

Annals of the Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office, 1963-1968.

Contributors

Hungary. Központi Statisztikai Hivatal. Népeségtudományi Kutató Intézet.

Publication/Creation

Budapest, 1968.

Persistent URL

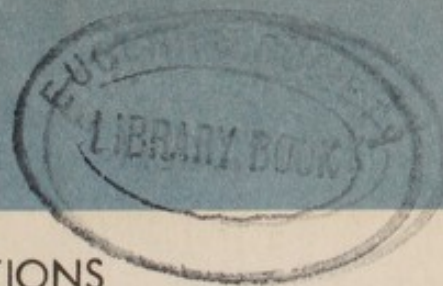
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PUBLICATIONS
OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ANNALS
OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC
RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
1963-1968

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
AND OF THE COMMITTEE FOR DEMOGRAPHY
OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

23.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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Budapest
1968/6

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PREFACE

Under the impact of the social and economic changes of the postwar period demography has made an immense progress all over the world by widening the range of both the phenomena studied and the methods applied. In the mid-1950's Hungarian demography entered a new period of development: its organization, content and methods were brought up to date.

This transformation can be traced back to several factors. The demographic characteristics and attitudes of the country's population had changed to such an extent, that a thorough analysis of their causes and consequences could no longer be postponed. After the consolidation of the great political, economic and social transformations following the Second World War the demand for a scientific analysis of the work done and of the perspectives ahead created, in general, favourable conditions for deepening research in social sciences. Thus objective circumstances and the needs of the planned economy gave an impetus to the further development of Hungarian demography which certainly required new organizational forms.

Demographic research had been going on in the Central Statistical Office even in the absence of the necessary organizational frames. The Office was concerned, above all, with the theoretical and practical problems of vital statistics. Thus, among other things, life tables were constructed, population projections were made, the reproduction of the population and infant mortality were analysed. However, many of these topics were not closely connected with the tasks of the Statistical Office; thus in many cases their analysis was performed at the expense of other tasks. At the same time, with the recognition of the im-

portance of population problems, there arose also a growing demand for demographic research on behalf of the different ministries, authorities, scientific institutes. Qualified scientific workers, adequate working conditions and organizational frames were needed to widen the field of research and to increase its efficiency. The preconditions of establishing a scientific institute with the specific purpose of studying demographic problems and to meet the requirements outlined above were realized in the early 1960's. In this respect in 1958 the start of "Demográfia", the review of Hungarian population science was an important step forward. By offering publication facilities for scientific results, this review, entering now the 12th year of its publication, has greatly contributed to the development of demography and played an important role in establishing and deepening the relations between Hungarian and foreign demographers.

This demographic review, first of its kind in the socialist countries, has given a large publicity to population problems and has promoted the recognition of their importance. This fact led to the establishment of the Demographic Presidential Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1960. Comprising - beside demographers - prominent representatives of other related scientific disciplines, this Committee determined the further direction of demographic research and pressed for the creation of an operative organ for research.

The staff of demographers, rallied around the review, together with statistical experts who had participated in the theoretical and methodological work of the population census of 1960, formed the core of the working group which seemed to be suited to realize the objectives of the Presidential Committee of the Academy and to perform the demographic research work of the Central Statistical Office. The first major test of the working group was to organize the First International Demographic Symposium. Beside the preparatory and organizational work, the members of the working group submitted several papers to the Symposium and actively participated in its discussions. After the Symposium, pursuant to decree No. 3/1963 of the President of the Central Statistical Office and the order of the Council for Science and Higher Education, the Research Group for Population Studies was founded on January 1, 1963, as a separate organ of the Central Statistical Office, with an independent budget. The studies of important and topical subjects

and of various demands have since been co-ordinated under the scientific and theoretical direction of the Presidential Committee for Demography (Demographic Committee since 1965) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The most important studies have been subsidised by the Academy.

Soon after its creation the Research Group for Population Studies became the centre of Hungarian demographic research. Beside its own many-sided research programme the Research Group also performed research work for several organs to meet their practical needs or participated in similar tasks. The Research Group also played a considerable role in arousing the interest for population problems of the public at large.

A close relationship developed between the Research Group and a number of prominent demographers and institutes abroad, the Group actively participated in the work of international demographic symposia, represented Hungary at many international scientific conferences, and contributed - under the technical assistance programme of UN - to the solution of different demographic problems in the developing countries.

In co-operation with the Demographic Committee the Research Group organized the Second International Symposium in 1965. In addition to the participants of the symposia more than hundred foreign demographers have since visited the Research Group delivering lectures of great interest, studying demographic research in Hungary, the organization and activity of the Group.

Also a series of publications on the results of research has been issued by the Group. The volumes published give a true picture of the many-sided scientific activity of the Group and are concerned with almost all the important problems of Hungarian demography offering indispensable aid in taking operative measures.

After a few years the domestic and international importance of the above-outlined scientific activity of the Research Group for Population Studies outgrew the frames of a "group". This is why, in agreement with the Board of Section IX of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the President of the Central Statistical Office ordered (under No. 5/1967) to change the name of the Research

Group for Population Studies into Demographic Research Institute, as from January 1, 1968.

Five years are not a long period in the life of a scientific institute. Still, we believe that - on the eve of tackling the new tasks devolving on the Institute - it is both useful and necessary to look back upon the work done. This is the purpose our Annals wishes to serve.

Unlike the usual yearbooks of scientific institutes, publishing papers on scientific accomplishments, we wish to present a concise but comprehensive survey of our work done so far. We intend to review the main research topics of our Institute and its publications containing the results achieved. Beside giving abstracts of the papers issued in the series of the Institute, we also present a demographic bibliography of our staff members. The activities of our Institute in the field of teaching and popularizing demography and its international relations are described in separate chapters.

The scientific quarterly "Demográfia" is edited and published by the Institute and most of our scientific achievements are published in it. In addition "Demográfia" carries papers by foreign authors and short reviews of the demographic literature, both books and periodicals, appearing in Hungary and abroad.

Considering all this we do perhaps not go beyond the scope of our Annals when giving a description of the topics dealt with by the papers in "Demográfia" covering also the period preceding the establishment of the Research Group.

The work of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences should also be mentioned not only because the Research Institute carries out the tasks suggested and approved by the Demographic Committee but also because it takes an active share in the work of the Committee. The Institute is represented in the Committee by several of its staff members; some take part in the direction of the Working Groups of the Committee, in drawing up working programmes, in organizing meetings and discussing different topics. A brief summary is given of the activity of the Committee since its foundation.

At its foundation - we believe -- the Research Institute set the standard of its objectives rather high. These include such tasks as to develop demography both theoretically and practically, to satisfy inter-disciplinary demands, to give methodical and practical assistance to demographic research in other bodies and institutes, to perform demographic computations for the administrative and planning authorities, to co-ordinate the teaching of demography at the universities, to draw up teaching programmes, to train demographic researchers, to popularize demographic knowledge, to follow with attention the international scientific accomplishments, to establish and maintain international scientific relations.

Our Annals, beside giving a picture of what we have achieved, also shows where we have lagged behind; it is also meant to help us focus our attention on fields where we still have scientific debts.

Dr. Egon Szabady

1. MAIN RESEARCH TOPICS OF THE INSTITUTE

I. MAIN RESEARCH TOPICS OF THE INSTITUTE

1.1 A General Survey of the Main Research Topics

The activities and research objectives of scientific institutions derive from the topics chosen to be investigated. Since these are revealed in working programmes and reports it seems most expedient to rely on them for the division of our present survey. Several angles of approach to classification suggest themselves.

For a general classification of the topics a distinction is often made between fundamental and applied research, and another frequent requirement is to determine how many topics were started, exhausted or dismissed within a given period of time.

In population science it is very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between fundamental and applied research. Essentially, research of a methodological character could be regarded as fundamental research, but when the Institute undertakes such type of work, it usually does it in connection with some practical purpose. On the other hand, applied research also contains - almost invariably - methodological elements which may have a major or minor significance, and there may also be a time shift between establishing the principle, conducting the survey and carrying out the analysis, yet all these cannot be regarded as satisfactory criteria for the distinction wanted.

It is equally difficult to distinguish between topics newly started, concluded and discontinued. Research in most topics is carried on for several years in the form of a continuous activity which may reveal additional topics to be

incorporated in the main theme. An exhaustive treatment of an additional topic is just a partial task fulfilled, and only temporarily at that, because research into it may have to be reopened when new data are available. In many cases research consists of developing a method, then of applying it to practice and it may be interrupted for want of necessary data, yet this does not mean that it has been discontinued. For instance, the publication of the results of a survey is usually just a partial completing of a task as, in most cases, it is only a starting point for further studies and analysis. Relying on the above considerations, research in a topic is regarded as more or less completed - mainly for administrative purposes - when the results or part of them are published.

This survey must also allow for the differences in the importance, weight and the timeliness, in the labour intensity and cost requirements of the topics studied. An analysis, for instance, of the demographic aspects of social mobility based on several surveys and continued over many years is just one topic, much the same as a study of minor importance, requiring less research work.

Considering what has been expounded above, we shall disregard the angles of approach described and shall classify the topics according to some comprehensive themes of demography, proceeding within each theme from topics of major importance, followed by other topics, most of them in chronologic order. The main data and characteristics of the sample surveys performed by the Institute or jointly by the Central Statistical Office and the Institute are tabulated at the end of this Chapter.

Let us emphasise that the following subchapters are not meant to describe the topics in detail but rather to give an idea of the many-sided research work carried on in the Institute. Research whose results are published in the series of the Institute is described in Chapter 2.1.

1. FERTILITY, FAMILY PLANNING, BIRTH CONTROL

1.1 Since 1958 the Central Statistical Office has conducted a series of sample surveys to study fertility and birth control and to assess the importance of family planning. In 1965-1966, as a continuation and completion of earlier stu-

dies, an interview covering 0,5 per cent of the women in the reproductive age was performed; it was part of the series of international comparative studies organized within the framework of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The surveys were carried out by using the programmes and methods of Hungarian demographers. The preliminary results of these studies played an important role in establishing the scientific basis of the population policy in Hungary.

1.2 In fertility research a series of longitudinal studies was started in 1966 - by interviewing 5 per cent of the newly married couples - concerning the family plans of the newly married and the realization thereof.

1.3 The spread and efficiency of up-to-date methods of birth control and the demographic structure of the women applying them are studied in co-operation with gynaecological clinics and gynaecological dispensaries. The survey concerning the application of intrauterine devices, which started in 1966, covers about 5000 females; the survey of the application of oral contraceptives has been going on continuously since 1967 on the basis of the registration of females coming to see specialists during consultation hours to obtain prescription.

1.4 The use of the maternity allowance introduced in 1967 is studied to assess the impact of this highly important population policy measure.

1.5 Fertility trends in the countries of Eastern Europe are analysed by regions in co-operation with the Office of Population Research of the Princeton University. This research is an important part of the series of international studies covering Europe as a whole. Its aim is to determine the regional differences of these trends and to reveal their demographic and socio-economic causes.

2. MORTALITY

2.1 The mortality of the Hungarian population is studied to reveal age-specific differences, as well as differences by social strata and occupations and by the causes of death, with special regard to the problems of infant mortality. The projection of the death components of the population forecasts is simi-

larly based on the results of studies of age-specific mortality.

2.2 In connection with life table computations, methods have been evolved by the Institute to calculate the probabilities of death by generations and by marital status and to adjust the rough data of life tables to Hungarian conditions. (By means of this new, uniform method, the national life tables of 1900/01, 1910/11, 1920/21, 1930/31 and 1941 have been retrospectively adjusted.)

2.3 Beside preparing national life tables for 1948/49, 1955, 1959/60, and 1964, regional life tables have been constructed by using the data of 1959/60. In addition to the general life tables of Budapest, of the towns and villages life tables have been compiled for all the 19 counties, for the first time in Hungary. Life tables also form the basis of numerous economic-demographic computations.

2.4 A method of first approximation has been used to prepare a specific life table by causes of death relying on the data of 1959/60, with regard to 9 selected groups of causes of death, similarly for the first time in Hungary.

2.5 The analysis of mortality trends in the countries of Eastern Europe includes a regional study by counties, giving a retrospective survey of 100 years. Its primary aim is - as in the case of the analysis of fertility trends (Topic 1.5) - to reveal the differences between the Hungarian data and the regional trends of the neighbouring countries and to ascertain their demographic and socio-economic causes.

2.6 The examination of the mortality of the first cholera epidemic in 1831/32 has yielded a study of epidemic mortality estimated by counties, age and sex, throwing new light upon the historical analysis of the population growth.

2.7 The calculation of historic life tables relies on estimates of mortality based on the data of archival sources. In the first step the Halley method was applied to tables covering medium-sized towns and the period of 1822-1828.

3. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The projection of the number and composition of the population is one of the most important practical tasks of the Institute. The results are used in all fields of long-term planning. The refinement of the projection methods and, on this basis, the preparation of new variants are a constant item in the research programme of the Institute.

3.1 Projection of the country's total population till 1980 and 2000. This was prepared, after working out an electronic computer programme, for every year, both sexes and all age groups, in 5 variants, based on different fertility assumptions.

3.2 Regional projections (by counties).

3.3 Projection of the active and working aged population, including the projection of the agricultural population.

3.4 Projection of the number of technical experts (engineers, technicians).

3.5 Projection of the number of those in the compulsory school age and projection of the educational level of the population.

3.6 Projection of the population by marital status.

3.7 Projection of the number and size of families and households.

3.8 Drawing up of mathematical methods, models and programmes with regard to the automatization of population projections.

4. RESEARCH IN SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

4.1 In 1962-1964 the Institute performed a series of 0.2 - 0.5 per cent sample surveys to study the process of social mobility, the relation between mobility and the demographic phenomena. The sample stratified by Budapest, the towns and villages has made it possible to reveal the regional charac-

teristics of mobility.

On the basis of the data of the 2 per cent microcensus of 1963, a separate study has been performed on the occupational mobility of the population for the years 1960-1963.

4.2 Within research into the educational level of the population, in connection with the 2 per cent microcensus of 1963, the first steps have been taken to analyse the relation between school attainment and qualifications as well as between occupation and qualifications.

In 1964, on the basis of a sample covering 0.2 per cent of the 10 year old and older population, the Institute attempted to estimate the impact of demographic factors on culture as reflected by the demographic structure of those using different cultural facilities.

4.3 Studies in family demography have dealt, first of all, with the causes and factors of decreasing family size; a separate survey has analysed the breaking up of families, the trend and causes of divorces. The 0.5 per cent sample, connected with the above-mentioned microcensus of 1963, has given a picture of the housing conditions and housing needs of the families.

Extensive studies have been performed by the Institute to reveal the demographic characteristics and attitudes of the different social strata.

4.4 As a result of the steadily increasing proportion of the old the age-structure of the population has basically changed. To estimate the socio-economic consequences of this process two separate surveys concerning the situation and problems of pensioners have been conducted, while a third survey deals with the persons under the care of social institutes.

4.5 Beside analysing the deviate social behaviours and the demographic structure of alcoholics and suicides, research of a sociological character has also been performed to reveal the social factors and causes.

4.6 Though the nationalities in Hungary are rather small in numbers and proportion, the research programme has also envisaged to study their

demographic characteristics.

5. RESEARCH IN ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY

Though the role of economic factors arises in most demographic topics, only studies concerned primarily with economic demography are mentioned below.

5.1 Research into the demographic factors underlying manpower development has dealt, beside their classification, with the methodological problems of the separation of demographic and non-demographic factors and with the estimation of their size.

5.2 Several studies have been devoted to the problems of female employment, to the causes and consequences of the increasing economic activity of women.

In addition the research programme has covered the following:

5.3 A study of the causes of the decreasing number of agricultural earners;

5.4 A study of the relation between internal migration and investments;

5.5 An analysis of the economic causes and future economic consequences of the decreasing number of births.

5.6 After analysing the economic biography of the so-called average man, representing the total population of the country, the method of economic age-pyramids was developed to survey the economic consequences of the changes in the number and age-sex composition of the population.

6. BIODEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

With the start of biodemographic research, a new branch of Hungarian demography has developed in the last years. Studies in this field are destined to register the changes of status from birth to death in the characteristic age groups of the population both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In the field of development-biological and demographic studies the following themes have been studied:

6.1 Methodological problems of measuring the development (length and weight) of infants.

6.2 The demographic and social characteristics, the physical development and health conditions of those having applied (in 1966) for admission to higher education, on the basis of a 20 per cent sample.

6.3 The development-biological and demographic conditions of industrial apprentices by means of a longitudinal survey of 20 per cent of those having applied for admission in 1966.

