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GENERAL WORKING DOCUMENT #1

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INCOME
DISTRIBUTION IN PARAGUAY

Charles D. Oberbeck

July 1979

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN PARAGUAY**

Charles D. Oberbeck

July 1979

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this bibliography is to provide a brief review of current sources of information available in Paraguay and the U.S. which relate to income distribution and to socio-economic characteristics of low income groups. Most of the works selected are less than five years old so that the data presented are current and of value for policy decisions. Where possible, an evaluation of data reliability is made.

The works are ordered alphabetically by title in Part I and indexed by author in Part II. For each work, the title is followed by author, publishing agency, place of publication, date of publication, number of pages, and library where found (as this information is available).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

(US)AID/P - Agency for International Development in Paraguay
BID - Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
BNF - Banco Nacional de Fomento
CAH - Crédito Agrícola de Habilitación
CELADE - Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
CNPES - Consejo Nacional de Progreso Social
CPES - Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos
CU - Catholic University
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
IAF - Interamerican Foundation
IBR - Instituto de Bienestar Rural
IDIA - Instituto de Desarrollo Integral e Armónico
IICA - Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas
INTN - Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización
MAG - Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
NU - Naciones Unidas
OEA - Organización de Estados Americanos
ONP - Oficina Nacional de Proyectos
ONPS - Oficina Nacional de Progreso Social
SEAG - Servicio de Extensión Agrícola Ganadera
STP - Secretaría Técnica de Planificación
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

I. TITLE INDEX

01

A DEMOGRAPHIC-ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF PARAGUAY 1950-1972: Gillespie, Francis P.: University of Texas, Austin: 1977: 242 pp.: (AID).

Historical perspective of the distribution of land holdings, by size and tenancy form. Analysis of general demographic trends. Presents arguments which support the idea of a static Paraguay in the future and the idea of a changing economic structure, increasingly industrialized and dependent upon Brazil.

02

A DESCRIPTIVE ETHNOGRAPHY OF PARAGUAY: Ewart, Ned D.: USAID: Asunción: 1977: 126 pp.: (AID).

An excellent primer on rural life in Paraguay, but unfortunately not based upon representative sampling techniques. Especially valuable description of the function of local government in three case study towns -- Caraguotay, J.M. Frutos, and Itacurubi del Rosario. Subjectively describes the types of colonization which occur, and concludes that many IBR official lots of 20 has. go to previously large farmers, while small farmers tend to stay on small colony lots. Unfortunately, does not provide data as to frequency of these occurrences.

03

A PERSPECTIVE OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONS IN PARAGUAY 1950-1984: Ministry of Justice and Labor: USAID: Asunción: 1975: (AID).

Apparently some data limitations due to methodology of describing employment universe. Survey forms mailed to 7,000 employers, half were eventually tabulated. Non-random selection. In any case, the data presented are not broken down to regional levels, nor do they give an indication of wages or income levels.

04

A STUDY OF INCOME STRUCTURE IN TWO PARAGUAYAN TOWNS: Laird, Judith: USAID/P 526-438: Asunción: 1978: 123 pp.: (AID).

Results of surveys in Carapegua and General Artigas. Includes a public service inventory for each, and a

sample survey of 10% of the households. An excellent case study and model for quick local surveys. Provides a good comparison of income and standard of living differences in two towns with very different infrastructures. (See, also, Oberbeck, An Evaluation of Three Documents for Target Group Identification.)

05

ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES DE LA ENCUESTA DE 1975/76 DEL PEQUEÑO AGRICULTOR: Samper, Rafael, Dietze, Ronaldo, et al.: USAID/MAG: Asunción: 1977: 189 pp. + Annex: (AID).

Description of sampling technique and statistical reliability of small farmer survey. Includes some preliminary results of the survey and two chapters evaluating the colonization process. The latter are especially valuable in understanding the dynamic nature of the Paraguayan economy and the problems involved in a static analysis of the economy.

06

ALTO PARANA: DIAGNÓSTICO DE LA REGIÓN (ANÁLISIS CRÍTICO DE LA BIBLIOGRAFÍA EXISTENTE): STP/CELADE: Asunción: 1978: 180 pp.: (ONP).

A critical analysis of 27 sources of information on the region. The quality of data cited is often suspect, but the report notes this and presents an excellent analysis within the bounds of data limitations. Evaluates changes and trends well. Population, housing, income, expenses, health, education, colonization, production. A good use of limited data.

