DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR H148
(N02.07)
RT Planificacion familiar N084
Razon cliente-personal N098

G032 .. PERSONAL LOCAL N152 (N02.07)

G033 .. PERSONAL MEDICO K063 (K02.02)
RT Medicina K044

G034 ... CIRUJANO K072 (K02.02)
RT Cirugia K014

G035 ... MEDICO K070 (K02.02)
RT Medicina K044

G036 .... GINECOLOGO K074 (K02.02)
RT Enfermedad ginecologica L027
Ginecologia K021

G037 .... PEDIATRA K078 (K02.02)
RT Pediatria K019

G038 .. PERSONAL PARAMEDICO K080 (K02.02)
RT Medicina K044

G039 ... COMADRONA CAPACITADA K017 (K02.02)
RT Comadrona tradicional G040 K018

Continua

Personal (cont.)
. Personal de planificacion familiar (cont.)
.. Personal paramedico (cont.)

G040 ... COMADRONA TRADICIONAL K018 (K02.02)
RT Camadrona capacitada G039 K017
Tradicion F063

POBLACION RURAL. G041 POBLACION AGRICOLA B105 D074 (G01.01)
B124 D079   RT Agricultura H004
                Campesinado E108
                Poblacion no agricola B126 G042

POBLACION....... G042 POBLACION NO AGRICOLA B126 (G01.01)
B098   RT Poblacion agricola B105 D074 G041

PRODUCTIVIDAD... G043 PRODUCTIVIDAD DEL TRABAJO H117 (G01.01)
H114   RT Poblacion agricola B105 D074 G041

G044 PROFESION (G03.01)
RT Calificacion ocupacional G010
Enfermedad profesional L062
Formacion profesional F019
Mortalidad ocupacional L087
Movilidad ocupacional E074 G028
Orientacion profesional F042
Readapcion profesional F049
Seguridad del trabajo G050
Vida profesional G146

G045 . PROFESION INTELECTUAL (G03.01)
RT Trabajo intelectual G056

G046 . PROFESION LIBERAL (G03.01)

G047 RECURSOS HUMANOS (G01.01)
RT Recursos economicos H077
Recursos naturales D103

G048 . MANO DE OBRA (G01.01)
RT Movilidad de la mano de obra E059
G027
Personal G029
Planificacion de la mano de obra
I101
Renovacion de la mano de obra G049

G049 RENOVACION DE LA MANO DE OBRA (G02.00)
RT Mano de obra G048
Movilidad de la mano de obra E059
G027

G050 SEGURIDAD DEL TRABAJO (G04.02)
RT Condiciones de trabajo G011
Profesion G044

G051 TABLA DE VIDA ACTIVA (G01.02)
RT Vida Activa G145

G052 TRABAJO (G04.01)
RT Autorizacion de trabajo G008
Condiciones de trabajo G011
Contrato de trabajo G015
Costo laboral G016 H013
Division del trabajo H033
Medicina de trabajo K069
Migracion laboral P048
Productividad H114
Productividad del trabajo H117 G043
Relacion capital-trabajo H048

G053 . TRABAJO DE MENORES (G01.01)
RT Nino

G054 . TRABAJO ESTACIONAL (G02.00)
RT Empleo estacional G026

G055 . TRABAJO FEMENINO (G01.01)
RT Condicion de la mujer E029 J042
Mujer E094
Papel de las mujeres J083

G056 . TRABAJO INTELECTUAL (G03.01)
RT Profesion intelectual G045

G057 . TRABAJO MANUAL (G03.01)

G058 . TRABAJO SOCIAL (G03.01)
RT Problema social E094

Continua

A = Demografia. Investigacion. Metodologia
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C = Familia. Hogar
D = Poblamiento
E = Organizacion social
F = Cultura. Educacion. Informacion

G = Poblacion Activa. Empleo
H = Economia
I = Admin. Legislacion. Politica gubernmental
J = Factor psicologico
K = Vida. Salud
L = Morbilidad. Mortalidad