The population-biological and population-genetic study of isolated areas forms a special field of biodemography. It includes the following topics:

6.4 The demographic characteristics of the isolated area of the village Ivád. Impact of the selective factors, the demographic consequences of endogamous marriages.

6.5 The human genetic characteristics of the population of the isolated area of Bodrogköz, studied in co-operation with the Institute for Anthropology of the University of Mainz.

Research on isolated areas, the study of their demographic history as well as family reconstructions are also connected with research in historical demography.

7. STUDIES IN REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHY

Regional demographic studies are connected, as a matter of fact, with all major research topics, below, however, only the topics of a special regional character are listed:

7.1 Determination of the criteria of towns and villages.

7.2 Level of development of settlements, the problems of their classification according to types.

7.3 Regional distribution of the population (characteristics of the population concentration, population potential etc.).

7.4 Demographic characteristics of Hungary's population by regions.

7.5 Regional development of the demographic conditions,

7.6 Demographic structure of settlements by categories of population number.

7.7 Demographic characteristics of the population living in detached places in the external zones of settlements.

8. RESEARCH IN HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY

In co operation with the Library of the Central Statistical Office, the National Archives, the county and ecclesiastical libraries, extensive work has been going on for years to reconstruct population statistical data. The main topics studied in this field are as follows:

8.1 Demographic sources of the 18th century. Analysis of the size and composition of households based on the material of the population census of 1784-1787.

8.2 Reconstruction of the major data of vital statistics by villages,

retrospectively for 150 years.

8.3 Analysis of the population trends in the inter-war period.

8.4 Contagious diseases in Hungary since the 18th century, with special regard to epidemics.

8.5 Demographic aspects of the development of the Hungarian descriptive school of statistics.

8.6 Compilation of the sources of Hungarian historical demography with regard to the period after World War II.

8.7 History of the construction of Hungarian life tables.

8.8 Palaeodemographic studies on the basis of skeletal finds, with special regard to mortality and life-span in the Middle Ages.

9. METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH

As has been mentioned in the introductory part, methodological research is in general, complementary to research on the main topics. The methodological topics listed below are connected with sampling procedures and with the quality control of the population census data.

9.1 Optimalization of sampling designs.

9.2 Mathematical theory and demographic application of samples taken from finite populations.

9.3 Reliability of age reporting at the population census of 1960.

9.4 Nature, sources, size and methods of the measurement of errors in population censuses.

SAMPLE SURVEYS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE ^{*/}

Research topic	Year of the survey	Scope of the survey (Unit of observation)	Number of the units surveyed	Percentage of representation	Remarks
			(sample size)		
1. Surveys connected with the national microcensus of 1963					
a/ Changes in the population's occupational structure between 1960-63	1963	Total population	201 434	2,0	The sample of the surveys is identical with the complete resp. 25 per cent sample of the microcensus of 1963
b/ Survey of the housing (dwelling) conditions	1963	Total number of dwellings	59 242	0,5	
c/ Educational level and qualifications of the population	1963	Total population	201 434	2,0	
2. Social mobility					
a/ in Budapest	1962	Family heads	1 539	0,2	The selection was based on a 1 per cent sample of the 1960 population census stratified by occupations (including the new buildings built before the time of the survey).
b/ in towns	1963	and single persons	3 405	0,4	
c/ in villages	1964	resp. cca	11 000	0,5	

^{*/} Most sample surveys listed above were performed on the basis of personal interviews by enumerators. - The method of quotient estimation was used in all cases. - For an analysis of the accuracy of the results the confidence limits were estimated, in general, at the 95 per cent level. Surveys No.7. and No.8. were continuous studies, the others were non-recurrent ones.

Research topic	Year of the survey	Scope of the survey (Unit of observation) ^a	Number of the units surveyed	Percentage of representation	Remarks
				(sample size)	
3. Grounds of divorce	1962	Marriages dissolved in 1962	1 741	10,0	Systematic one-stage selection from the judicial material of the marriages dissolved
4. Condition of pensioners					
a/ in the country as a whole	1963	Those receiving their pension from the Pensioners' Institute	5 181	1,0	Systematic selection in one-stage from the register of the Pensioners' Institute stratified by the year of retirement and the socio-occupational group of the pensioner
b/ in Budapest	1964	Pensioners on their own right, pensioners who retired in 1959 and later in Budapest	144	0,2-0,4	
5. Condition of social welfare institutions and the persons in their care	1965	Persons in the care of institutions	7 518	33,0	One-stage selection from the registers of the institutions
6. Fertility, family					

Research topic	Year of the survey	Scope of the survey (Unit of observation)	Number of the units surveyed	Percentage of representation	Remarks
				(sample size)	
6. Fertility, family planning, birth control	1965	Females in the reproductive age	8 800	0,5	Selection from the sample of the 1963 microcensus performed in the same way as the surveys listed under 1.
7. Study of the family plans of the newly-married and of the realization thereof	Since 1966 by 2-3 years	Marriages	about 4 500	5,0	Sampling in two stages (settlements, marriages) on the basis of the register of marriages concluded in 1966
8. Studies concerning developmental biology	1966	Those having applied for admission	1 607	20,0	Systematic one-stage sample by individuals from the material of those having applied for admission to universities of to apprentice training courses
a/ undergraduates, students of institutes of higher education					
b/ industrial apprentices					
Study 1	1966	Those surveyed in 1966	5 030	20,0	
Study 2	1967				
9. Use of cultural facilities (cinema, theatre, television, wireless set, reading etc.)	1964	10 year old and older population	16 900	0,2	Sampling in two stages (settlements, dwellings) in 250 settlements, based on the addresses of the micro-census of 1963

1.2 Research in Co-operation with Other Institutes

Implementing the working programme and the co-ordinating activity of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, our Institute co-operates and acts as a guiding authority in demographic research work going on in many different institutes, including the Central Statistical Office, archives, departments for statistics of universities, gynaecological clinics, institutions for treatment of alcoholics, the Institute for the Health Protection of Industrial Apprentices, and some museums.

Beside implementing its own many-sided research programme, the Institute also performs practical research work for many authorities and institutes or co-operates in the accomplishment of such tasks.

Since research conducted in co-operation with other institutes is described in the general survey of the research topics, only the most important ones are mentioned here, chiefly those contained in the National Long-Range Plan for Scientific Research and the preparatory work for drafting the 15 Year National Plan.

In the group of topics belonging to the main task of the National Long-Range Plan for Scientific Research the Institute has been mainly concerned with "Research on the Processes Determining the Size and Composition of the Population and Manpower Sources". To improve the methods of population projections and to carry out different projections, the following topics have been included in the working programme:

Projection of the number of families and households till 1980.

Projection of the size and composition of the population till 2000.

Calculations concerning the development of the population's educational level till 1990 and projection of the number of technical experts (engineers, technicians) till 1980.

Projection of the number of active earners by national economic branches till 1971.

Beside the projections, this group of topics includes the study of "The social mobility of the population".

Within the group entitled "Problems of Using Manpower Resources and Relations between Employment and Socio-Economic Development" the institute is also interested in the topics listed below:

The expected development of the agricultural population.

Study of the data of the 1963 microcensus with regard to the composition, migration and educational level of the population.

In the group entitled "Level of the Sanitary, Social, Cultural, Communal and Housing Conditions and their Connection with the Standard of Living" the Institute has contributed to the following topic:

Monograph of Hungary's housing conditions.

The results or partial results of the studies performed within the framework of the National Long-Range Plan for Scientific Research have either been published (see the chapter on publication) or made directly available by the Institute to the users, first of all, to the National Planning Office.

Beside population projections, the Institute gives many-sided assistance to planning. Papers have been prepared by, or in co-operation with, the Institute about

the population conditions in Hungary,
the specific factors of urbanization in Hungary and

the regional development of demographic conditions

for committees established with a view to preparing the 15 Year Plan, such as the Committee for Planning Manpower and Living Standards and the Committee for Regional Planning.

In co-operation with the Section for Census and Settlement Statistics of the Central Statistical Office, the Institute has performed a large-scale survey covering 200 inhabited detached places in the external zones of settlements for the Geographic Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and for the Enterprise for Town Planning and Building to assess the changes in the size and composition, the future plans (departure, building etc.) and the supply with public utilities of the population living in these zones.

Other research topics studied in co-operation include:

Research topic	Co-operating authority, institute ^{x/}
Demographic and socio-economic factors influencing the attitude of Hungarian women towards fertility, family planning and birth control	Ministry of Health
Demographic pattern of females applying intrauterine and oral contraceptives; the effect of their application	Ministry of Health, Gynaecological clinics and dispensaries
Use of the maternity allowance	Social Insurance Directorate of the Trade Unions
Social causes and demographic factors of alcoholism	Institutions for treatment of alcoholics in Budapest
Longitudinal study of developmental biology of industrial apprentices	Institute for the Health Protection of Industrial Apprentices

^{x/}The Department of Population and Social Statistics of the Central Statistical Office usually co-operates in most research topics of importance and is therefore not mentioned here separately. Historico-demographic research is in most cases conducted in co-operation with the Library of the Central Statistical Office.

Demographic characteristics of nationalities

Department for Statistics,
University of Pécs

Demographic aspects of the development of the Hungarian descriptive school of statistics

Department for Statistics,
József Attila University,
Szeged

Reconstruction of population-statistical data

National Archives, county
and ecclesiastical archives

Palaeodemographic research

Anthropological Section
of the Museum for Natural
Sciences, "Janus Pannonius"
Museum, Pécs

Research conducted in international co-operation is described in the chapter on the international relations of the Institute.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the geographical distribution of the population and the economic development of the country. The study is based on the data collected from the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The results of the study show that there is a positive correlation between the geographical distribution of the population and the economic development of the country. The study also shows that the geographical distribution of the population is a significant factor in the economic development of the country.

The study is divided into two main parts. The first part is a descriptive study of the geographical distribution of the population. The second part is an analytical study of the relationship between the geographical distribution of the population and the economic development of the country. The descriptive study shows that the population is concentrated in the coastal areas and the urban areas. The analytical study shows that the geographical distribution of the population is a significant factor in the economic development of the country.

The study is based on the data collected from the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The data is analyzed using the statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in the form of tables and graphs. The study is a preliminary study and it is hoped that it will provide a basis for further research in this field.

Geographical Distribution of the Population	Economic Development of the Country
The population is concentrated in the coastal areas and the urban areas.	The economic development of the country is high.
The population is concentrated in the coastal areas and the urban areas.	The economic development of the country is high.
The population is concentrated in the coastal areas and the urban areas.	The economic development of the country is high.
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2. PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH

The results of research are published in the series of publications of the Institute, in the population scientific periodical "Demográfia" as well as in other Hungarian and foreign demographic reviews.

2.1 Publications of the Demographic Research Institute

Under the title "Publications of the Research Group for Population Studies" a series was started in 1963 to give regular information on research. In addition to methodological and analytical papers this series contains voluminous data collections and source materials. Beginning from Volume 12 this dual character has manifested itself also in the form of the publications. The papers and methodological materials are published in the form of small books, easy to handle, while the voluminous papers containing source materials with many tables appear in a larger format just as the earlier numbers. The volumes of international interest are supplemented - in a separate booklet - with summaries in English or Russian.

Beginning from Volume 3 the series has been published jointly with the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, from Volume 18 its title has been "Publication of the Demographic Research Institute". The historico-demographic papers bear a separate series sub-title.

Till the end of 1968 the following 24 monographs were published in the series:

1. Magyarország megyénkénti népességének várható alakulása, 1960.I.1. -1980.I.1. között. (Population projections for Hungary by Counties between January 1, 1960, and January 1, 1980. First variant.) Budapest, 1963. 48 p.

It is a source material consisting of tables - with a short methodological summary of the projection - about the population of the country, of Buda-

pest and the 19 counties, for January 1, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1980, by sex and five-year age groups.

2. A nyugdíjasok helyzete. (The Situation of Pensioners.) Budapest, 1963. 85+4 p.

This publication gives an account of the results of the sample survey performed to assess the social and economic position of the pensioners. The analysis of the results and the source material containing tables give many-sided information - on the basis of 5181 questionnaires processed - about the economic conditions, state of health and cultural interest of the pensioners.

3. A korbevallás megbízhatóságának vizsgálatai az 1960. évi népszámlálásnál. (Investigation of the Reliability of Age-Admissions in the Population Census of 1960.) Budapest, 1964. 90 p. Summary in English, 17 p., Summary in Russian, 21 p.

In the last years one of the main tasks of statistical research has been to study the reliability of the statistical data obtained from different sources. The above studies have been necessitated, above all, by the fact that the use of the data and the possible conclusions derived from them largely depend upon the accuracy of the initial data. The accuracy of many demographic studies, for instance, of the mortality data, of the projection of the population size etc. are considerably influenced by the age data of the population censuses. The studies in question give a reassuring picture of the reliability of the age data of the Hungarian population census of 1960; the degree of their accuracy is about threefold that of the age data of the population censuses held abroad.

In these studies an inexpensive method of control - more accurate than similar foreign methods - has been tested.

4. Magyarország népességének demográfiai jellemzői régióként. (Demographic Characteristics of the Population in Hungary by Regions.) Budapest, 1965. 102 p. Summary in English, 15 p., Summary in Russian, 15 p.

The six regions of Hungary are: Budapest (the capital), the towns of Debrecen, Miskolc, Pécs, Szeged and Győr together with the areas within their

sphere of attraction. The characteristic features of the population composition in these regions are analysed according to the following criteria: population growth, natural increase, migration, age composition, highest educational attainment, economic activity, earners by national economic branches, earners by occupational status, age composition of earners, highest educational attainment of earners.

5. A válások okai. (Causes of Divorces.) Budapest, 1965. 85 p. Summary in English, 29 p.

In co-operation with the Section for Population Statistics of the Central Statistical Office, in 1957 and 1962 the Research Group for Population Studies carried out a 10 per cent sample survey with regard to the dissolutions of marriages. The present publication analyses, above all, the data of 1962, quoting the 1957 data for comparison. The 21 reasons selected can be divided into two large groups: those which existed when marriage was contracted and subsequently led to its disruption, and those which emerged during marriage.

6. A budapesti nyugdíjasok helyzete és problémái. (Situation and Problems of the Pensioners of Budapest.) Budapest, 1965. 65 p. Summary in English, 16 p.

The proportion of those receiving a pension amounts to about 10 per cent of the total population of Hungary. To appraise the special demands and position of the pensioners, several sample surveys have been conducted by the Research Group for Population Studies in co-operation with the Section for Social Statistics of the Central Statistical Office. This paper regards the first national survey as a basic sample and draws its conclusions - on the basis of a sample population selected from the basic sample of Budapest only with regard to the pensioners on their own right.

7. A társadalmi átrétegződés és demográfiai hatásai. I. Budapesten és a városokban. (Social Mobility and its Demographic Effects in Budapest and in the Towns.) Budapest, 1965. 325 p. Summary in English, 55 p.

The Research Group for Population Studies regards as one of its main research tasks to study the relations between social mobility and the demographic factors. To this end a survey has been organized and carried out in three stages: first in Budapest, then in the other towns, and last in the villages. The selected sample population represented 2 per cent of all families in Budapest, 4 per cent in the towns and 5 per cent in the villages. The publication contains mainly source materials consisting of tables; besides, it summarizes the main results and gives an explanation of the terms. The third part of the comprehensive study will be issued simultaneously with the publication of the data on social mobility of villages.

8. A népesség foglalkozásának változása 1960-1963 között. (Changes in Occupation of the Population between 1960 and 1963.) Budapest, 1965. 63 p.

The 2 per cent microcensus performed in 1963 made it possible to observe the occupational changes in the population group found to live in the same dwelling as at the time of the 1960 census. The data relate to the total population and a repeated study of the persons observed will offer a new possibility to analyse the direction and frequency of the occupational changes.

9. Vizsgálatok a népesség területi eloszlásának alakulásáról Magyarországon, 1900-1960. (Studies on the Regional Distribution of Hungary's Population, 1900-1960.) Budapest, 1966. 65 p. Summary in English, 23 p.

It is a summary of studies concerned with the regional distribution of the population, covering the period from the population census of 1960 back to the turn of the century. By using both the traditional and recent methods of demography, the studies deal, above all, with the quantitative aspects of the regional distribution of the population. Even such simple methods as the population centre of gravity, the standard distance of the concentration index of Hoover have yielded

relatively much information on the past. The methods drawn up in the last years - the indices of the net changes, the concentration curves and indices, the concept of population potential - have thrown light on further important relations. Where it is possible, the paper deals in detail with the qualitative and causal aspects of the problems, trying to add to the picture of the regional distribution and development of the country's population.