07

AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR PARAGUAY, VOLS. I AND II: Arnold, Adlai P.: USAID: Asunción: 1970: 373 pp: (AID).

A review of geography, history, and general social conditions in Paraguay through 1970. Emphasis on land reform laws and the IBR colonization program generally. Cites land tenure as the single most important constraint to development and equity.

08

AN EVALUATION OF THREE DOCUMENTS FOR TARGET GROUP IDENTIFICATION: Oberbeck, Charles D.: AID/P: Asunción: 1978: 23 pp: (AID).

Analysis of reliability and compatibility of three studies in describing USAID target group in Paraguay.

including the Small Farmer Survey (1976) and Two Town Study (Laird, 1977). Recommends that regional socio-economic indicators such as educational facilities, water supply, health care facilities, etc. be considered in addition to family income for target group identification. Cites Two Town Study as excellent analytical model.

09

BASIC STUDIES FOR A MILCT PROJECT OF CROP INTENSIFICATION IN THE MINIFUNDIA AREA OF THE CENTRAL ZONE OF PARAGUAY, PART I.: Pretes Ventre & Associates: Asunción, Paraguay: January 1979.

Includes results of a survey taken in the study area (generally the minifundia region), but the value of the survey is limited. The sample was small (111 farmers) and not taken proportionally; rather 1 or 2 farmers were interviewed per distrito per strata (of farm size). This information is combined with interviews of 114 local leaders and tentative results of the Small Farmer Survey and Rural Women Survey. Results relate to family size, education, migration, and off-farm activities. Results are very general.

10

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LAS EXPLOTACIONES AGRÍCOLAS EN AREAS DE PREDOMINIO DE MINIFUNDIOS: CPES: Asunción: 1974: (AID).

Results of a survey carried out in 1972/73, by AID/CPES, of 270 farms in Ita, Santa Rosa, and Quindy (for evaluation, see Small Farmer Subsector Assessment).

11

CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACIÓN Y VIVIENDA. 1972: Ministerio de Hacienda: Asunción: 1975: (INTN).

Population -- age, sex, education, occupation, migration, births. Housing -- walls, floor, roof, rooms, water supply, sanitation, domestic possessions. Data at departmental level (population numbers by district).

12

CENSO SOCIO-ECONÓMICO. PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO RURAL ITAPUA: IBR/BNF/MAG: Asunción: 1976.

Officials of IBR acknowledged that there was a study of Itapua, but were unable to produce a copy of it.

or elaborate on its methodology or results. Fogel (Desarrollo Regional, Políticas Públicas, Primacia Urbana, y Migraciones en Paraguay) cites the data frequently, but also did not retain a copy.

13

COLONIA OYOPOI: UN PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO RURAL Y SUS PRINCIPALES RESULTADOS: Galeano, Luis: CPES: Asunción: 1978: (CU).

Survey of 175 farms in this colonia of Cordillera. Information, presented by strata of farm size, includes: area cultivated, income generated from farming, value of goods sold, and off-farm income. The survey was carried out with IAF as an evaluation of participants in a CEIDRA/IAF program. The results probably portray this group accurately, but are less accurate for the population as a whole. Nevertheless, some reasonable conclusions are drawn concerning the entire population, especially relating to off-farm labor activities. Finds that income for farmers with less than 10 has. declined between 1976 and 1978, while income for larger farms increased. Off-farm labor continues to be a major source of income for small farmers.

14

COLONIAS NACIONALES HABILITADAS Y FUNDADAS HASTA 1976: IBR: Asunción: Junio, 1977: (IBR).

Simply a listing of colonies, with information as to the name, location, area under use, number of lots, and year of establishment of the colony. Separate lists for official and private colonies.

15

DE LA REFORMA AGRARIA AL BIENESTAR RURAL: Frutos, J.M.: IBR: Asunción: 1975: (IBR).

A review of laws that created the IBR and agrarian reform generally. Includes lists of private and public colonies. Little else except political rhetoric.

16

DEPARTAMENTO DE CAAGUAZU, UN ESTUDIO SOCIO-ECONÓMICO: Planter-Consult: IDIA: 1969: Asunción: 81 pp: (IICA).

Data from early '60s. General description of population, education, land tenancy. Too old and aggregative to be of value for target group identification.