M = Nupcialidad
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P = Migracion
Q = Dinamica de poblacion. Reproduccion
R = Teoria de la poblacion
S = Paises y regiones

Table 9. Presentación posible del Indice Alfabético (KWOC) (Nota: No se incluyen todos los descriptores).
Suggested presentation of the Alphabetical Index (KWOC) (Note: Not all descriptors are shown)

I N D I C E   A L F A B E T I C O. (continuacion)

Aborto (continuacion)
   ABORTO VOLUNTARIO N033 (N04.00) : Voluntary abortion : Avortement volontaire

Agricola
   POBLACION AGRICOLA B105 D074 G041 (G01.01) : Agricultural population : Poblacion agricole
   POBLACION NO AGRICOLA B126 G042 (G01.01) : Non agricultural population : Population non agricole

Agricultura
   AGRICULTURA H004 (H03.05) : Agriculture : Agriculture

·Barriada
   Barriada USE: BARRIO DE TUGURIOS D024 (D06.00)

Barrio
   BARRIO D023 (D03.03) : Neighbourhood : Quartier
      UF Colonia residencial
   BARRIO DE TUGURIOS D024 (D06.00) : Slums : Bidonville
      UF Barriada
         Barrio marginal
         Callampa
         Favela
         Tugurios
         Villa miseria
   Barrio marginal USE: BARRIO DE TUGURIOS D024 (D06.00)

Biologica
   FAMILIA BIOLOGICA C035 E050 (C02.02)   : Biological family : Famille biologique

Callampa
   Callampa USE: BARRIO DE TUGURIOS D024 (D06.00)

Capacitada
   COMADRONA CAPACITADA G039 K017 (K02.02) : Trained midwife : Sage-femme
      UF Obstetriz
         Partera

Comadrona
   COMADRONA CAPACITADA G039 K017 (K02.02) : Trained midwife : Sage-femme
      UF Obstetriz
         Partera
   COMADRONA TRADICIONAL G040 K018 (K02.02) : Traditional birth attendent : Matrone

Compleja
   Familia compleja USE: FAMILIA EXTENDIDA C035 E050 (C02.02)

Extendida
   FAMILIA EXTENDIDA C035 E050 (C02.02)   : Extended family : Famille communautaire
      UF Familia compleja

Familia
   Cabeza de familia USE: JEFE DE HOGAR C057 (C02.01)
   FAMILIA C034 E049 (C02.01) : Family : Famille
      SN Grupo de dos o mas individuos unidos por lazos de alianza, de   parentesco o de
         adopcion. (Dic 2)
   FAMILIA BIOLOGICA C035 E050 (C02.02) : Biological family : Famille Biologique
      SN Conjunto constituido por los dos padres (o uno solo de ellos) y   sus hijos, no
         incluidos los hijos adoptivos. (Dic 2)
   Familia compleja USE: FAMILIA EXTENDIDA C035 E050 (C02.02) (SN)
   FAMILIA EXTENDIDA C035 E050 (C02.02) : Extended family : Famille communautaire
      SN Familia compuesta por un nucleo familiar y parientes   en linea,   directa   o
         indirecta, o las dos classes, o por varios nucleos familiares, asociados o no ·a
         otros parientes. (Dic 2)
      UF Familia compleja

Familiar
   POLITICA DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR I073 (I05.01) : Family planning policy : Politique de planning
         familial

Migracion
   TASA DE MIGRACION A139 P012 (P01.02)   : Migration rate : Taux de migracion
      UF Tasa de movilidad
   ULTIMA MIGRACION P057 (P03.01) : Last migration : Derniere migration

Tasa
   TASA A128 (A09.09) : Rate : Taux
   TASA DE MIGRACION A139 P012 (P01.02) : Migration rate : Taux de migracion
      SN Medicion de la frecuencia de los desplazamientos de una poblacion. (Dic 2)
      UF Tasa de movilidad
   Tasa de movilidad USE: TASA DE MIGRACION A139 P012 (P01.02) (SN)
   (continua)

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