10. Lakásdemográfiai adatok. (Housing-Demographic Data.) Budapest, 1966. 109 p.

In the past, full-scope housing surveys held at population censuses as well as continuous housing statistics gave information on the housing conditions of the population. In the framework of the 1963 microcensus 2 per cent of the country's dwellings were selected and within them a more detailed survey was performed with regard to every fourth dwelling, revealing important - and so far unknown - details of the housing conditions, mainly through a comparison with the socio-economic stratum of the dwellers. The publication contains interesting data about the plans of the families to change their dwellings and about their supply with consumer durables.

11. A szociális intézetek és gondozottaik helyzete. (Situation of Social Institutes and Their Dependants.) Budapest, 1966. 114 p.

In co-operation with the Section for Social Statistics of the Central Statistical Office, at the end of 1964 the Research Group for Population Studies examined the social welfare institutions and the persons cared for in them. The survey of a 33 per cent representation gives a many-sided demographic and sociological picture of the nearly 23 000 persons cared for in the 222 social welfare institutions.

12. Magyarország népességének területi előreszámítása. (Regional Projections of the Population of Hungary.) Budapest, 1966. 67 p. Summary in English, 12 p., Summary in Russian, 13 p.

This publication is destined, above all, to satisfy the needs of regional planning. Two variants have been prepared: in the first the size and direction of migration are assumed to remain at their present level, in the second also the future changes in the internal migration of the population in the productive age-groups under the impact of economic growth are considered. The publication contains the population projections for January 1, 1971, 1976 and 1981, separately for Budapest, the towns and villages and for January 1, 1971 separately for each county.

13. A magyar leíró statisztikai irány fejlődése. (The Development of Hungarian Descriptive Statistics.) Budapest, 1966. 131 p.

It is the first comprehensive synthesis of the Hungarian descriptive school of statistics. The Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Research Group for Population Studies regard the publication of this paper especially timely as - in spite of the remarkable initiatives in the field of economic-statistics - population statistics and the demographic idea have always played a leading role in the development of Hungarian descriptive statistics. Contemporary Hungarian population science sees one of its scientific predecessors in this school and tries to continue its progressive traditions.

14. Termékenységi adatok. (Fertility Data.) Budapest, 1966. 349 p.

This source material consists of tables, supplemented with a short analysis of the fertility data of the 1960 population census. Beside a summary of the materials published so far, it also contains details issued now for the first time.

15. A demográfiai tényezők hatása a művelődésre. (The Impact of Demographic Factors on Culture.) Budapest, 1967. 93 p.

On the basis of the list of addresses used at the 1963 microcensus the Section for Cultural Statistics of the Central Statistical Office conducted a 2 per cent sample survey in 1964, in co-operation with the Research Group for Population Studies to reveal the cultural demands of the ten year old and older population, with special regard to their socio-economic circumstances, place of residence etc. Beside the description of the method applied and the main results of the survey the paper also gives a thorough analysis of the use of the different cultural facilities.

16. Iskolai végzettség és szakképzettség. (School Qualification and Professional Training.) Budapest, 1967. 105 p. Summary in English, 14 p.

The publication of the great number of tables and of the analysis based on the 1963 microcensus is justified by two considerations: it enables us, on the one hand, to make a thorough analysis of some aspects of our cultural revolution, and, on the other, to plan professional training and education more accurately. The publication analyses the age-structure, the economic activity, the mode of acquisition and the utilization of the educational level and professional qualifications of university graduates, of those who have taken their final examination at a secondary school, or possess manual or non-manual qualifications.

17. Magyarország népességének gazdasági korfái. (The Economic Age-Pyramids of Hungary's Population.) Budapest, 1967. 112 p. Summary in English, 11 p., Summary in Russian, 12 p.

This publication presents the main economic age-pyramids for 1948-1949 and 1959-1960 and analyses the role played in them by the number and age composition of the population and by the economic characteristics of the average man representing the different age groups. The paper also deals with the main stationary economic age-pyramids of Hungary's population for 1948-1949 and 1959-1960, and with the stable economic age-pyramids, calculated on the assump-

tion that the age-specific characteristics of fertility, mortality and the relevant economic phenomena of 1948-1949 and 1959-1960 will remain unchanged. The author discusses some problems of economico-demographic reproduction and the projection of economic age-pyramids.

18. Nemzetiségek demográfiai sajátosságai Baranya megyében. (The Demographic Characteristics of the Nationalities of the County of Baranya.) Budapest, 1968. 127 p. Summary in English, 16 p.

This publication contains two papers:

I. The demographic structure of the nationalities in the district of Pécs (on January 1, 1960), and

II. The demographic structure of the gipsy population in the district of Sellye, 1960.

Though the proportion of the nationalities in Hungary does not reach even 2 per cent of the total population, the study of the ethnical groups is an interesting topic of Hungarian demographic research. The survey performed in the above two districts in the county of Baranya justify the demographic micro-studies and the application of new methods - going beyond the population censuses - to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the demographic characteristics of the nationalities, especially of the gipsy population.

19. Magyarország népességének előreszámítása, 1966-2001. (Population Projection for Hungary, 1966-2001.) Budapest, 1968. 211 p. Summary in English, 22 p.

The recent national population projection performed by the Institute - for the first time in the history of our population projections detailed by calendar years and age years - was carried out in five versions on the assumption of 4 types of fertility trends and 2 types of mortality trends, by using the so-called "component method". The publication contains also a detailed chapter on methodological problems.

20. Hungarian Historical Demography after World War II. Budapest, 1968. 59 p. (In English)

This is a selected bibliography with annotations about historico-demographic works published since 1945, with a summarizing survey, giving information about the main fields of research.

21. Colloque de démographie historique. Budapest, 1965. (Colloquium on Historical Demography. Budapest, 1965.) Budapest, 1968. 151 p. (In French)

This publication contains a review of the organization and proceedings of the Colloquium on Historical Demography, Budapest, September 23-26, 1965, in French and also the lectures delivered in original languages.

22. Demográfiai jellemzők a települések nagyságcsoportha szerint, 1960-1960. (Demographic Characteristics by Size of Settlements, 1960-1960.) Budapest, 1968. 509 p.

It is a source material - indispensable for demographic analyses by regions - giving the main demographic, family and housing data of the population census of 1960 by groups of settlements (by population size) supplemented with the comparative data of earlier population censuses.

23. A Központi Statisztikai Hivatal Népeségtudományi Kutató Intézetének évkönyve, 1963-1968. (Annals of the Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office, 1963-1968.) Budapest, 1968.

24. Alkoholizmus. (Alcoholism.) Budapest, 1968. 169 p. Summary in English, 40 p. Summary in Russian, 43 p.

It is an analysis of the data of 6867 alcoholics treated in clinics for alcoholics in Budapest. It is the first part of a series of studies on the demographic, economic and sociological causes and consequences of alcoholism. It

contains data on the different characteristics of alcoholics, e.g. on the circumstances of their falling in the habit of excessive drinking, on their drinking habits, on the different consequences of drinking, on their family relations, etc. by males and females and by marital status, social stratum, educational level and residence. The tables are complemented with a detailed analysis of the results, comparing them with survey results in foreign countries.

2.2 The Review „Demográfia”

A new chapter opened in Hungarian population science by the creation of the Institute and by the first appearance of the review "Demográfia" published today by the Institute together with the Central Statistical Office and with the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The studies and analytic papers published in this first Hungarian and Central-European demographic periodical give a true picture of the methodical and practical research in Hungary and of the demographic problems in Hungary and the neighbouring countries. "Demográfia" is the most important forum of demographic research and debates in the country, maintaining lively links with international scientific life. The Demographic Research Institute can rely on the authors rallied around this periodical for enlarging its staff.

The organic relations between the periodical and the Institute justify a complete survey of the papers published from the very beginning.

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NUMBER OF PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS PUBLISHED IN "DEMOGRÁFIA" BY MAIN SUBJECT-MATTERS OF DEMOGRAPHY

1958-1968

Subject-matters	1958 - 1968						
	Papers			Communications			Of which
	Hungarian	Foreign	Together	Hungarian	Foreign	Together	
	authors	authors	authors	authors	authors	authors	authors
1. General problems of population science							
Population theories,Population policy	7	6	13	1	-	1	8
2. Status of population	7	3	10	7	1	8	14
3. Population growth, demographic position	3	5	8	7	-	7	10
4. Births, fertility, reproduction, birth control, family planning	29	14	43	10	2	12	39
5. Deaths, mortality, morbidity	11	4	15	17	-	17	28
6. Marriages, divorces, widowing	5	4	9	1	-	1	6
7. Family, household	7	1	8	-	-	-	7
8. Migration	3	3	6	12	-	12	15
9. Population projection	3	2	5	1	-	1	4
10. Social demography	17	2	19	5	-	5	22
11. Economic demography	11	5	16	2	-	2	13
12. Biodemography	6	3	9	5	-	5	11
13. Regional demography, settlement demography	9	6	15	4	-	4	13
14. Historical demography, palaeodemography	6	2	8	5	-	5	11
15. Demographic methods	17	9	26	3	1	4	20
16. Organizational problems,Other topics	5	3	8	6	1	7	11
Total	146	72	218	86	5	91	232
							77

NUMBER OF PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS PUBLISHED IN "DEMOGRÁFIA"

1958-1968

Year	1958 - 1968										Of which	
	Papers			Communications				Total	Hungarian	Foreign		
	Hungarian	Foreign	To- geth- er	Hungarian	Foreign	To- geth- er						
							authors				authors	
												authors
1958	8	1	9	11	-	11	20	19	1			
1959	15	3	18	17	-	17	35	32	3			
1960	10	1	11	16	1	17	28	26	2			
1961	14	1	15	8	-	8	23	22	1			
1962	19	20	39	6	1	7	46	25	21			
1963	14	2	16	9	1	10	26	23	3			
1964	18	1	19	6	-	6	25	24	1			
1965	15	3	18	5	1	6	24	20	4			
1966	11	4	15	6	1	7	22	17	5			
1967	12	22	34	-	-	-	34	12	22			
1968	10	14	24	2	-	2	26	12	14			
Total	146	72	218	86	5	91	309	232	77			

3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE

The International relations of the Institute, as mentioned earlier, are reflected also in the periodical "Demográfia" regularly reaching 120 institutions, organizations, societies abroad. Until the end of 1968 it carried 77 papers by outstanding foreign authors. Its issues as well as other publications of the Institute are valuable assets in our exchange programme.

In addition to this, other methods and means of exchanging scientific information have been used in our international relations, such as

- international scientific conferences held in Hungary,
- research conducted in co-operation with other countries,
- participation in the technical-assistance programmes of international organizations,
- participation in international conferences, congresses and meetings abroad,
- study tours and lectures abroad and
- foreign visitors to the Institute and the Demographic Committee and guests coming for exchanging experience.

The following enumeration by countries and in a chronological order lists our foreign visitors including those who came to Hungary in connection with the work of other authorities or institutions but also acquainted themselves personally with the work of our Institute or discussed scientific topics.

3.1 International Scientific Conferences in Hungary

First International Demographic Symposium

FERTILITY AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

organized by

the Presidential Committee for Demography of

the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Budapest, November 28-30, 1962

Opening Address

FIRST SESSION:

FAMILY SIZE AND FERTILITY

Chairman:

Rosset, Edward

Rapporteur:

Miltényi, Károly

Papers:

Breznik, Dusan:

Sterility of First Marriages

Mehlan, Karl, H. - Falkenthal, S.: Birth Intervals and their Effect on the
Fertility and Health of Women

Osadnik, Lucie, H.:

Method of Cohort Analysis for Studying
Fertility Factors

Pressat, Roland:

The Ideal and the Actual Number of Children

Theiss, Ede:

Measurement of Reproduction and the Size
of Family

Participants in the discussion:

Acsádi, György; Boyarsky, Aron, Y.; Breznik,
Dusan; Hirschler, Imre; Klinger, András;
Pavlik, Zdenek; Pressat, Roland and Theiss, Ede.

SECOND SESSION:

FORECASTS AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARABILITY OF FERTILITY

Chairman: Bene, Lajos

Rapporteur: Theiss, Ede

Papers:

Acsádi, György: Fertility Forecasts on the Basis of Cohort Numbers of Children

Hansluwka, Harald: Fertility Statistics in the Programme of Questions of the Population Censuses of 1960/1961

Nultsch, Gerhard: Trend of Age-Specific Fertility in the German Democratic Republic and its Probable Development up to 1980

Rosset, Edward: New Tendencies in the Reproduction of the Population in Poland

Participants in the discussion: Acsádi, György; Breznik, Dusan; Ferenbac, Iosif; Fuchs, Hans; Hansluwka, Harald; Macura, Milos; Péter, György; Rosset, Edward and Szabady, Egon.

THIRD SESSION:

SOCIAL RESTRATIFICATION AND ITS DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS

Chairman: Szabady, Egon

Rapporteur: Vukovich, György

Papers:

Ferenbac, Iosif: The Impact of the Technical Development and the New Socialist Relations of Production on the Birth and Death Rates in the Romanian People's Republic

Kjurciev, Alexander: The Demographic Effects of the Economic and Social Development of Yugoslavia

Klinger, András: Some Characteristics of Social Mobility in Budapest

Miltényi, Károly: Impact of Heterogeneous Marriages on Birth Control

Szabady, Egon: Socio-Occupational Restratisation and its Demographic Impacts

Participants in the discussion: Boyarsky, Aron, Y.; Ferenbac, Iosif; Fuchs, Hans; Kjurčiev, Alexander; Klinger, András; Macura, Milos; Mehlan, Karl, H., Rosset, Edward and Szabady, Egon.

FOURTH SESSION: DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VILLAGE AND TOWN

Chairman: Boyarsky, Aron, Y.

Rapporteur: Barsy, Gyula

Papers:

Bene, Lajos: Demographic and Economic Relations of Towns to their Sphere of Attraction

Burkhardt, Felix: Description of the Demographic Differences between Village and Town by the Aid of Differential Equations

Pallós, Emil: Mortality of the Rural and Urban Populations in Hungary in the Years 1959-1960

Pavlik, Zdenek: Demographic Differences in the Development of the Population of Czech Regions and Slovakia

Rutschka, L., S.: Town and Countryside

Vávra, Zdenek: Changes in the Birth Rates of the Urban and Rural Populations

Vostrikova, Antonina, M.: Examination of Fertility, Marriages and the Family in the USSR

Participants in the discussion: Bene, Lajos; Burkhardt, Felix; Ferenbac, Iosif; Fuchs, Hans; Macura, Milos; Mendöl, Tibor; Pallós, Emil and Vostrikova, Antonina, M.

FIFTH SESSION: STRUCTURAL CHANGES CAUSED BY MIGRATIONS

Chairman: Fuchs, Hans

Rapporteur: Acsádi, György

Papers:

Bán, Milenko: Migration of the Rural Population into Towns and the Structural Changes of the Agricultural Population

Dányi, Dezső: Impact of Investment on the Internal Migration

Federici, Nora: Migration and its Demographic Impact in an Underdeveloped Region in Italy

Tekse, Kálmán: On the Characterization of the Population Concentration

Participants in the discussion: Ban, Milenko; Fuchs, Hans; Hansluwka, Harald; Kulcsár, Kálmán; Theiss, Ede and Vincze, István.

SIXTH SESSION: SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL CONNECTIONS OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Chairman: Macura, Milos

Rapporteur: Klinger, András

Papers:

Fuchs, Hans: The Impact of the Structural Changes of Society on Marriages and Divorces

Lungwitz, Kurt: Divorces by Age (with respect to the Impact of Decreasing Marrying Age on Divorces in the German Democratic Republic)

Tamásy, József: Socio-Occupational Structure of Families

Vukovich, György: Some Questions of Marriage Mobility in Budapest

Participants in the discussion: Fuchs, Hans; Lungwitz, Kurt; Mehlan, Karl, H., Nemeskéri, János; Pressat, Roland and Tamásy, József.