17

DESARROLLO REGIONAL, POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS, PRIMACIA URBANA, Y MIGRACIONES EN PARAGUAY: Fogel, Ramon; Galeano, Luís A.: CPES: Asunción: 1979: 136 pp.: (CPES).

A detailed evaluation of the process of colonization. Supported by data from unpublished IBR studies (among other sources) the authors describe the regional impact of land reform policies in somewhat broad sociological terms. Included is an analysis of capital distribution in some areas. They conclude that without access to capital and technology, small farmers in many colonization areas may remain semi-salaried minifundistas. The data are sketchy, but the report is one of few to approach these problems.

18

DIAGNÓSTICO DE LA SITUACIÓN ALIMENTARIA Y NUTRICIONAL, I: STP/ONPS: Asunción: 1975: 104 pp.: (STP).

Includes some estimates of income distribution. No explanation of methodology included. For Asunción, the estimate is that 20% of the population has 4% of total income, 50% has 14% of income, 80% has 40%, 95% has 67%, and the remaining 5% has 33% of the income. The report recognizes the link between income and nutrition. Recommends improved food marketing structure to improve urban nutrition.

19

DIAGNÓSTICO DE LAS UNIDADES PRODUCTIVAS AGROPECUARIAS DE LAS COLONIAS TAYAO Y TACUA CORA: Hauser, Donna et al.: IICA (draft): Asunción: 1979: (IICA).

Based on data from a CAH census of farmers in the two colonies. The data measure only physical features of the farms (i.e. no monetary measures). A good case study of land tenancy and distribution, cultivation, equipment, and credit use for that area (near Coronel Oviedo, Caaguazu). Stratified by farm size.

20

DISTRIBUCIÓN DE INGRESO Y SUBDESARROLLO: Flecha, Agustín G.: IDIA: Asunción: 1975: 121 pp.: (MAG).

A theoretical model of income distribution, arrived at by accounting for the income of higher strata (tax rolls and other government data), estimating the incomes of the few very rich families, and attributing the remainder of the national income to the poor.

Conclusion: 29% have an income of less than \$50, 71% less than \$250, and 91% less than \$550 annually (representing 4%, 34%, and 64%, respectively of total income).

21

DOS MODELOS DE ECONOMÍA RURAL EN EL PARAGUAY: Grunberg, George: Estudios Paraguayos Vol. 3, No. 1: Asunción: 1974: 9 pp. (C.I.C.).

A description of the subsistence livelihood of some 8000 Pai-Tavytera indians in the northeast of Paraguay as compared to the more typical minifundia semi-subsistence farm. Concludes that these indians are very much constrained from entry into economic channels. Descriptive. No data.

22

EL DESARROLLO SOCIO-ECONÓMICO DEL DEPARTAMENTO: Consejo Regional para el Desarrollo de Itapúa: Encarnación: 1976: 41 pp.: (ONP).

A good description of the average conditions in Itapúa: including number of colonies, farm equipment inventory, educational facilities, etc. Indicates the aggregate growth of the area but not the distributive effects.

23

ENCUESTA AGROPECUARIA POR MUESTREO: MAG: Asunción: 1972, 1976: (AID).

1972 report includes distribution of land by size and district (for 1969). Otherwise both reports have gross production figures by crop by department.

24

ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE NUTRICIÓN, REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY 1976. CNPS/UNICEF/OPS/PIA: Ministerio de Salud y Bienestar Social: Asunción: 1978: 131 pp.

Survey of 4078 persons from 845 families in 11 of 19 departamentos. Comparison of results to those of 1965 survey. Aggregate, little regional comparison (except for prices of consumer goods by area). Includes description of living conditions such as water supply, sanitation, and source of lighting.

25

ENCUESTA DE NUTRICIÓN, REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY: H.E.W.:
Bethesda, Md.: 1967: 481 pp.: (MAG).

Sample represents 0.3 of the population of 14 departamentos. Data appear reliable. Information on health and nutrition is very comprehensive. Not much of a geographical breakdown of data.

26

ESTUDIO AGROECONÓMICO DE LA COLONIA REPATRIACIÓN: Sánchez,
Bartolomé; Molinas, Domingo: FAV/IICA/OEA: Asunción:
1972: 58 pp.: (ONP).

Results of a survey of 100 farms in the colonia (near Caaguazu). These are medium-size farms (15.7 hectare average), legally owned (77%). The data, although for 1971, provide a good description of income and capitalization for this type of well-established (1963) colony.

27

ESTUDIO ANALÍTICO SOBRE LOS SERVICIOS DE EXTENSIÓN RURAL:
ARGENTINA, ECUADOR, Y PARAGUAY: Herzberg, Joachim: FAO:
Rome: 1973: 137 pp.: (IICA).

Although the data are somewhat old (1971), a survey conducted for this report indicates that SEAG provided service to only 2.5% of the rural population, 8.3% of the farms served were owned (as compared to 38% of all farms), and 31% were over 10 hectares. The report also concludes that SEAG was overcentralized and spent too much money on fixed costs (salaries, property, etc.) -- 90%.

28

ESTUDIO COMPARATIVO DE LA SITUACIÓN SOCIO-ECONÓMICO CON ÉNFASIS
EN ASPECTOS DIETÉTICOS DE LA COMPAÑÍA REDUCTO SAN LORENZO:
Díaz, Bernal: Catholic University: Asunción: 1973: 18 pp.:
(AID).

A re-evaluation of a nutrition study conducted two years prior in San Lorenzo. While only ten families are interviewed in this study (half of the previous 20 families), the method was apparently careful. The differences between 1970 and 1972 are small, but in some areas there was a slight deterioration of nutrition.

29

ESTUDIO DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DE LAS COLONIAS EN LOS DEPARTAMENTOS DE ALTO PARANÁ Y CANENDIYÚ: IBR/Comercio (IC-IDEFETA: Asunción: 1979: (IBR)).

A socio-economic study of seventeen colonies in the two departments. The data are not yet released, but are mentioned since this appears to be a potentially valuable source of information about this dynamic region.

30

ESTUDIO DEL PEQUEÑO AGRICULTOR: AID/ MAG-Gabinete Técnico. Asunción: 1978: 170 pp.: (AID).

Revised edition of 1977 report, which was a translation of the Small Farmer Subsector Assessment (1975). Contains an estimate that 82% of the rural population has an income (per capita) of less than \$32,500 per year (about \$750). Also contains data from 1977/78 CPEU surveys: (see Small Farmer Subsector Assessment).

31

ESTUDIO SOCIO-ECONÓMICO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CASALIA: Rector, Almirón, et al.: ONP- Trabajo Práctico: Asunción: 1975: 31 pp.

Report by a group of University students. Broad, aggregate analysis of census data. Little value.

32

ESTUDIO SOCIO-ECONÓMICO DE LOS PEQUEÑOS PRODUCTORES DE LA ZONA CENTRAL BENEFICIARIOS DEL PROGRAMA: Misión de Amistad: Asunción: 1979: (CPEU).

The results of a survey of 173 members of a rural development project sponsored by Misión de Amistad. While the results are not representative of the population as a whole, they do indicate some differences among farm types and regions which can reasonably be generalized to other situations. The study areas are: Itagua, Capiata, Ita, Yaguaron, and Villota. Farms are divided into 5 strata, by size. Results are given for: family size, education, migration, concentration of land holdings, income, off-farm activities, capitalization, crops and marketings. Such conclusions as: the smallest farms had higher levels of income in Capiata than the next larger strata, because they were better capitalized and grew horticultural crops. Lack of land title remains

a major barrier to development. Income of families with 20 has. or more was five times greater than for families with less than 3 has.

13

ESTUDIO SOCIO ECONÓMICO, ROSARIO-GENERAL AQUINO: USAID/P: Asunción: 1977: (AID).

A loosely organized survey of about 200 persons in three compañías of General Aquino and Rosario, San Pedro. The results are only descriptive (i.e. qualitative), but do give a reasonable feeling of how the average small farmer sees the problems he confronts.

34

EVALUACION Y PERSPECTIVAS DEL DESARROLLO AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DEL PARAGUAY: OEA: Asunción: 1976: 76 pp.: (ONP).

Aggregate data drawn from earlier census (1972) describing mostly national production and export values. No regional breakdown. No description of the distribution of industrial resources among the population.

35

FOOD MARKETING IN ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY WITH EMPHASIS ON PURCHASING HABITS AND CONSUMPTION BY HOUSEHOLD UNITS IN TWO WORKING CLASS BARRIOS: Mitchell, Glenn: U.S. AID/P: Asunción: 1971: 35 pp.: (AID).