Conclusion: Szabady, Egon

Round-Table Conference
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN-BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF
RESEARCH IN ISOLATED AREAS

organized by
the Research Group for Population Studies, Central Statistical
Office, and the Anthropological Section, Museum for Natural
Sciences

Budapest, Eger, September 25-28, 1964

Opening Address

FIRST SESSION (Budapest): HUMAN-BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF
RESEARCH IN ISOLATED AREAS

Rapporteur: Backhausz, Richard

Papers:

Bunak, Viktor, V.:	Degree of Relationship of the Population in Small Rural Communities
Huizinga, Jan:	Mathematical Analysis of Isolated Areas
Thoma, Andor:	Anthropological Importance of Isolated Areas
Vogel, Friedrich:	On the Theoretical Grounds of Research in Isolated Areas

SECOND SESSION (Eger): RESEARCH IN THE ISOLATED AREA OF
IVÁD

Rapporteur: Nemeskéri, János

Papers:

Klinger, András:	Demographic Characteristics of the Isolated Area of Ivád
Soós, Imre:	Economico-Historical Factors of Endogamy at Ivád
Miklós, Endre:	The Isolated Area of Ivád at Present
Bakó, Ferenc:	Some Characteristics of the Ethnic Unit of Ivád
Hattyasy, Dezső:	Study of the Anomalies of Teeth and of the Variants of the Arch of Teeth at Ivád
Wallner, Emil:	Caries Studies at Ivád

Backhausz, Richard-Merétey, Katalin-Nemeskéri, János: Frequency of Blood Groups in the Isolated Area of Ivád

Walter, Hubert: Sero-Anthropological Studies concerning the Isolated Area of Ivád

Backhausz, Richard-Merétey, Katalin-Nemeskéri, János: Immunological Study of the Isolated Area of Ivád

Varga, Béla: Ophthalmological Aspects of Endogamy in the County of Heves

THIRD SESSION (Eger): DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH IN ISOLATED AREAS

Rapporteur: Acsádi, György

Papers:

Sutter, Jean: Recent Methodological Experience of Research in Isolated Areas

Dányi, Dezső: Statistics of Marriages of Relatives in Hungary

Gessain, Róbert-Gomilla, Jaques: Research Programme for Different Types of Isolated Areas (Greenland, Brittany, Senegal)

Breznik, Dusan: Research in Isolated Areas in Yugoslavia

Nemeskéri, János: Remarks on the Isolated Areas of the Early Man

Tamásy, József: Factors Forming Demographic Isolated Areas at Present

Summary and conclusion: Klinger, András

Second International Demographic Symposium

PROBLEMS OF FERTILITY AND POPULATION GROWTH

organized by

the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences and the Research Group for Population Studies

Budapest, September 14-15, 1965

Opening Address: Huszár, István
Introductory Lecture: Szabady, Egon: Some Problems of Fertility and
Population Growth

FIRST SESSION: IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES ON
THE TRENDS OF FERTILITY AND POPULATION
GROWTH

Chairman: Huszár, István
Rapporteur: Vukovich, György
Participants in the discussion: Castellano, Vittorio; Federici, Nora;
v. Hofsten, Erland; Bourgeois-Pichat, Jean;
Andorka, Rudolf; Stefanov, Ivan; Notestein Frank,
W.; Acsádi, György; Somogyi, Stefano;
Pressat, Roland; Frejka, Thomas; Mehlan, Karl,
H.; Vielrose, Egon, Westoff, Charles, F.;
Rasevič, Miroslav; Réthy, Sarolta and
Nemeskéri, János.

Summary: Dányi, Dezső

SECOND SESSION: PROBLEMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON AND MEASUREMENT OF FER-
TILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

Chairman: Stefanov, Ivan
Rapporteur: Klinger, András
Participants in the discussion: Somogyi, Stefano; Pressat, Roland; v. Hofsten,
Erland; Dányi, Dezső; Gille, Halvor; Cseh-
Szombathy, László; Tekse, Kálmán; Mikes, Gábor
and Acsádi, György.

Summary: Miltényi, Károly

THIRD SESSION:

FERTILITY PROSPECTS AND THEIR
CONSIDERATION IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PLANNING

Chairman: El-Badry, Mohamed

Rapporteur: Acsádi, György

Participants in the discussion: Benkő, Francois; Stefanov, Ivan; Kirk, Maurice;
Pallós, Emil; Mehlan, Karl, H.; Frejka, Thomas;
Bourgeois-Pichat, Jean; v. Hofsten, Erland;
Roubíček, Vladimír and Sentič, Milica.

Summary: Andorka, Rudolf

Evaluation of the work of the Symposium: Notestein, Frank, W.

Conclusion: Szabady, Egon

3.2 Research in International Co-operation

Although the general survey of the main research fields of the Institute (Chapter 1.1) gives a full picture of our research activities, here we give a brief summary of research performed in international co-operation.

1. The method and experience of the 1965 survey concerning fertility, family planning and birth control - extending over 0,5 per cent of married women in the reproductive age - serve as a basis for the series of European comparative studies organized within the framework of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

2. The regional analysis (by counties) of fertility trends in the countries of Eastern Europe on the basis of time series going back to 100 years - co-ordinated by the Office of Population Research of Princeton University - is conducted within the framework of a wide international co-operation.

3. Research in isolated areas and studies of endogamy within the framework of developmental biological research are part of the International Biological Programme, directed by UNESCO. Our Institute contributes two topics to the programme of the section "Human Adaptability".

A5/114 Research in isolated areas in Hungary (Ivád)

A5/115 A demographic and human-genetic study of endogamous populations.

Within the latter our Institute performs the human-genetic research of the population of the isolated area of Bodrogköz in co-operation with the Institute of Anthropology of Mainz.

3.3 Participation in the Technical Assistance Programme of International Organizations

VUKOVICH, György

- 1963-1966 acted as expert demographer in the North African Demographic Center of the United Nations, Cairo;
- 1968- on behalf of UNICEF performs research work on demographic problems of the developing countries, with special regard to the children and juveniles, in the Social Department of the Economic Committee of the United Nations, Geneva.

TEKSE, Kálmán

- 1966-1967 acted as expert demographer in the Bureau of Statistics of Jamaica, Kingston;
- 1968 acts on behalf of the United Nations as expert statistician of the World Health Organization in Sierra Leone, Freetown.

3.4 Participation in the Work of International Meetings, Conferences, Congresses

- 1959 Congress of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population,
Vienna
SZABADY, Egon
VUKOVICH, György
- 1960 International Anthropological and Ethnological Congress,
Paris
NEMESKÉRI, János
- 1961 Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population,
New York
SZABADY, Egon
- 1962 Session of the Society for Anthropology and Human Genetics,
Freiburg
NEMESKÉRI, János
- 1963 Session of the Standing Committee for Statistics of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance,
Prague
SZABADY, Egon
VALKOVICS, Emil
- World Congress on Mathematics,
Stockholm
TEKSE, Kálmán

Fifth International Biometric Conference,
Cambridge

B. LUKÁCS, Ágnes

1964

Conference of the International Planned
Parenthood Federation,
London

SZABADY, Egon

International Anthropological and
Ethnological Congress,
Moscow

NEMESKÉRI, János

TEKSE, Kálmán

International Demographic Symposium,
Zakopane

TAMÁSY, József

VALKOVICS, Emil

1965

World Population Conference,
Belgrade

SZABADY, Egon

TAMÁSY, József

TEKSE, Kálmán

VUKOVICH, György

Meeting of the European Region of the
International Planned Parenthood Federation,
London

SZABADY, Egon

United Nations' Regional Seminar on the
organization and conduct of population
censuses,
Ankara

TAMÁSY, József

Conference of European Statisticians,
Session of the Working Group on Statistics
of Education,
Geneva

TAMÁSY, József

Session of the Working Group on Censuses
of Population and Housing of the Standing
Committee for Statistics of the Council
of Mutual Economic Assistance,
Warsaw

TEKSE, Kálmán
VALKOVICS, Emil

International Demographic Symposium,
Liblice

VALKOVICS, Emil

African Population Census Conference of
the United Nations,
Addis Ababa

VUKOVICH, György

Session of the Society for Anthropology
and Human Genetics,
Münster

NEMESKÉRI, János

1966

Conference of European Statisticians,
Working Group on Censuses of Population
and Housing, Session of the Group of
Rapporteurs on Sampling,
Geneva

TEKSE, Kálmán

Conference of European Statisticians,
Session of the Working Group on Censuses
of Population and Housing,
Geneva

SZABADY, Egon
TAMÁSY, József
TEKSE, Kálmán

International Congress on Gerontology
Vienna

SZABADY, Egon

Conference of the Europe and Near East
Region of the International Planned Parenthood
Federation,
Copenhagen

SZABADY, Egon

Session of the Research Committee on Family
Planning Trends, Europe and Near East Region
of the International Planned Parenthood Federation,
Copenhagen

SZABADY, Egon

International Economico-Demographic Symposium,
Leipzig

ANDORKA, Rudolf
VALKOVICS, Emil

All-Union Demographic Symposium,
Moscow

VALKOVICS, Emil

1967

Session of the Research Committee on Family
Planning Trends, Europe and Near East Region
of the International Planned Parenthood Federation,
London

SZABADY, Egon

Conference of the International Planned
Parenthood Federation,
Santiago de Chile

SZABADY, Egon

Session of the Working Group on Social
Demography organized within the framework of
the European Social Development Programme,
Geneva

SZABADY, Egon
VUKOVICH, György

Arab Population Seminar of the North African
Demographic Center for the United Nations,
Cairo

VUKOVICH, György

United Nations Inter-Regional Workshop on
Programmes on Training in Population Fields,
Helsingör

VUKOVICH, György

Conference of European Statisticians,
Sessions of the Working Group on Population
Censuses,
Geneva

TAMÁSY, József

TEKSE, Kálmán

Conference of European Statisticians,
Session of the Working Group on Housing
Censuses,
Geneva

TAMÁSY, József

Scientific Seminar of the Institute of
Mathematical Statistics, Karl Marx University
of Leipzig and Statistical Institute,
Humboldt University of Berlin,
Leipzig and Berlin

ANDORKA, Rudolf

Conference on the Problems of Fertility Decline
in Europe,
Bellagio (Como)

TEKSE, Kálmán

International Demographic Symposium organized
by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the
Bulgarian Central Statistical Office,
Varna

SZABADY, Egon

TAMÁSY, József

VALKOVICS, Emil

Discussions in the Austrian Statistical Office
about the draft programme of the 1970 population
censuses in the neighbouring countries,
Vienna

SZABADY, Egon

Conference of European Demographers,
Strasbourg

SZABADY, Egon

VALKOVICS, Emil

3.5 Study Tours, Lectures

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1959 | SZABADY, Egon
VUKOVICH, György | studied the work of the French Demographic Research Institute (INED) and the organization of French population statistics in Paris |
| 1961 | VUKOVICH, György | visited the French Demographic Research Institute (INED) in Paris |
| 1963 | SZABADY, Egon
TEKSE, Kálmán
VUKOVICH, György | studied vital statistics in the Swedish Statistical Bureau and delivered lectures in the Swedish Statistical Society, in Stockholm |
| 1964 | SZABADY, Egon | studied demographic research work, the teaching of demography and vital statistics in the United Kingdom (General Register Office London, Edinburgh; universities of Oxford, Aberdeen and Leeds; International Planned Parenthood Federation; Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics and Political Science). |
| 1965 | SZABADY, Egon | delivered lectures in the North-African Demographic Center of the United Nations, in Cairo, |
| | NEMESKÉRI, János | delivered lectures in the Anthropological Institutes of the Universities of Pisa, Florence, Göttingen, Freiburg |
| | VALKOVICS, Emil | visited the French Demographic Research Institute (INED), under the French-Hungarian cultural exchange agreement, to study the training of demographers and economic-demographic research methods. |

- 1966 SZABADY, Egon and
TAMÁSY, József studied the statistical organization and population statistics in Cuba, the possibilities of rendering assistance to the population census of Cuba
- TEKSE, Kálmán took part in talks on fertility trends in Eastern Europe, in Florence
- NEMESKÉRI, János delivered lectures in the anthropological institutes of Harvard University (Boston), of University of Chicago and of the University of California (Los Angeles).
- 1967 SZABADY, Egon visited Paris, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, to discuss future co-operation between the French and the Hungarian demographic research institutes
- PALLÓS, Emil studied the work of the Mathematical Research Institute of the Romanian Academy of Sciences under the academic exchange agreement, in Bucharest
- NEMESKÉRI, János stayed in Hannover and London to study the skeletal finds discovered at Növenthien (German Federal Republic) and Cannington (United Kingdom),
participated in the excavation and palaeodemographic investigation of the skeletal finds uncovered at Obre (Yugoslavia), in Sarajevo.
- B. LUKÁCS, Ágnes performed historical demographic research work in Slovak archives, in Bratislava, Trnovo, Presov
- 1968 SZABADY, Egon had talks on problems of the population census to be held in 1970, in Moscow, in the Central Statistical Office of the Soviet Union, participated in the demographic work of the Scientific Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office and lectured at Lomonosov University, in Moscow.
- SZABADY, Egon delivered lectures in the Statistical Institute of Stockholm University and studied vital statistics in the Central Statistical Bureau of Norway, Oslo.
- TEKSE, Kálmán

VUKOVICH, György

studied under the British-Hungarian cultural exchange programme problems and research fields in English demography and lectured in the Population Investigation Committee of the London School of Economics, in London and Leeds

NEMESKÉRI, János

participated in the palaeodemographic investigation of the skeletal finds discovered at Lepenski-Vir (Yugoslavia) and lectured in Belgrade, in the Archaeological Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences

VALKOVICS, Emil

studied demographic research work in the Demographic Research Center of Lodz, Polish Academy of Sciences, and in the Higher School for Economic Planning and Statistics, Warsaw.

3.6 Foreign Visitors to the Demographic Research Institute and the Demographic Committee

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (UNO)

- DURAND, John D. Assistant Director, Bureau of Social Affairs, in charge
of Population Division of UN, New York, now Professor,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
(1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.
- EL-BADRY, Mohamed A. Professor, Expert, Population Division of UN,
New York,
(1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.
- GILLE, Halvor Director, Division of Social Affairs, European Office
of the UN, Geneva,
(1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest, and
(1967) had talks about some demographic problems.
- JOHNSON, Gwendolyn, Z. Staff Member, Population Division of UN,
New York,
(1965) studied demographic research and
(1967) had talks about fertility studies.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

- BROLIN, K. G. Director, Statistical Office of UNESCO,
(1967) had talks about the economic efficiency and planning
of education.

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| FRIEDMAN, Sam | Head of Department of International Development for Social Sciences of UNESCO, |
| (1965) | had talks about the extension of the foreign relations of Hungarian demographic research. |
| | |
| POIGNANT, Raymond | Deputy Director, International Institute for Education Planning of UNESCO, |
| (1967) | had talks about utilizing the results of demographic research in planning education. |

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

- | | |
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| IZMEROV, Nikolai | Deputy Director-General, World Health Organization, |
| (1967) | had talks about the organization of Hungarian vital statistics and the experience of the application of the International List of Causes of Death. |

COUNCIL OF MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| RYZHOV, I. D. | Head of Statistical Department of CMEA, |
| (1965) | had talks about the preparation of the draft of an international statistical yearbook on vital statistics. |

ALGERIA

- | | |
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| HENINE, Yahia | Commissar, Population Census
Commissariat of Algeria, and |
| SIMONGIOVANNI, Eugène | Secretary-General, Population Census
Commissariat of Algeria, |
| (1964) | had talks about the experience of the Hungarian population census of 1960. |

AUSTRIA

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| CZERMAK, Hans | Head Physician, Secretary-General, Austrian Society for Pediatrics, |
| (1965) | attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest. |

- FUCHS, Hans President, Austrian Central Statistical Office,
 (1962) attended the First International Demographic Symposium
 in Budapest, and
 (1963) lectured on "The Problem of Suicide as a Social
 Phenomenon".
- HANSLUWKA, Harald Head of Division of Population Statistics, Austrian
 Central Statistical Office,
 (1962) attended the First International Demographic Symposium
 in Budapest and
 (1965) the Second International Demographic Symposium in
 Budapest.
- PAMMER, Max President, Austrian Central Statistical Office,
 (1967) had talks about the preparatory work of the *microcensus*.