1971 survey of 240 families in two neighborhoods in Asunción. Families selected randomly. Neighborhood is selected to represent upper and lower social levels of working class. Results include: average income of \$112-\$140 per family per month. 40 - 65% of income spent on food, depending on income level. A third of all families had refrigerators. Half had electricity. Twenty percent had TV. One fourth had running water. Primary emphasis on shopping habits and marketing techniques.

36

"INGRESO RURAL Y DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO": Flecha, A.O.: Estudios Paraguayos Vol. 3, No. 1: Asunción: 1974: (CU).

Basically argues that income distribution will become worse with improving technology unless positive steps are taken to improve the lot of the subsistence farmer, that development can be hastened through demand

expansion (income redistribution), and that colonization is not necessarily an effective policy to achieve growth and equity.

37

INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO INTEGRAL Y ARMÓNICO: IDIA: Asunción: 1978: 67 pp.: (AID).

A promotional book, describing the work of the agency "orientada a la promoción del hombre, especialmente de los estratos sociales menos favorecidos." Tables showing the distribution of their program funds. Mostly sales pitch.

38

ITAPUA Y MISIONES. UN ESTUDIO SOCIOHISTÓRICO Y DEMOGRÁFICO DE LA REGIÓN: STP: Asunción: 1978: 331 pp.: (ONP).

A review of data, mostly from the 1972 census, with very little analysis or critique of data sources. Population figures and historical trends. The description of colonization says little about land distribution or use. Curiously missing is mention of the 1976 IBP/BNF/MAG survey of Itapua, which would have amplified the regional description of colonization considerably.

39

"LA ECONOMÍA PARAGUAYA, UNA INTRODUCCIÓN AL ESTUDIO DE LA REALIDAD ECONÓMICA": Gamón, Efraín Enríquez: Estudios Paraguayos, Vol. 3, No. 1: Asunción: 1974: (CU)

A commentary on the need for a comprehensive view of the Paraguayan economy. Cites income distribution and the resultant slow capital formation and weak domestic demand as the primary reasons for limited growth. Theoretical. No new data.

40

"LA MEDICIÓN DEL INGRESO-UNIDADES AGRÍCOLAS DE SUBSISTENCIA EN EL PARAGUAY": Fogel, Ramón: Revista Paraguaya de Sociología, Año 11, No. 31: Asunción: 1974: (CU).

Description of subsistence farm as an economic unit. Income distribution figures are drawn from 1973 CEIS minifundia survey (see Small Farmer Subsector Assessment).

41

LAS EXPLOTACIONES AGRÍCOLAS EN EL PARAGUAY, HACIA UNA INTERPRETACIÓN SOCIOLÓGICA DE LAS CARACTERÍSTICAS REGIONALES:

Galeano, Luís: Revista Paraguaya de Sociología: Año 11, N.º 31: Asunción: 1974: (CU).

Data are from CEPS 1972-73 Encuesta Des 1270 Farms in Ita, Santa Rosa, and Quiindy (see Small Farmer Subsector Assessment). Galeano uses this data to explore the hypothesis that, while structural differences among the regions must be taken into account in understanding the small farmer of each region, the distribution of income is best explained, in all cases, by the distribution of land.

42

MARKET TOWN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FILE, PRELIMINARY REPORT: Barokas, P. et al.: USAID/P: Asunción: 1977.

The report of an evaluation team from MASI (Washington) on the general socioeconomic conditions in 68 municipalities of 10 departamentos. Based upon observation. Of most value is a survey of indicators of infrastructure complexity. The field trips lasted only 15 days, and the descriptions are brief and not always comparable among municipalities.

43

MORBILIDAD (ENFERMEDADES NOTIFICABLES) EN EL PARAGUAY, 1976: Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social: Asunción: 1977: 139 pp.

A listing of reported cases of diseases and injuries by sanitary zone (distritos). The problem with this type of data is that a high number of reported cases of a disease can be explained either by poor sanitary (health) conditions or by a good health service (which reports a high percentage of actual cases). Without more information, conclusions are hard to reach.

44

NUTRITION IN PARAGUAY: Hall, Miriam A; Henning, Doris F.: USAID/P 526-429: Asuncion: 1977: 54 pp.

An evaluation of the results of six health and nutrition surveys from 1943 to 1976. Critical analysis of data reliability. A general conclusion is that Paraguay does not have a serious nutrition problem, but that there are areas of poor nutrition, there

are childhood nutritional problems, and that anemia caused by parasites is a problem.

45

PARAGUAY EDUCATION SECTOR ASSESSMENT: Swett, Francisco X. et al.: Academy for Educational Development: Asunción, Washington, D.C.: 1977: 360 pp.: (AID).

Contains an evaluation of the target group (Eje Norte Region) and GOP policies or rural development, both from secondary sources. The evaluation is shallow. The report primarily discusses models for development; that is, it takes at face value the efficacy of stated development objectives. Appears caught up in rhetoric.

46

PARAGUAY SHELTER SECTOR ANALYSIS: Hyde, E.R. et al.: AID: 1974: 134 pp.

Urban oriented and aggregate. Contains an economic evaluation of housing market, including income-demand function, but does not discuss distribution of housing or income.

47

PARAGUAY. ASPECTOS HISTÓRICOS Y DEMOGRÁFICOS. DIAGNÓSTICO PRELIMINAR: STP: Asunción: 1978: 44 pp: (CEA).

Data from 1962 and 1972 census on age, sex, education, and occupation. Data on population density and migration by district. Nothing that can't be drawn directly from the census.

48

PLAN DE DESARROLLO REGIONAL DE ALTO PARANÁ: STP: Asunción: 1976: 127 pp.: (ONP).

Data drawn from agricultural and housing census and from IBP lists of colonies. No description or evaluation of distribution of income or resources.

49

PLAN NACIONAL DE ALIMENTACIÓN Y NUTRICIÓN 1977-1981: STP: Asunción: 1976: 242 pp.: (STP).

Availability of food products, projections of supply and demand, and policies directed at making more nutri-

tious foods available to those who need them. Recognition of income distribution as a central problem in nutrition. Data gathered from secondary sources - primarily 1965 HEW survey. Objectives of the plan include: a) parasite control; b) education; c) family food production; and d) vitamin/mineral supplement programs.

50

POBLACIÓN, URBANIZACIÓN, Y RECURSOS HUMANOS EN EL PARAGUAY: Rivarola, D.M. (ed): CPES: Asunción: 1970: (IICA).

Good evaluation of labor profile in the '50s and '60s. Current value is limited to this historical perspective.

51

PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO INTEGRADO URBANO Y RURAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE PARAGUARI: Ministerio de Hacienda, CNPS/OEA: OEA: Paraguari: 1978: (AID).

General inventory of population data and social services in Paraguari. Outline of development plan of CNPS/OEA. No data sources are cited, although they appear to be standard census material. A good general description but very little evaluation of the distribution of resources within the Department. Specific development strategy is: a) land redistribution (including tenancy status); b) community organization; c) human resource development; d) health care; e) home improvement; and f) access to credit.

52

PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO RURAL INTEGRADO URBANO Y RURAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE PARAGUARI: ANALYSIS DE ALGUNAS INDUSTRIAS RURALES EN EL DPTO. DE PARAGUARI: Ministerio de Hacienda, CNPS/OEA: Asunción: 1979: (MAG).

An inventory of several industries in Paraguari and proposals for increasing their production and employment. Including: brickmaking, leather works, and alcohol and sugar processing. Does not evaluate the relative importance of the industries in a development plan.

53

PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO INTEGRADO URBANO Y RURAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE PARAGUARI; ENCUESTA SOCIO-ECONÓMICO EN LA POBLACION MITA

DE PRODUCTORES MINIFUNDARIOS: Grupo Tecnico Paraguayo. OEA.:
Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza Estadística: Asunción: 1979:
40 pp. + Anex.: (MAG).

Survey of 730 farms in 42 locations in Paraguari. Area frames designed by aerial photograph, proportional sampling. Information appears reliable and representative. Including: farm size, area under cultivation, family size and composition, family labor, off-farm employment, livestock and machinery inventories, etc. Results are classified geographically, by farm size, and by farm size by district.

54

PROGRAMA INTEGRADO DE DESARROLLO RURAL, EJE NORTE DE COLONIZACIÓN: EVALUACIÓN: ONPS: Asunción: 1975: 211 pp.: (MAG).