BELGIUM

- MORSA, Jean Professor, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Adviser
 of the Research Centre on Population and Family
 Problems,
 (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
 in Budapest, and
 (1967) had talks about the surveying and processing programme
 of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

BULGARIA

- ALEXANDROVA, Teodora Staff Member, Bulgarian Central Statistical Office,
 (1966) attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
 problems of constructing life tables and projecting the
 population number.
- DIMITROV, Raicho Senior Staff Member, Bulgarian Central Statistical Office,
 (1966) attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
 problems of constructing life tables and projecting
 the population number.
- DONOVA, E. Staff Member, Section of Population Census, Bulgarian
 Central Statistical Office,

(1964)	studied the Hungarian methods of taking population censuses.
NIKOULIN, Alexander	Senior Staff Member, Bulgarian Central Statistical Office,
(1966)	attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.
PADELA, Geneva D.	Staff Member, Bulgarian Ministry of Building and Welfare Establishments,
(1968)	had talks about the role of demographic forecasts in regional planning.
POPOV, Paraskev	Head of Educational, Population and Cultural Department, Bulgarian Central Statistical Office,
(1965)	studied the collection of data on internal migration and
(1966)	attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.
STANEV, Stefan	Professor, President, Bulgarian Central Statistical Office,
(1964)	lectured on some problems of vital statistics.
STEFANOV, Ivan	Professor, Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences,
(1965)	attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
SVETKOV, Ivan I.	Staff Member, Bulgarian Ministry of Building and Welfare Establishments,
(1968)	had talks about the role of demographic forecasts in regional planning.
VALCHEV, Ivan	Professor, Head of Department for Social Hygiene, Post-Graduate Institute for Physicians,
(1966)	had talks about the experience of Hungarian studies in family planning and birth control.
YOTOV, N.	Staff Member, Section of Population Census, Bulgarian Central Statistical Office,

(1964) studied the Hungarian methods of taking population censuses.

CANADA

BLUMSTOCK, Robert Assistant, Department for Sociology and Anthropology,
McMaster University of Hamilton,
(1966) studied the criminal statistical work of the Hungarian
Central Statistical Office.

CUBA

DORTICOS MAURI, Eudardo General Director, Central Statistical Directorate,
State Planning Council of the Republic of Cuba,
(1964) studied the methodological problems of the Hungarian
microcensus of 1963, and
(1965) had talks about Hungarian demographic research.
MONTESINO SAMPERIO, José V. Head of Section for Population Statistics,
Central Statistical Directorate, State Planning
Council of the Republic of Cuba,
(1965) studied Hungarian demographic research.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BAMBERA, K. Senior Staff Member, Czechoslovak Planning Office,
(1966) attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
problems of constructing life tables and projecting
the population number.
FAJFR, Frantisek President, Central Office of State Control and Statistics
(1962) attended the First International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.
FREJKA, Tomaš Senior Research Associate, Economic Institute,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
(1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.

KUČERA, Milan	Senior Staff Member, Central Commission of Peoples Control and Statistics,
(1966)	attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.
MARČEK, Jan	Vice-President, Slovak Statistical Office, Bratislava,
(1967)	had talks about the organization and research topics of our Institute.
MIKUS, Ladislav	Head of Section for Demography, Slovak Statistical Office, Bratislava,
(1967)	had talks about the organization and research topics of our Institute.
PAVLIK, Zdenek	Senior Research Associate, Economic Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
(1962)	attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
(1965)	the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
ROUBÍČEK, Vladimír	Staff Member, Economic Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
(1965)	attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
SRB, Vladimír	Deputy Head of Department, Central Commission of People's Control and Statistics, now Director, Demographic Institute, Czechoslovak Statistical Office,
(1966)	attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.
STLOUKAL, Milan	Research Associate, Archeological Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
(1966)	studied some theoretical and methodological problems of palaeodemographic research.
VÁVRA, Zdenek	Staff Member, Economic Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
(1962)	attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.

DENMARK

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| <p>DULLUM, Kare
(1967)</p> | <p>Chairman, Danish Society for Social Economy,
heading a 12-member group of students of economics
at the University of Copenhagen studied the methodological
problems of Hungarian demography.</p> |
| <p>MATTHIESSEN, Poul
(1967)</p> | <p>Lecturer, University of Copenhagen, Secretary,
Research Committee on Family Planning Trends of
the Europe and Near-East Region , International
Planned Parenthood Federation,

lectured on the surveying and processing programme of
the International Planned Parenthood Federation.</p> |
| <p>MIKKELSEN, Palle
(1967)</p> | <p>Economic Adviser, Secretariat for Economics of the
Danish Government,

heading a 12-member group of students of economics
at the University of Copenhagen studied the methodological
problems of Hungarian demography.</p> |

FINLAND

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| <p>PIEPPONEN, Paavo
(1965)</p> | <p>Director, Population Research Institute,
Tapiola,

studied the scientific organs of demography and the
teaching of demography at universities, and attended
the Second International Demographic Symposium in
Budapest.</p> |
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FRANCE

- | | |
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| <p>BLAYO, Chantal
(1966)</p> | <p>Research Associate, French Demographic Research
Institute (INED),

studied Hungarian demographic research,</p> |
| <p>BOURGEOIS-PICHAT, Jean
(1965)</p> | <p>Director, French Demographic Research Institute
(INED),

attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest, and</p> |

(1966)	had talks about the co-operation of the two Institutes and lectured on different topics of population science.
CALOT, Gérard, A.	Head of Section, French Statistical Office (INSEE),
(1963)	had talks about some methodological problems of housing demography.
FROGET, Noëlle	Scholarship-holder in geography, University of Clermont-Ferrand,
(1967)	studied the population and migration problems of Budapest.
GESSAIN, Robert	Director, Musée de l'Homme, Paris, and
GOMILLA, Jacques	Senior Research Associate, Musée de l'Homme, Paris,
(1964)	attended the Round-Table Conference on the Research of Isolated Areas.
HECHT, Jacqueline	Research Associate, French Demographic Research Institute (INED),
(1965)	attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
(1966)	delivered lectures on socio-demographic topics and on the history of demographic theory.
HENRY, Louis	Professor of the Demographic Institute at the University of Paris, Chief of Section, French Demographic Research Institute (INED),
(1968)	delivered lectures on the development and recent methods of observations and analysis of fertility.
LÉVY, Claude	Research Associate, French Demographic Research Institute (INED),
(1965)	attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
(1967)	lectured on the results and method of the survey of mentally defective children and on the present situation of birth control in France.
MAGAUD, Jacques	Research Associate, French Demographic Research Institute (INED),
(1966)	studied Hungarian demographic research work.

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| OLIVIER, George | Professor, Director, Anthropological Institute,
University of Paris, |
| (1964) | attended the Round-Table Conference on the Research
of Isolated Areas. |
| PRESSAT, Roland | Professor, Head of Section, French Demographic
Research Institute (INED), |
| (1962) | attended the First International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest, |
| (1965) | took part in the work of the Second International
demographic Symposium in Budapest, |
| (1966) | had talks about the extension of the co-operation between
INED and the Research Group for Population Studies, and |
| (1968) | delivered lectures on methodological problems. |
| SAUVY, Alfréd | Professor, College de France, Retired Director,
French Demographic Research Institute (INED), |
| (1968) | delivered lectures on some methodological problems
of economic and biological demography. |
| SUTTER, Jean | Head of Section, French Demographic Research Institute
(INED), |
| (1964) | attended the Round-Table Conference on the Research
of Isolated Areas, and |
| (1966) | delivered lectures on biodemographic topics. |

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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|------------------|--|
| BURKHARDT, Felix | Professor, Institute for Statistics, Karl Marx University,
Leipzig, |
| (1962) | attended the First International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest. |
| ERPENBECK, Franz | Research Associate, Department for Social Hygiene,
Karl Marx University, Leipzig, |
| (1966) | studied problems of research on fertility and birth control
control. |
| EBERT, Manfred | Deputy Head of Section, State Central Administration
for Statistics of the GDR, |
| (1963) | studied the microcensus and demographic research, |

- (1966) attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.
- FRÖMTER, Dieter Staff Member, Institute for Social Hygiene, Berlin,
- (1966) studied some methodological problems of demography.
- GRIMM, Hans Professor, Head of the Institute for Anthropology, Humboldt University, Berlin,
- (1968) had talks about palaeodemographic research.
- LUNGWITZ, Kurt Head of Department for Demographic Statistics, State Central Administration for Statistics of the GDR,
- (1962) attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest,
- (1963) studied the materials of the microcensus, and
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
- MEHLAN, Karl, H. Professor, University of Rostock,
- (1962) attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
- (1965) the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
- NULTSCH, Gerhard Vice-President, State Central Administration for Statistics of the GDR, now Professor, School of Economics, Berlin,
- (1962) attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest,
- (1963) studied the materials of the population census and microcensus,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
- (1967) lectured on the problems of economic demography and the teaching of demography at institutions of higher education.
- OSADNIK, Lucie, H. Lecturer, Institute for Mathematical Statistics, Karl Marx University of Leipzig,
- (1965) attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.

REIMANN, G.	Head of Section, State Central Administration for Statistics of the GDR,
(1966)	attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

BAJADZATEH, Muzafer	Research Associate, Anthropological Institute, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz,
(1966)	participated in the population-genetical research work of the Demographic Research Institute in the Bodrogköz area.

NEUMANN, Siegfried	Research Associate, Anthropological Institute, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz,
(1965)	attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
(1966)	participated in the population-genetical research work of the Demographic Research Institute in the Bodrogköz area.

SCHRÖDER, K. B.	Assistant Professor, Gynaecological Clinic, Medical University of Kiel,
(1968)	had talks about the abortion situation and the impact of population policy measures on the development of the number of births.

SCHUBNELL, Hermann	Head of Population Department, Statistical Office of the German Federal Republic,
(1967)	studied the organization, activity and scientific programme of the Demographic Research Institute.

VOGEL, Friedrich	Professor, Director, Anthropological Institute, University of Heidelberg,
(1964)	attended the Round-Table Conference on the Research of Isolated Areas.

WALTER, Hubert	Professor, Institute for Anthropology, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz,
(1964)	attended the Round-Table Conference on the Research of Isolated Areas, as well as

- (1965) the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
- (1966) participated in the population genetical research work of the Demographic Research Institute in the Bodrogköz area, and
- (1968) lectured about recent results of the research in the area of Bodrogköz performed in co-operation with the Demographic Research Institute.
- WALTER, Vera Research Associate, Anthropological Institute, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
- (1966) participated in the research work of the Demographic Research Institute in the Bodrogköz area.
- WERNER, Joachim Director, Institute for Archaeology, University of Munich,
- (1966) had talks about palaeodemographic problems.
- WITT, Cai, D. Deputy Head of Section for Vital Statistics, Statistical Office of the German Federal Republic,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.

GREECE

- DANEZIS, J. Head Physician, Gynaecological Clinic of Athens, and
- VALAORAS, Vasilios, G. Professor, University of Athens, Director, Demographic Institute,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.

INDIA

- MAHALANOBIS, P. C. Professor, Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta,

- (1963) lectured on mathematical-statistics and had talks about the sampling methods used in Hungarian population statistics.
- MITRA, S., K. Professor, Training School of the Statistical Institute, Calcutta,
- (1968) had talks about demographic research.
- SINGH, Baljit Professor, Head of Department for Economics, University of Lucknow, Director, Demographic Research Institute at the same University,
- (1966) studied Hungarian research concerning economic demography.

ITALY

- CASTELLANO, Vittorio Professor, Statistical Institute, University of Rome,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
- COLOMBO, Bernardo Professor, Head, Statistical Department, University of Venice,
- (1965) attended the UNESCO Conference in Budapest and had talks with Hungarian demographers.
- FEDERICI, Nora Professor, Director, Demographic Institute, University of Rome,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
- SOMOGYI, Stefano Professor, Director, Demographic Institute, University of Palermo, Secretary-General, Italian Statistical Society.
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.

JAPAN

- SUSUKI, Hishahi
(1966) Professor, Director, Anthropological Institute,
University of Tokyo,
had talks about the preparatory work of the International
World Congress on Ethnology and Anthropology, to be
held in 1968.
- TAKAHASHI, Kosei
(1965) Professor, University of Tokyo,
lectured on the use of electronic computers in establishing
medical diagnoses.

MONGOLIA

- BATSUH, D.
Vice-President, Mongolian Central Statistical Office,
and
- GUR, R.
(1966) Research Associate, Mongolian Academy of Sciences,
attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
problems of constructing life tables and projecting
the population number.

THE NETHERLANDS

- HUIZINGA, Jan
(1964) Professor, Director, Anthropological Institute,
University of Utrecht,
attended the Round-Table Conference on the Research of
Isolated Areas.

NORWAY

- VOGT, Johan
(1965) Professor, University of Oslo, Director,
Institute of Demography,
lectured on the "Factors Influencing the Number of Births"
and
- (1966) had talks about the population growth of Hungary.

POLAND

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| <p>NAMYSLOWSKA, Maria</p> <p>(1965)</p> | <p>Head of Section, Polish State Publishing House for Economics, Member of the Demographic Committee, Polish Academy of Sciences,</p> <p>had talks about the publication of the Hungarian textbook "Introduction to Demography" in Polish.</p> |
| <p>ROSSET, Edward</p> <p>(1961)</p> <p>(1962)</p> <p>(1965)</p> <p>(1967)</p> | <p>Professor, Head of Demographic and Statistical Department, University of Lodz, Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences,</p> <p>had talks about demographic problems,</p> <p>attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest,</p> <p>had talks about the extension of the Polish-Hungarian demographic co-operation, and</p> <p>studied the use of the results of demographic research in planning education.</p> |
| <p>STIPTCHINSKY, T.</p> <p>(1966)</p> | <p>Head of Group, Polish Central Statistical Office,</p> <p>attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.</p> |
| <p>VIELROSE, Egon</p> <p>(1965)</p> | <p>Assistant Professor, University of Lodz,</p> <p>attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.</p> |
| <p>ZAGOŃSKY, Krzysztof</p> <p>(1968)</p> | <p>Head of Statistico-Sociological Research Group, Polish Central Statistical Office,</p> <p>had talks about sociological research and socio-economic grouping.</p> |
| <p>ZAREMBA, Zygmunt</p> <p>(1966)</p> | <p>Head of Department, Polish Central Statistical Office,</p> <p>attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.</p> |

ROMANIA

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| FERENBAC, Iosif
(1962)

(1965) | Director, Romanian Central Statistical Office,
attended the First International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest, and

the Second International Demographic Symposium in
Budapest. |
| GINDAK, D.
(1966) | Head of Group, Romanian Central Statistical Office,
attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
problems of constructing life tables and projecting
the population number. |
| MESAROS, E.
(1966) | Deputy Head of Section, Romanian Central Statistical
Office,
attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
problems of constructing life tables and projecting
the population number. |
| MONTEANU, Michail
(1968) | Head of Department for Statistics and Planning,
Ministry of Health,
had talks about the organization and research programme
of the Institute, with special regard to health statistical
and biometric studies. |
| PREDA, I.
(1966) | Head of Group, Romanian Central Statistical Office,
attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
problems of constructing life tables and projecting
the population number. |
| ZNOROVSKY, Tiberin
(1968) | Head of Statistical Section, Ministry of Health,
had talks about the organization and research programme
of the Institute, with special regard to health statistical
and biometric studies. |

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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|----------------------------|--|
| TOBIAS, Philippe
(1966) | Professor, Director, Department of Anatomy, University
of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg,
had talks about Hungary's possible participation in the
research work of the International Biological Programme. |
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SWEDEN

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| DALENIUS, Tore | Professor, University of Stockholm, Member of the Swedish Sociological Council, |
| (1963) | studied Hungarian demographic research work, and |
| (1965) | lectured on some methodological problems of sampling. |
| | |
| v. HOFSTEN, Erland | Vice-President, Division for Vital Statistics, Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics, |
| (1965) | attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest. |

SYRIA

- | | |
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| EL DEAN MAMISH, Muhi | Statistician, scholarship-holder, |
| (1967) | studied research work in the Demographic Research Institute. |

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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|--------------------|---|
| BOYARSKY, Aron, Y. | Professor, Director, Scientific Research Institute, Central Statistical Office of the USSR, |
| (1962) | attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and |
| (1965) | lectured on methodological problems. |
| | |
| BUNAK, Viktor, V. | Professor, Senior Research Associate, Institute of Ethnography, Soviet Academy of Sciences, |
| (1964) | attended the Round-Table Conference on the Research of Isolated Areas. |
| | |
| DIMITRIEVA, R., M. | Deputy Head of Section for Population Statistics, Central Statistical Office of the USSR, |
| (1966) | attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number. |

- VOSTRIKOVA, Antonina Head of Department of Population and Health Statistics,
Central Statistical Office of the USSR,
- (1962) attended the First International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest, and
- (1966) attended the CMEA Conference on the methodological
problems of constructing life tables and projecting
the population number.