Presents the results of a 1974/75 survey of seven colonies in the Department of San Pedro. 155 families were selected randomly, proportionally to the population in each colony. This represents about 10% of the population of the seven colonies. In addition, a survey was taken of local leaders, and officials connected with local development projects. The data appear reasonably representative, especially in relation to land tenancy and distribution.

55

PROGRAMA INTEGRADO DE DESARROLLO, REGIÓN DEL PAPANÁ 1975-1980, I y II: ONPS: Asunción: 1974: 412 pp.: (ONP).

Broad socioeconomic description drawn from 1972 census of population and 1969 agricultural census. The proposed plan of regional development is more political rhetoric (Paraguay in 1981 would be only a little short of Switzerland).

56

PROYECTO DE DIVERSIFICACIÓN AGRÍCOLA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE PARAGUARI: MAG/BID/IICA: Asunción: 1976: 259 pp.: (ONP).

Contains a description of land use and tenancy and a diagnosis of the social structure in Paraguari. The data are mostly from the agricultural and population census of 1972. General and dated.

57

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN PARAGUAY: World Bank (IBRD): Report No. 2099-PA: 1978: (NU).

No new data, but an excellent summary and review of development trends and policies. Raises the question of whether small farmers can exist in colonization areas where large landholdings are being encouraged both by informal policy and economies of large-scale technology.

58

REPORT OF THE PARAGUAY EJE NORTE SETTLEMENT CONSOLIDATION:
FAO Investment Center, Project Report No. 22/77 DDC: Rome:
1977: 25 pp. + Annex: (NU).

Contains a description of the target area (Eje Norte) of this IBR/BID project. Involves 26 settlements, or about 7-11 thousand families. In addition to a survey of services and general infrastructure, socio-economic data drawn from a survey of seven colonies are presented (see Programa Integrado de Desarrollo Rural, Eje Norte de Colonización: Evaluación).

59

REPORT ON SMALL FARMER SURVEY, (Draft): Invernizzi, Nicanor:
USAID/Washington: 1979.

Small Farmer Survey is criticized, primarily, as being too long and detailed. The results presented here are from the first part of the questionnaire, and are from more simple questions. Probably very reliable. 46 tables examine family size, education, farm location (in relation to roads), types of vehicles, tenancy and use of land, income, and capitalization. Results presented for 4 strata of farm sizes, and broken down regionally by the minifundia and non-minifundia areas.

60

RURAL ROADS PROJECT PAPER: USAID/P: No. 526-0111: Asunción:
Jan. 1978: (AID).

Contains information on the density of small land holdings (under 10 has.) by district, in Paraguari, Cordillera, Caaguazu, and Guaira. Derived from cadastral maps of the Dirección de Impuestos Inmobiliario and from data from the Small Farmer Survey. A valuable source for target group identification in these areas.

61

RURAL WOMEN IN PARAGUAY: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSION: Laird,
Judith F.: AID: Asunción: 1979: (AID).

An excellent analysis of rural life in Paraguay. Good

fully designed sample of 2352 households. Thorough statistical testing for reliability of data. Appears to be the best single source for information on income, standards of living, and household activities. Data are cross-tabulated by income, region, family structure, and farm size. 80% of all rural families have a per capita income of less than \$320 annually. 54% have an income of less than half that amount.

62

SITUACIÓN Y PERSPECTIVAS DEL EMPLEO EN PARAGUAY: Oficina Internacional del Trabajo (PREALC): Santiago, Chile: 1975: (OICA).

Data on farm labor are drawn from 1972 and prior farm census. Concludes that increased modernization of technology can have favorable impact on rural employment by opening up new jobs in new areas. Specific value of the study for identifying rural poverty characteristics is limited because of urban emphasis and the age of the rural data.

63

SMALL FARMER SUBSECTOR ASSESSMENT: USAID: Asunción: 1976: (AID).

Description of the small farms in minifundia and non-minifundia areas is drawn primarily from two 1972/73 CPES surveys. One survey was of 1001 farms in six districts of eastern Paraguay. The sample was not drawn proportionally and is not representative at a district level. The data, however, appear reasonable for aggregate measures. A second survey was conducted on two levels. First, a sample was drawn randomly of 271 farms in three minifundia districts (Santa Rosa, Ita, and Quindy), stratified by size. Secondly, a sample was drawn in Loreto, Itacurubi, and Coronel Oviedo of 484 farms, about half of which were cooperative members. In the first case, the data are reasonably representative, although there are very few observations in some strata at a district level. The second sample is obviously biased toward cooperative members.