UNITED KINGDOM

- COMPTON, Paul Research Associate, Geographic Department,
University of Sheffield,
- (1965) studied, during his 10-month study-tour, the internal
migration in Hungary and the relations between the social
and economic factors and internal migration.
- GREBENIK, Eugene Professor, Department of Social Studies, University of
Leeds, Secretary-General, International Union for the
Scientific Study of Population,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.
- JONES, Howard Professor, Head of Department for Criminology,
University of Keele,
- (1967) had talks about Hungarian socio-demographic studies
and gave information about similar research work going
on in his Department.
- KIRK, Maurice Senior lecturer, Department of Social Studies,
University of Leeds,
- (1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.
- LENNARD, Joan, I. President, British Family Planning Society,
- (1967) lectured about "The Organization, Activity and Results
of the English Family Planning Society".
- RETTIE, Joan Secretary, Europe and Near East Region, International
Planned Parenthood Federation,
- (1964) lectured about "The Organization, Aims and Results
of the International Planned Parenthood Federation",

(1967, 1968) had talks about the preparatory work of the Sixth Conference of the Europe and Near-East Region of the International Planned Parenthood Federation to be held in Budapest.

WEINER, J., S. Professor, Director, Institute for Anthropology, University of London,
(1968) had talks about the human biological and human genetic research under the International Biologic Programme of UNESCO.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COALE, Ansley, J. Professor, Princeton University, Director, Office of Population Research, Princeton,
(1963) lectured on the demographic problems of the United States and the new schools of demography,
(1966) had talks about the methodological problems of regional fertility studies.

FRIESEN, John, K. Population Council (of the United States) Expert in Ankara, Chief Directorate for Population Planning, Ministry of Health, Turkey,
(1968) had talks about the problems figuring on the agenda of the Sixth Conference of the Europe and Near East Region, International Planned Parenthood Federation.

HAUSER, Philip, M. Professor, Director, Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago,
(1965) had talks about the extension of the scientific co-operation between the two Institutes.

HOWELLS, W., W. Professor, Institute for Anthropology, Harvard University, Boston,
(1965) lectured on the methodological problems of palaeodemography.

KISH, Leslie Professor, Director, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,
(1965) lectured on overlapping samples and had talks about the possibilities of a co-operation between the two Institutes.

- MYERS, George, C. Professor, Cornell University, Ithaca,
(1967) had talks about the problems of internal migration.
- MILLER, H., P. Chief, Population Section, Population Census Bureau
(1967) of the United States,
lectured on the preparatory work of the population
census in the United States.
- NOTESTEIN, Frank, W. Professor, President of the Population Council of
(1965) the United States,
attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.
- STOLNITZ, George, I. Professor, International Development Research Center,
(1968) Indiana University, Bloomington,
had talks about research on family planning and social
mobility.
- WESTOFF, Charles, F. Deputy Director, Office of Population Research,
(1965) Princeton,
attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.

VENEZUELA

- BENKO, Francois Professor, Central University of Venezuela, Caracas,
(1965) attended the Second International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.

YUGOSLAVIA

- BAN, Milenko Head of Demographic Section, Yugoslav Federal
(1962) Statistical Office, Belgrade,
attended the First International Demographic Symposium
in Budapest.

BREZNIK, Dusan	Director, Demographic Centre of the Sociological Institute, Belgrade,
(1962)	attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest, and
(1964)	the Round-Table Conference on the Research of Isolated Areas.
DJORDJEVIĆ, Branko	Head of Section for Manpower Planning, Yugoslav Federal Planning Office, Belgrade, and
HAAS, Herta	Adviser of the General-Director, Yugoslav Federal Planning Office, Belgrade,
(1966)	had talks about the problems of manpower projections.
KJURČIEV, Alexander	Professor, Head of Statistical Department, University of Skopje, and
MACURA, Milos	Director, Demographic Centre, Sociological Institute, Belgrade, now Director, Population Division of Economic and Social Affairs of UN, New York,
(1962)	attended the First International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
PLAVEC, A.	Head of Group, Yugoslav Federal Statistical Office, Belgrade,
(1966)	attended as observer the CMEA Conference on the methodological problems of constructing life tables and projecting the population number.
RASEVIĆ, Miroslav	Staff Member, Demographic Centre, Sociological Institute, Belgrade, and
SENTIĆ, Milica	Senior Staff Member, Demographic Centre, Sociological Institute, Belgrade,
(1965)	attended the Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.

4. TEACHING AND POPULARIZATION OF DEMOGRAPHY

1900	1. The first census of the United States was taken in 1790.
1910	2. The second census was taken in 1800.
1920	3. The third census was taken in 1810.
1930	4. The fourth census was taken in 1820.
1940	5. The fifth census was taken in 1830.
1950	6. The sixth census was taken in 1840.
1960	7. The seventh census was taken in 1850.
1970	8. The eighth census was taken in 1860.
1980	9. The ninth census was taken in 1870.
1990	10. The tenth census was taken in 1880.
2000	11. The eleventh census was taken in 1890.
2010	12. The twelfth census was taken in 1900.
2020	13. The thirteenth census was taken in 1910.
2030	14. The fourteenth census was taken in 1920.
2040	15. The fifteenth census was taken in 1930.
2050	16. The sixteenth census was taken in 1940.
2060	17. The seventeenth census was taken in 1950.
2070	18. The eighteenth census was taken in 1960.
2080	19. The nineteenth census was taken in 1970.
2090	20. The twentieth census was taken in 1980.
2100	21. The twenty-first census was taken in 1990.
2110	22. The twenty-second census was taken in 2000.
2120	23. The twenty-third census was taken in 2010.
2130	24. The twenty-fourth census was taken in 2020.
2140	25. The twenty-fifth census was taken in 2030.
2150	26. The twenty-sixth census was taken in 2040.
2160	27. The twenty-seventh census was taken in 2050.
2170	28. The twenty-eighth census was taken in 2060.
2180	29. The twenty-ninth census was taken in 2070.
2190	30. The thirtieth census was taken in 2080.
2200	31. The thirty-first census was taken in 2090.
2210	32. The thirty-second census was taken in 2100.
2220	33. The thirty-third census was taken in 2110.
2230	34. The thirty-fourth census was taken in 2120.
2240	35. The thirty-fifth census was taken in 2130.
2250	36. The thirty-sixth census was taken in 2140.
2260	37. The thirty-seventh census was taken in 2150.
2270	38. The thirty-eighth census was taken in 2160.
2280	39. The thirty-ninth census was taken in 2170.
2290	40. The fortieth census was taken in 2180.
2300	41. The forty-first census was taken in 2190.
2310	42. The forty-second census was taken in 2200.
2320	43. The forty-third census was taken in 2210.
2330	44. The forty-fourth census was taken in 2220.
2340	45. The forty-fifth census was taken in 2230.
2350	46. The forty-sixth census was taken in 2240.
2360	47. The forty-seventh census was taken in 2250.
2370	48. The forty-eighth census was taken in 2260.
2380	49. The forty-ninth census was taken in 2270.
2390	50. The fiftieth census was taken in 2280.
2400	51. The fifty-first census was taken in 2290.
2410	52. The fifty-second census was taken in 2300.
2420	53. The fifty-third census was taken in 2310.
2430	54. The fifty-fourth census was taken in 2320.
2440	55. The fifty-fifth census was taken in 2330.
2450	56. The fifty-sixth census was taken in 2340.
2460	57. The fifty-seventh census was taken in 2350.
2470	58. The fifty-eighth census was taken in 2360.
2480	59. The fifty-ninth census was taken in 2370.
2490	60. The sixtieth census was taken in 2380.
2500	61. The sixty-first census was taken in 2390.
2510	62. The sixty-second census was taken in 2400.
2520	63. The sixty-third census was taken in 2410.
2530	64. The sixty-fourth census was taken in 2420.
2540	65. The sixty-fifth census was taken in 2430.
2550	66. The sixty-sixth census was taken in 2440.
2560	67. The sixty-seventh census was taken in 2450.
2570	68. The sixty-eighth census was taken in 2460.
2580	69. The sixty-ninth census was taken in 2470.
2590	70. The seventieth census was taken in 2480.
2600	71. The seventy-first census was taken in 2490.
2610	72. The seventy-second census was taken in 2500.
2620	73. The seventy-third census was taken in 2510.
2630	74. The seventy-fourth census was taken in 2520.
2640	75. The seventy-fifth census was taken in 2530.
2650	76. The seventy-sixth census was taken in 2540.
2660	77. The seventy-seventh census was taken in 2550.
2670	78. The seventy-eighth census was taken in 2560.
2680	79. The seventy-ninth census was taken in 2570.
2690	80. The eightieth census was taken in 2580.
2700	81. The eighty-first census was taken in 2590.
2710	82. The eighty-second census was taken in 2600.
2720	83. The eighty-third census was taken in 2610.
2730	84. The eighty-fourth census was taken in 2620.
2740	85. The eighty-fifth census was taken in 2630.
2750	86. The eighty-sixth census was taken in 2640.
2760	87. The eighty-seventh census was taken in 2650.
2770	88. The eighty-eighth census was taken in 2660.
2780	89. The eighty-ninth census was taken in 2670.
2790	90. The ninetieth census was taken in 2680.
2800	91. The ninety-first census was taken in 2690.
2810	92. The ninety-second census was taken in 2700.
2820	93. The ninety-third census was taken in 2710.
2830	94. The ninety-fourth census was taken in 2720.
2840	95. The ninety-fifth census was taken in 2730.
2850	96. The ninety-sixth census was taken in 2740.
2860	97. The ninety-seventh census was taken in 2750.
2870	98. The ninety-eighth census was taken in 2760.
2880	99. The ninety-ninth census was taken in 2770.
2890	100. The hundredth census was taken in 2780.
2900	101. The hundred and first census was taken in 2790.
2910	102. The hundred and second census was taken in 2800.
2920	103. The hundred and third census was taken in 2810.
2930	104. The hundred and fourth census was taken in 2820.
2940	105. The hundred and fifth census was taken in 2830.
2950	106. The hundred and sixth census was taken in 2840.
2960	107. The hundred and seventh census was taken in 2850.
2970	108. The hundred and eighth census was taken in 2860.
2980	109. The hundred and ninth census was taken in 2870.
2990	110. The hundred and tenth census was taken in 2880.
3000	111. The hundred and eleventh census was taken in 2890.
3010	112. The hundred and twelfth census was taken in 2900.
3020	113. The hundred and thirteenth census was taken in 2910.
3030	114. The hundred and fourteenth census was taken in 2920.
3040	115. The hundred and fifteenth census was taken in 2930.
3050	116. The hundred and sixteenth census was taken in 2940.
3060	117. The hundred and seventeenth census was taken in 2950.
3070	118. The hundred and eighteenth census was taken in 2960.
3080	119. The hundred and nineteenth census was taken in 2970.
3090	120. The hundred and twentieth census was taken in 2980.
3100	121. The hundred and twenty-first census was taken in 2990.
3110	122. The hundred and twenty-second census was taken in 3000.
3120	123. The hundred and twenty-third census was taken in 3010.
3130	124. The hundred and twenty-fourth census was taken in 3020.
3140	125. The hundred and twenty-fifth census was taken in 3030.
3150	126. The hundred and twenty-sixth census was taken in 3040.
3160	127. The hundred and twenty-seventh census was taken in 3050.
3170	128. The hundred and twenty-eighth census was taken in 3060.
3180	129. The hundred and twenty-ninth census was taken in 3070.
3190	130. The hundred and thirtieth census was taken in 3080.
3200	131. The hundred and thirty-first census was taken in 3090.
3210	132. The hundred and thirty-second census was taken in 3100.
3220	133. The hundred and thirty-third census was taken in 3110.
3230	134. The hundred and thirty-fourth census was taken in 3120.
3240	135. The hundred and thirty-fifth census was taken in 3130.
3250	136. The hundred and thirty-sixth census was taken in 3140.
3260	137. The hundred and thirty-seventh census was taken in 3150.
3270	138. The hundred and thirty-eighth census was taken in 3160.
3280	139. The hundred and thirty-ninth census was taken in 3170.
3290	140. The hundred and fortieth census was taken in 3180.
3300	141. The hundred and forty-first census was taken in 3190.
3310	142. The hundred and forty-second census was taken in 3200.
3320	143. The hundred and forty-third census was taken in 3210.
3330	144. The hundred and forty-fourth census was taken in 3220.
3340	145. The hundred and forty-fifth census was taken in 3230.
3350	146. The hundred and forty-sixth census was taken in 3240.
3360	147. The hundred and forty-seventh census was taken in 3250.
3370	148. The hundred and forty-eighth census was taken in 3260.
3380	149. The hundred and forty-ninth census was taken in 3270.
3390	150. The hundred and fiftieth census was taken in 3280.
3400	151. The hundred and fifty-first census was taken in 3290.
3410	152. The hundred and fifty-second census was taken in 3300.
3420	153. The hundred and fifty-third census was taken in 3310.
3430	154. The hundred and fifty-fourth census was taken in 3320.
3440	155. The hundred and fifty-fifth census was taken in 3330.
3450	156. The hundred and fifty-sixth census was taken in 3340.
3460	157. The hundred and fifty-seventh census was taken in 3350.
3470	158. The hundred and fifty-eighth census was taken in 3360.
3480	159. The hundred and fifty-ninth census was taken in 3370.
3490	160. The hundred and sixtieth census was taken in 3380.
3500	161. The hundred and sixty-first census was taken in 3390.
3510	162. The hundred and sixty-second census was taken in 3400.
3520	163. The hundred and sixty-third census was taken in 3410.
3530	164. The hundred and sixty-fourth census was taken in 3420.
3540	165. The hundred and sixty-fifth census was taken in 3430.
3550	166. The hundred and sixty-sixth census was taken in 3440.
3560	167. The hundred and sixty-seventh census was taken in 3450.
3570	168. The hundred and sixty-eighth census was taken in 3460.
3580	169. The hundred and sixty-ninth census was taken in 3470.
3590	170. The hundred and seventieth census was taken in 3480.
3600	171. The hundred and seventy-first census was taken in 3490.
3610	172. The hundred and seventy-second census was taken in 3500.
3620	173. The hundred and seventy-third census was taken in 3510.
3630	174. The hundred and seventy-fourth census was taken in 3520.
3640	175. The hundred and seventy-fifth census was taken in 3530.
3650	176. The hundred and seventy-sixth census was taken in 3540.
3660	177. The hundred and seventy-seventh census was taken in 3550.
3670	178. The hundred and seventy-eighth census was taken in 3560.
3680	179. The hundred and seventy-ninth census was taken in 3570.
3690	180. The hundred and eightieth census was taken in 3580.
3700	181. The hundred and eighty-first census was taken in 3590.
3710	182. The hundred and eighty-second census was taken in 3600.
3720	183. The hundred and eighty-third census was taken in 3610.
3730	184. The hundred and eighty-fourth census was taken in 3620.
3740	185. The hundred and eighty-fifth census was taken in 3630.
3750	186. The hundred and eighty-sixth census was taken in 3640.
3760	187. The hundred and eighty-seventh census was taken in 3650.
3770	188. The hundred and eighty-eighth census was taken in 3660.
3780	189. The hundred and eighty-ninth census was taken in 3670.
3790	190. The hundred and ninetieth census was taken in 3680.
3800	191. The hundred and ninety-first census was taken in 3690.
3810	192. The hundred and ninety-second census was taken in 3700.
3820	193. The hundred and ninety-third census was taken in 3710.
3830	194. The hundred and ninety-fourth census was taken in 3720.
3840	195. The hundred and ninety-fifth census was taken in 3730.
3850	196. The hundred and ninety-sixth census was taken in 3740.
3860	197. The hundred and ninety-seventh census was taken in 3750.
3870	198. The hundred and ninety-eighth census was taken in 3760.
3880	199. The hundred and ninety-ninth census was taken in 3770.
3890	200. The two hundredth census was taken in 3780.
3900	201. The two hundred and first census was taken in 3790.
3910	202. The two hundred and second census was taken in 3800.
3920	203. The two hundred and third census was taken in 3810.
3930	204. The two hundred and fourth census was taken in 3820.
3940	205. The two hundred and fifth census was taken in 3830.
3950	206. The two hundred and sixth census was taken in 3840.
3960	207. The two hundred and seventh census was taken in 3850.
3970	208. The two hundred and eighth census was taken in 3860.
3980	209. The two hundred and ninth census was taken in 3870.
3990	210. The two hundred and tenth census was taken in 3880.
4000	211. The two hundred and eleventh census was taken in 3890.
4010	212. The two hundred and twelfth census was taken in 3900.
4020	213. The two hundred and thirteenth census was taken in 3910.
4030	214. The two hundred and fourteenth census was taken in 3920.
4040	215. The two hundred and fifteenth census was taken in 3930.
4050	216. The two hundred and sixteenth census was taken in 3940.
4060	217. The two hundred and seventeenth census was taken in 3950.
4070	218. The two hundred and eighteenth census was taken in 3960.
4080	219. The two hundred and nineteenth census was taken in 3970.
4090	220. The two hundred and twentieth census was taken in 3980.
4100	221. The two hundred and twenty-first census was taken in 3990.
4110	222. The two hundred and twenty-second census was taken in 4000.
4120	223. The two hundred and twenty-third census was taken in 4010.
4130	224. The two hundred and twenty-fourth census was taken in 4020.
4140	225. The two hundred and twenty-fifth census was taken in 4030.
4150	226. The two hundred and twenty-sixth census was taken in 4040.
4160	227. The two hundred and twenty-seventh census was taken in 4050.
4170	228. The two hundred and twenty-eighth census was taken in 4060.
4180	229. The two hundred and twenty-ninth census was taken in 4070.
4190	230. The two hundred and thirtieth census was taken in 4080.
4200	231. The two hundred and thirty-first census was taken in 4090.
4210	232. The two hundred and thirty-second census was taken in 4100.
4220	233. The two hundred and thirty-third census was taken in 4110.
4230	234. The two hundred and thirty-fourth census was taken in 4120.
4240	235. The two hundred and thirty-fifth census was taken in 4130.
4250	236. The two hundred and thirty-sixth census was taken in 4140.
4260	237. The two hundred and thirty-seventh census was taken in 4150.
4270	238. The two hundred and thirty-eighth census was taken in 4160.
4280	239. The two hundred and thirty-ninth census was taken in 4170.
4290	240. The two hundred and fortieth census was taken in 4180.
4300	241. The two hundred and forty-first census was taken in 4190.
4310	242. The two hundred and forty-second census was taken in 4200.
4320	243. The two hundred and forty-third census was taken in 4210.
4330	244. The two hundred and forty-fourth census was taken in 4220.
4340	245. The two hundred and forty-fifth census was taken in 4230.
4350	246. The two hundred and forty-sixth census was taken in 4240.
4360	247. The two hundred and forty-seventh census was taken in 4250.
4370	248. The two hundred and forty-eighth census was taken in 4260.
4380	249. The two hundred and forty-ninth census was taken in 4270.
4390	250. The two hundred and fiftieth census was taken in 4280.
4400	251. The two hundred and fifty-first census was taken in 4290.
4410	252. The two hundred and fifty-second census was taken in 4300.
4420	253. The two hundred and fifty-third census was taken in 4310.
4430	254. The two hundred and fifty-fourth census was taken in 4320.
4440	255. The two hundred and fifty-fifth census was taken in 4330.
4450	256. The two hundred and fifty-sixth census was taken in 4340.
4460	257. The two hundred and fifty-seventh census was taken in 4350.
4470	258. The two hundred and fifty-eighth census was taken in 4360.
4480	259. The two hundred and fifty-ninth census was taken in 4370.
4490	260. The two hundred and sixtieth census was taken in 4380.
4500	261. The two hundred and sixty-first census was taken in 4390.
4510	262. The two hundred and sixty-second census was taken in 4400.
4520	263. The two hundred and sixty-third census was taken in 4410.
4530	264. The two hundred and sixty-fourth census was taken in 4420.
4540	265. The two hundred and sixty-fifth census was taken in 4430.
4550	266. The two hundred and sixty-sixth census was taken in 4440.
4560	267. The two hundred and sixty-seventh census was taken in 4450.
4570	268. The two hundred and sixty-eighth census was taken in 4460.
4580	269. The two hundred and sixty-ninth census was taken in 4470.
4590	270. The two hundred and seventieth census was taken in 4480.
4600	271. The two hundred and seventy-first census was taken in 4490.
4610	272. The two hundred and seventy-second census was taken in 4500.
4620	273. The two hundred and seventy-third census was taken in 4510.
4630	274. The two hundred and seventy-fourth census was taken in 4520.
4640	275. The two hundred and seventy-fifth census was taken in 4530.
4650	276. The two hundred and seventy-sixth census was taken in 4540.
4660	277. The two hundred and seventy-seventh census was taken in 4550.
4670	278. The two hundred and seventy-eighth census was taken in 4560.
4680	279. The two hundred and seventy-ninth census was taken in 4570.
4690	280. The two hundred and eightieth census was taken in 4580.
4700	281. The two hundred and eighty-first census was taken in 4590.
4710	282. The two hundred and eighty-second census was taken in 4600.
4720	283. The two hundred and eighty-third census was taken in 4610.
4730	284. The two hundred and eighty-fourth census was taken in 4620.
4740	285. The two hundred and eighty-fifth census was taken in 4630.
4750	286. The two hundred and eighty-sixth census was taken in 4640.
4760	287. The two hundred and eighty-seventh census was taken in 4650.
4770	288. The two hundred and eighty-eighth census was taken in 4660.
4780	289. The two hundred and eighty-ninth census was taken in 4670.
4790	290. The two hundred and ninetieth census was taken in 4680.
4800	291. The two hundred and ninety-first census was taken in 4690.
4810	292. The two hundred and ninety-second census was taken in 4700.
4820	293. The two hundred and ninety-third census was taken in 4710.
4830	294. The two hundred and ninety-fourth census was taken in 4720.
4840	295. The two hundred and ninety-fifth census was taken in 4730.
4850	296. The two hundred and ninety-sixth census was taken in 4740.
4860	297. The two hundred and ninety-seventh census was taken in 4750.
4870	298. The two hundred and ninety-eighth census was taken in 4760.
4880	299. The two hundred and ninety-ninth census was taken in 4770.
4890	300. The three hundredth census was taken in 4780.
4900	301. The three hundred and first census was taken in 4790.
4910	302. The three hundred and second census was taken in 4800.
4920	303. The three hundred and third census was taken in 4810.
4930	304. The three hundred and fourth census was taken in 4820.
4940	305. The three hundred and fifth census was taken in 4830.
4950	306. The three hundred and sixth census was taken in 4840.
4960	307. The three hundred and seventh census was taken in 4850.
4970	308. The three hundred and eighth census was taken in 4860.
4980	309. The three hundred and ninth census was taken in 4870.
4990	310. The three hundred and tenth census was taken in 4880.
5000	311. The three hundred and eleventh census was taken in 4890.
5010	312. The three hundred and twelfth census was taken in 4900.
5020	313. The three hundred and thirteenth census was taken in 4910.
5030	314. The three hundred and fourteenth census was taken in 4920.
5040	315. The three hundred and fifteenth census was taken in 4930.
5050	316. The three hundred and sixteenth census was taken in 4940.
5060	317. The three hundred and seventeenth census was taken in 4950.
5070	318. The three hundred and eighteenth census was taken in 4960.
5080	319. The three hundred and nineteenth census was taken in 4970.
5090	320. The three hundred and twentieth census was taken in 4980.
5100	321. The three hundred and twenty-first census was taken in 4990.
5110	322. The three hundred and twenty-second census was taken in 5000.
5120	323. The three hundred and twenty-third census was taken in 5010.
5130	324. The three hundred and twenty-fourth census was taken in 5020.
5140	325. The three hundred and twenty-fifth census was taken in 5030.
5150	326. The three hundred and twenty-sixth census was taken in 5040.
5160	327. The three hundred and twenty-seventh

4.1 Teaching at Universities

In Hungary demography is taught in four universities, namely at the Faculties for Political Sciences and Law of the Universities of Budapest, Pécs, Szeged and in the University of Economics, Budapest. The Demographic Research Institute takes a share in the teaching of demography at universities in two ways: its staff members are co-authors of the textbook used^{1/} (the director being the editor and also a co-author) and compile the draft teaching programme with due regard to the special demands of studies in law and economics, on the one hand, and teach demography at the Faculties of Political Sciences and Law of the Eötvös Lóránd University and of the University of Pécs as well as at the Karl Marx University of Economics.

The lectures delivered for students in economics are completed by practical training lessons in the course of which the students get acquainted - by the way of visits - with the work of the Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, the Department for Population and Social Statistics and the Census Division of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

^{1/} Introduction to Demography. See page 116 in the bibliography.

DRAFT TEACHING PROGRAMME FOR UNDERGRADUATES
AT THE FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCES AND LAW

1. Subject and Sources of Demography

Concept of demography and its historical development in the World and in Hungary; its subject and relations to other disciplines. Demography and law, the importance of demographic knowledge for jurists.

Sources of demography (population censuses, vital statistics); the processing of demographic data and the scientific institutions of demography.

2. Population Censuses

History and organizational problems of population censuses, the relevant (recent) legal rules. Basic concepts in the observation of the population (de iure - de facto population).

Population development of the world and of Hungary as reflected in population censuses. Area and population; population density, population concentration, population centres.

3. Population Composition

Population composition by sex and age; types of age distributions and their graphic representation; changes in the age distribution, their economic effects. Socio-occupational composition; basic concepts; economic activity, earners and dependants, individual occupation, occupational branch, occupational status. Population composition by school qualification; illiteracy, educational level. Household and family.

4. Marriages

Legal and statistical concepts of marriage; legal regulation of the registration of marriages and of supplying statistical data on them; the importance of registration for legal and statistical practice.

Rates; their historical development. The impact of population policies and legal measures on marriages. Concepts and coefficients of marriage tables.

5. Termination of Marriages

Statistical concept and measurement of divorces; their connection with legal regulation; divorce suit, registration of divorces. Rates of divorces, their historical development. Legal aspects of divorces (legal rules, judicial practices). Analysis of the causes of divorces, their social, economic and legal background. Legal aspects of furnishing statistical data on divorces. Divorce tables. Widowing.

6. Birth - Fertility (I.)

Basic statistical and legal concepts concerning birth; the legal regulation of birth registration and of birth statistics. Births from marriages and births out of wedlock. Crude and net rates. Vital statistical and population census data on fertility.

7. Birth - Fertility (II.)

Factors influencing the development of the birth rate. Marriage, family, the social position of women. Motives and methods of birth control. Contraception and abortion. Their legal aspects. The possibility of exercising influence on fertility by population policies; historical analysis of this question.

8. Mortality (I.)

Basic concepts; the legal regulation of death registration and death statistics; its importance for civil law and demography. Rates (crude and net). Standardization. Historical development of mortality. Mortality by age and sex; infant mortality.

9. Mortality (II.)

Causes of death; legal and medical aspects of their ascertainment; their classification. Life tables; principles of their construction, their logical character. Stable and stationary populations. Regularities of mortality; their changes; the relevant socio-political and population-political problems.

10. Migration

Basic concepts; external and internal migration. Administrative and legal aspects of migration statistics. A historical survey of migration. Economic causes and consequences of migration. Impact of legal regulation and of population policies on migration. Indices.

11. Reproduction

Natural and actual increase of the population. Concept of reproduction; gross and net rates of reproduction. Historical and international survey. Economic and population-political aspects.

12. Population Projections

Their importance for economic planning, administration, settlement policy. Basic principles and logical background of the methods of projection. Assumptions to the projections; limits and possible errors of the forecasts. Importance of the projections for population and social policies.

13. Population Theory

Its importance and basic questions. Population science in ancient times and in the Middle Ages. Population theories after the emergence of demography. Concepts and criticism of the population optimum. Population science, population theories in Hungary. World population growth and the relevant theories.

14. Population Policies

Motives and objectives of population policies. Population political measures in the field of marriages, divorces, births, family protection, death and migration. Legal measures of population policies; the role of legislation, judicial practice and administration in population policies.

DRAFT TEACHING PROGRAMME FOR UNDERGRADUATES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

I. General Demography

1. Subject, History and Sources of Demography.

Concept of demography (of population science). Its delimitation from related disciplines, its relations with other disciplines (statistics, economics, sociology, biology, geography, history, medical sciences, mathematics). Branches of demography. History of demography in general and in Hungary. International and Hungarian scientific institutions. Demographic data sources; data collections.

2. Population Census.

Population growth in the world and in Hungary. History of population censuses. Population censuses abroad in modern times. History of Hungarian population censuses. The population census of Joseph II. Partial population censuses in the first half of the 19th century. Official Hungarian population censuses since 1869. Organisation of population censuses. Microcensuses. Scope of survey of population censuses on the basis of population census questionnaires. Basic concepts of the survey.

3. Marital Status of the Population and its Changes.

Distribution of the population by marital status. Concept of marriage. Concept of living together. Incongruent marital statuses (difference between the legal and actual marital status). Indices of the measurement of nuptiality. Marriage table. Dissolution of marriage: divorce, widowing. Indices of the measurement of divorces. Divorce table. Statistical data collection on marriages and divorces.

4. Births, Fertility.

Concept of births. Different indices of the measurement of births. Live-birth rate, age-specific and other specific rates; crude reproduction rate. Measurement of fertility at the population census. Measurement of completed fertility. Statistical data collection on births.

5. Births, Fertility, Family Planning.

Intensity of births by different criteria of the newborn. Viability. Still-births. Premature births. Weight at birth. Differential fertility. Concept of birth control and family planning. Their methods. Spontaneous and induced abortions.

6. Mortality.

Concept of deaths. Different indices of the measurement of deaths. Standardization. Life table. Differential mortality. Causes of death. Infant mortality.

7. Tables and Models.

Table methods in demography. Basic principles of constructing different tables. Reproduction of the population. Natural and actual increase of the population and reproduction. Population models. The impact of constant mortality

and fertility on the age-composition of the population. Principal equations of the stable model. The stationary model as a border case of stable models. Transversal studies and cohort analysis. Population projections.

8. Migration

Spatial location of the population. Population density. Centre of gravity of the population. Concept of external and internal migration, indices of their measurement. Permanent and temporary migration. Statistical data collection on migration.

9. Composition of the Population. Age-Structure. Sex-Ratio.

Types of age-structure and their graphic representation. Changes of the age-structure; ageing. Connection of ageing with the development of fertility and mortality.

10. Composition of the Population. Occupational and Social Structure.

Basic concepts: economic activity (earner-dependent), individual occupation, occupational branch, occupational status, educational attainment. Changes of place in the social structure: social mobility. Methods of their measurement. Intra-generation and inter-generation mobility. Marriage mobility. Changes in the social structure: changes in the proportion of the different strata.

11. Population Theories. Population Policies.

Population theories in ancient times and in the Middle Ages. The theory of Malthus. The theory of population growth according to the logistic curve. The theory of demographic transition. Other new theories. Types and means of population policies.

II. Economic Demography

12. Subject of Economic Demography

Interrelations of demographic and economic phenomena. Impact of economic phenomena on the different demographic factors.

13. Economic Activity and Occupational Structure

Concepts of the economically active and inactive populations, and distribution of the population by these characteristics at different levels of economic development. Demographic causes and consequences of the occupational distribution.

14. Equilibrium Theories

Demo-economic equilibrium, the concepts of population maxima, minima, and optima and their criticism.

15. Demographic Causes and Consequences of Production and Consumption

Production and consumption tables. Economic age-distribution of the population. Production and consumption age-pyramids. Estimation of different dependency burdens by means of the production and consumption age-pyramids.

16. Demographic Causes and Consequences of the Efficiency of Labour Productivity and Consumption

Tables of labour productivity and consumption efficiency. Age-pyramids of productivity and consumption efficiency.

17. Economic Importance of Mortality

Measurement of losses due to mortality on the basis of demo-economic tables. Distribution of losses due to mortality by causes of death.

18. Economic Consequences of Ageing

Ageing of the population and its causes. Number and trends of those over the age of retirement and the economic consequences related.

19. Economic Causes and Consequences of Migration

Dependence of the regional distribution of the population on the economic development and its level. Theories relating to the optimal regional distribution of the population. Criticism of the theories.

20. Demography and Planning

Age-distribution and long-term planning. Demographic development and investments as well as consumption. Future trends of the labour-force, educational level and skilled labour.

21. History of Population Theories, Population Policies

Population theories in ancient times and in the Middle Ages. Development of modern demography. Recent population theories and recent developments of demography. History of demography in Hungary.

22. Population Policies

Population policy as reflected in the field of marriages, divorces, births and family protection, mortality and migrations.

4.2 Popularization of Demography within the Framework of the Association for Popularization of Science

Though the popularization of demography is not a scientific task, the formation of the country's demographic public opinion, the spread of demographic knowledge, the arousing of the interest for demography are such problems as cannot be indifferent to demographers. The members of the Institute greatly contributed to the establishment (June, 1967) of the Demographic Group of the Association for the Popularization of Science and successfully participate in its activity. On the Board of the Demographic Group are

Egon Szabady (Chairman)

Rudolf Andorka (Secretary)

Lajos Bene

Béla Horn

Emil Pallós

József Tamásy

György Vukovich

In professional matters the Board is supported by the Sub-Committee for Co-ordination of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In the Kossuth Club, Budapest, and in provincial towns, club meetings, lectures, debates are regularly organized by the Group. Till the end of 1968, 35 popularizing and educational lectures were delivered by the members of the Institute. The first local section of the Demographic Group was organized at Szeged and has undertaken to held a university extension course about the most important topics of demography. On May 21 and 22, 1968, a "Demographic Conference" was

organized by the Group in the town of Székesfehérvár, in co-operation with the local organs and the Demographic Research Institute, within the framework of the "Alba Regia" Days.