64

SUMMARY OF FARM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AT CARAGUATAY, 1976-1977: AID/SEAG: Asunción: 1977: 18 pp.

Case study of 18 farms in Caraguatay. Information on capital formation and cash flow. Whereas results

are not representative of the region (off-farm income was only 10% of total, for example, as compared to 40% for region), the description of the cyclical nature of farm income is valuable.

65

SURVEY OF ARTISANS AND SMALL INDUSTRIES: Gómez, Enrique: USAID: Asunción: 1977: 7 pp./21 tables: (AID).

Survey of 150 randomly selected small businesses in 10 localities around Asunción. The objective was an appraisal of credit use and demand; and, therefore, the data are more concerned with the financial operation of the businesses than a socio-economic description of the area.

66

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARAGUAYAN CATTLE RANCHES BY SIZE AND LOCATION: Casati, Eduardo; Austin, Lynn A.: AID: Asunción: 1972: 9 pp: (AID).

Based upon data from 1972 SENALFA census of vaccinations. Should be an accurate representation of size and geographical distribution of cattle ranches.

67

THE WELFARE IMPACT OF FARM MANAGEMENT INFORMATION: A CASE FROM PARAGUAY: Austin, Lynn, A.; Randall, Alan: New Mexico State University: 1974: 12 pp.: (AID).

Argues that reorganization of Paraguayan beef industry to achieve maximum returns to scale would be socially inefficient and inequitable. The lowest cost operations are the very smallest (less than 50 head) until the herd size is 5000 head or more. Authors express the opinion that farm management studies should make note of the income distribution implications of their results.

68

UNA ENCUESTA MODELO PARA EVALUAR LA EFICACIA DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE PLANIFICACIÓN FAMILIAR (SU APLICACIÓN A CINCO CIUDADES DE PARAGUAY): Gaslonde, Santiago: Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía: Santiago, Chile: 1975: 227 pp.

A survey of about 2000 women in five Paraguayan cities. Comparison of the acceptance of family planning around the regions. Data are from 1971. No other socio-economic description.

69

URBAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA: Brookings Institution: Washington, D.C.: 1974: (AID).

Results of a 1971 survey of 568 households in Asunción, including information on population, income expenditure relationships, demand elasticities, international comparison of consumption patterns, and distribution of income. Concludes that Asunción has the lowest per capita income of the study areas (Santiago, Bogotá, Quito, Lima, Caracas, and Asunción) and the highest concentration of income. (For evaluation, see Oberbeck, An Evaluation of Three Documents for Target Group Identification.)

II AUTHOR INDEX

A.

Arnold, Adlai F.	07
Austin, Lynn A.	66, 67

B.

Brookings Institution	69
-----------------------	----

C.

CNPS	24
Consejo Regional-Desarrollo de Itapua	22
CPES	10

D.

Díaz, Bernal	28
--------------	----

E.

Ewart, Ned D.	02
---------------	----

F.

Flecha, A.O.	20, 36
Fogel, Ramon	17, 40
Fretes Ventre, and Associates	09
Frutos, J.M.	15

G.

Galeano, Luis	13, 17, 41
Gamón, E.E.	29
Gaslonde, Santiago	68
Gillespie, Francis P.	01
Gómez, Enrique	65
Grunberg, Georg	21

H.

Hall, Miriam A.	44
Hauser, Donna	19
Henning, Doris F.	44
Herzberg, Joachim	27
HEW	25
Hyde, E.R.	46

I.

IBR	12, 14, 29
IDIA	37
Invernizzi, Micanor	59

L.

Laird, Judith	04, 61
---------------	--------

M.

MAG	23, 30, 56
Ministerio de Hacienda	11, 51, 52
Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social	43
Ministry of Justice and Labor	03
Misión de Amistad	32
Mitchell, Glenn	35

O.

Oberbeck, Charles D.	08
CEA	34, 53
Oficina Internacional del Trabajo	62
ONPS	54, 55

P.

Planier Consult	16
-----------------	----

R.

Rivarola, D.M.	50
----------------	----

S.

Samper, Rafael	05
Sánchez, Bartolome	26
STP	06, 18, 38, 47, 48, 49
Swett, Francisco X.	45

U.

USAID/P	33, 42, 60, 63, 64
---------	--------------------

W.

World Bank	57
------------	----