RESEARCH STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE

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4.2 Population and Demography within the Framework of the Association for Popularization of Science

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5. RESEARCH STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE

A RESEARCH STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE

5.1 Research Staff of the Institute

Below the qualifications, the scientific degrees and activities, as well as the research topics of the research associates of the Institute are listed.

Director

Dr. SZABADY, Egon

University of Economics, Budapest.

Deputy President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Director of the course on demography at the University of Economics, Budapest. Editor-in-Chief of the periodical "Demográfia". Awarded for his demographic work the First Grade of the 1966 Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. President of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Head of the Sub-Committee for Social Statistics of the Statistical Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Chairman of the Demographic Group of the Association for the Popularization of Science. Member of the Board of the Statistical Section of the Hungarian Economic Society etc. Member of the Statistical Society of Paris (Société Statistique de Paris), of the American Statistical Association, of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, of the American Population Association, of the Society for Historical Demography (Société de Démographie Historique, Paris). Vice-Chairman of the Working Group for Social Demography organized under the European Social Development Programme at Geneva. Research Director of the Conference of European Demographers, Strasbourg.

Main research topics:

Mortality patterns in Hungary

Comparative study of fertility and mortality trends in the countries of Eastern Europe

Fertility, family planning, birth control

Socio-occupational restratification and mobility

Methods of economic demography

Historical demography

Deputy Director, Scientific Head of Section

Dr. VUKOVICH, György

University of Budapest, Faculty of Political
Sciences and Law.

Member of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, of the Statistical Section of the Hungarian Economic
Society, of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Popu-
lation.

Main research topics:

The impact of social mobility on fertility

Reproduction analysis

Estimation of demographic parameters on the basis of incomplete
data

Population projections

Analysis and methodological problems of marriage mobility

Scientific Secretary, Scientific Head of Section

Dr. TAMÁSY, József

University of Economics, Budapest.

Member of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, of the Statistical Section of the Hungarian Economic
Society and of the International Union for the Scientific Study of
Population.

Main research topics:

Demographic analysis of families and households

Theoretical and methodological problems of population censuses
and microcensuses

Population projections

Analysis of the demographic factors of manpower development

Historical demography

Senior Research Associates:

Miss NEMES, Szende University of Economics, Budapest.

Member of the Hungarian Economic Society

Main research topics:

Socio-economic factors influencing the development of births
Methodological problems of the co-ordination of economic planning
and demographic projection
Population models

DR. NEMESKÉRI, János University of Budapest, Faculty of Sciences.
Privat-docent.

Chairman of the Anthropological Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Member of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, of the Hungarian Biological Society, of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, of the Permanent Council of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, of the Society for Anthropology and Human Genetics (Gesellschaft für Anthropologie und Human-genetik), of the Society for Anthropology in Vienna (Gesellschaft für Anthropologie in Wien).

Main research topics:

Demographic and social aspects of the biological status of the human population
Biodemographic and population-genetic research
Palaeodemographic research

PALLÓS, Emil University of Kolozsvár, Faculty of Sciences.
Formerly assistant professor at the Teacher's
Training College of Budapest.

Member of the Bolyai János Society for Mathematics, of the Statistical Section of the Hungarian Economic Society and of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations.

Main research topics:

Construction of life tables
Projection of changes in mortality
Calculations of perspective population size

TEKSE, Kálmán

University of Budapest, Faculty of Sciences,
Mathematician.

Member of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, of the Bolyai János Society for Mathematics, of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, of the American Statistical Association.

Main research topics:

Method of studies in the regional distribution of the population
Fertility studies by regions
Evaluation of the quality of statistical data (methods)
Sampling methods and their applications
Population problems of the developing countries

VALKOVICS, Emil

University of Budapest, Faculty of Arts,
Formerly lecturer.

Member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

Main research topics:

Development of the number and proportion of active earners in the agriculture
Methodological problems of drawing up the biography of the average man
Economic aspects of the biography of the average man
Construction and analysis of the economic age-pyramids of the population
Different indices and the measurement of demo-economic reproduction

Research Associates:

Dr. ANDORKA, Rudolf

University of Budapest, Faculty of Political Sciences and Law.

Member of the Section for Statistics and Económico-Mathematics of the Hungarian Economic Society, of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

Main research topics:

Interaction between economic and population growth, with special regard to the present demographic situation in Hungary

Position and problems of the pensioners
Demographic and social aspects of alcoholism
Social mobility
Educational level and qualifications of the population

Mrs. BENKŐ, Dénes, née LUKÁCS, Ágnes University of Economics, Budapest.

Member of the Statistical Section of the Hungarian Economic
Society, of the Biometric Section of the Hungarian Biological
Society

Main research topics:

Measurement of infant's growth
Methodological problems of the life tables by causes of death
Historical demography of the first half of the 19th Century,
especially the mortality patterns of the 1820's

Assistant Research Associates:

Mrs. PONGRÁCZ, Tibor, née HÜTTL, Marietta University of Economics, Budapest.

Main research topic:

Mortality in Eastern Europe

Mrs. BIES, Klára University of Economics, Budapest.

Main research topic:

Economic causes and consequences of internal migration

5.2 Demographic Publications of the Staff Members

This bibliography does not follow the usual classification of demographic bibliographies. Our principal aim was to survey the demographic publications of the staff members of our Institute by topics, which shows the research fields of the Institute.

These are the headings:

- I. General topics. Comprehensive works
- II. Status of population, population growth, demographic position
- III. Births, fertility, reproduction. Birth control, family planning
- IV. Deaths, mortality. Morbidity
- V. Marriage, divorce. Family, household
- VI. Population projection
- VII. Social demography
- VIII. Economic demography
- IX. Biodemography
- X. Regional demography. Migration
- XI. Historical demography
- XII. Demographic methods
- XIII. Organization and administration. Other topics

For the sake of an easier survey, publications dealing with more than one topic are included in each relevant group. Publications dealing with important methodical problems are also listed in the group "Demographic methods"

Analyses based on socio-economic classifications are also entered under the heading "Social demography". Works concerned with one county or one settlement are included in the group corresponding to their topic and not in the group "Regional demography". In case of publications listed in more than one group, the number of the other group and the serial number of the publication are given in brackets after the bibliographical data, for instance: (VIII/3).

This bibliography comprises all books, articles and papers on demographic topics whose author, co-author, editor or co-editor has been a member of the Demographic Research Institute. Information in addition to the usual bibliographical data, necessary for identification, is given in brackets.

Listed first in each group are the books in chronological order; then the articles and other publications likewise. Within each year the entries follow the alphabetical order of the names of the authors resp. of the titles.

I. GENERAL TOPICS
COMPREHENSIVE WORKS

1. ACSÁDI, György-KLINGER, András -SZABADY, Egon: A világ népessége. (The World's Population.) Budapest, 1959. Közg. és Jogi Kiadó. 571 p.
2. Studies on Fertility and Social Mobility. Editor: E. Szabady. Budapest, 1964. Akadémiai Kiadó. 331 p. (III/2., VII/1.)
3. Bevezetés a demográfiába. (Introduction to Demography) Editor: E. Szabady. Budapest, 1964. Közg. és Jogi Kiadó. 610 p.
4. ACSÁDI, György -SZABADY, Egon: Földünk lakossága. (The Inhabitants of the Earth.) Budapest, 1967. Kossuth Kiadó. 147 p.
5. Wstep do demografii. (Introduction to Demography.) Editor: E. Szabady. Warszawa, 1967. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne. 501 p.
6. World Views of Population Problems (Tenth Anniversary Publication of the Hungarian Quarterly Journal "Demográfia" Editor: E. Szabady. Budapest, 1968. Akadémiai Kiadó. 445 p.

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7. SZABADY, Egon: A magyar demográfia tíz éve. (Ten Years of Hungarian Demography.)
= Demográfia. 1959. No.1. 5-11.p.
8. VUKOVICH, György: Megjegyzések a népességi optimum kérdéséhez. (On the Theory of Optimum Population.)
= Demográfia 1959. No.2-3. 274-299.p.
9. SZABADY, Egon: A népességtudomány helyzete Magyarországon. (Situation of Population Science in Hungary.)
= Magyar Tudomány. 1965. No.3. 171-177.p.
10. SZABADY, Egon: Sytuacja nauk demograficznych na Węgrzech. (Situation of Population Science in Hungary.)
= Studia Demograficzne. 1965. No.8. 121-126.p.

11. SZABADY, Egon: Népesedés és tudomány. (Population, Population Movement and Science.)
= Természettudományi Közlemény. 1967. No.5. 193-196.p.
12. SZABADY, Egon: A népességtudomány fejlődése Magyarországon. (Development of Population Science in Hungary.) (Paper presented at the Centenary Statistical Session, Fifth Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics, Gödöllő, 1967.)
= Statisztikai Szemle, 1967. No.8-9. 861-883.p.
= In: A magyar hivatalos statisztika történetéből. Budapest, 1968. Statisztikai Kiadó. 49-68.p.
13. SZABADY, Egon: Preface.
= In: World Views of Population Problems. (Tenth Anniversary Publication of the Hungarian Quarterly Journal "Demográfia".) Editor: E.Szabady. Budapest, 1968. Akadémiai Kiadó. 7-9.p.

II. STATUS OF POPULATION POPULATION GROWTH DEMOGRAPHIC POSITION

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3. KLINGER, András-SZABADY, Egon: Az 1960. évi népszámlálás előkészítése, adatgyűjtési és feldolgozási programja. (Preparation of the 1960 Hungarian Census of Population, Its Surveying and Processing Method.)
= Statisztikai Szemle. 1959. No.8-9. 795-839.p.

4. KLINGER, András-SZABADY, Egon: Az 1960. évi népszámlálás adatgyűjtési és feldolgozási programja. (Surveying and Processing Method of the 1960 Hungarian Census of Population.)
= Demográfia. 1959. No.4. 590-602.p.

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6. SZABADY, Egon: Az 1960. évi népszámlálás. (The 1960 Population Census.)
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= Statisztikai Szemle. 1962. No.1. 79-80.p.
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12. SZABADY, Egon: Demográfiai Symposion. (Demographic Symposium.)
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= Magyar Tudomány. 1963. No.10. 716-718.p.
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= Demográfia. 1964. No.3-4. 489-491.p.

17. SZABADY, Egon: Zárszó. (Concluding Words.) (Second International Demographic Symposium, Budapest, 1965.)
= Demográfia. 1965. No. 3-4. 388-391.p.

18. SZABADY, Egon: The System of Population Movement Statistics in Hungary, 1965. (Lecture delivered at the United Nations North African Demographic Center, Cairo, April 1965.) (Mimeographed) 13 p. 4 t.

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20. SZABADY, Egon: A Demográfia c. kollégium programja a Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetemen. (Programme of the Course of Lectures on Demography at the Karl Marx University of Economics.)
= Demográfia. 1966. No. 4. 559-561.p.

21. SZABADY, Egon: A Demográfia oktatása a Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetemen. (Teaching Demography at the University of Economics.)
= Közgazdász. 1966. No. 8. 1.p.

22. SZABADY, Egon: Demográfiai Szimposium Budapesten. (Demographic Symposium in Budapest.)
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25. SZABADY, Egon: The Second International Demographic Symposium in Budapest.
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26. SZABADY, Egon: Száz éves a hivatalos magyar statisztikai szolgálat. (Hundred Years of Official Statistical Service in Hungary.) (Abbreviated version of the Festive Address held at the Centenary Session of the Central Statistical Office, 1967.)
= Demográfia. 1967. No. 2. 145-151.p. (XI/23.)

27. TAMÁSY, József: Az Európai Statisztikusok Értekezlete népszámlálási és lakásösszeírási munkacsoportjainak hetedik ülészaka. (Seventh Session of the Working Groups on Population Censuses and Housing Censuses of the Conference of European Statisticians.)
= Demográfia. 1968. No.3-4. 511-516.p.

6. THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
& THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE

6.1 Organization and Members of the Committee

In 1960 the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences decided to establish the Presidential Committee for Demography with the specific aim to co-ordinate, above all, theoretical research with practical population policy and with economic and health planning and to direct and co-ordinate the divergent research work going on in these fields. Since 1965 the Committee has been functioning within Section IX for Economics and Law of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in the form of plenary working sessions, lectures and debates of the different Working Groups.

To stimulate and concentrate research in the country, above all, at universities, institutes of higher education and archives, and to reveal the characteristic demographic problems of the different regions the Committee has deemed it expedient to establish regional organs. So far the Sub-Committee of Southern Transdanubia (Pécs) and the Sub-Committee of Northern Hungary (Eger) of the Demographic Committee have begun their activity.

The objectives of the Demographic Committee are implemented by the Demographic Research Institute. The Institute is represented in the Committee by several of its members. Staff members of the Institute take part in the direction of the Working Groups, in drawing up their working plans, in planning the sessions and in discussing the different topics.

According to the statutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, at the recommendation of the Presidium the Demographic Committee reorganized for the years 1967-1970 has established the following Working Groups:

1. Working Group for Historical Demography
(Head: Ember, Győző)
2. Working Group for Regional Problems
(Head: Bene, Lajos)
3. Working Group for Methodical Problems
(Head: Vincze, István)
4. Working Group for Social and Economic Demography
(Head: Szabady, Egon)
5. Working Group for Reproduction Problems
(Head: Acsádi, György)
6. Working Group for Co-ordination
(Head: Tamásy, József)

The members of the Committee, the sessions of the Committee and of the Working Groups as well as the centenary sessions and lectures organized in co-operation with the Committee are listed below.

MEMBERS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Chairman:

Szabady, Egon
(Secretary, 1960-1967,
Vice-Chairman, 1967-1968)

Deputy-President,
Central Statistical Office,
Director, Demographic
Research Institute

Secretary:

Cseh-Szombathy, László

Head of Section,
Central Statistical Office

Members:

Acsádi, György

Head of Section,
Central Statistical Office

Bene, Lajos

Retired Director,
Statistical Office of
Budapest

Bihari, Ottó	Doctor of Political Sciences and Law	Professor and Head of Department, University of Pécs
Csizmadia, Andor	Doctor of Political Sciences and Law	Professor and Head of Department, University of Pécs
Ember, Győző	Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Director-General, National Archives
Horn, Béla	Candidate of Medical Sciences	Professor, Head of the Gynaecological Clinic No.1, Medical University of Budapest
Hoóz, István	Candidate of Economic Sciences	Associate Professor and Head of Department, University of Pécs
Horváth, Róbert	Candidate of Economic Sciences	Professor and Head of Department, József Attila University,
Huszár, István		Secretary of State, President, Central Statistical Office
Kiss, Albert	Candidate of Agricultural Sciences	Rector, University for Agricultural Sciences
Klinger, András		Deputy Head of Department, Central Statistical Office
Kovács, András	Candidate of Medical Sciences	Head of Department, Ministry of Health
Miltényi, Károly		Head of Section, Central Statistical Office
Nemeskéri, János		Senior Research Associate, Demographic Research Institute

Ollé, Lajos	Candidate of Economic Sciences	Professor and Head of Department, Karl Marx University of Economics,
Ortutay, Zsuzsa		Secretary, National Council of Hungarian Women
Tamásy, József		Scientific Head of Section, Demographic Research Institute
Tekse, Kálmán		Senior Research Associate, Demographic Research Institute
Vincze, István	Candidate of Mathematical Sciences	Professor, Head Scientific Head of Section, Mathematical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Vukovich, György		Deputy Director, Demographic Research Institute

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC
COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY
OF SCIENCES

Barsy, Gyula

Scientific Head of Section,
National Institute of Public
Health

Beér, János

(1960-1965)

Doctor of Policital
Sciences and Law

Professor and Head of
Department, Eötvös Lóránd
University

Berényi, Sándor

(1961-1965)

Candidate of Poli-
tical Sciences and
Law

Associate Professor
and Head of Department,
Eötvös Lóránd University

Enyedi, György

(1960-1961)

Candidate of
Geographical
Sciences

Deputy Director,
Geographical Research
Institute, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences

Erdei, Ferenc

(1963-1967)

Member of the
Hungarian Academy
of Sciences

Vice-President, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences,
Director, Institute for
Agricultural Economics

Gunda, Béla

(1960-1965)

Candidate of
Historical Sciences

Professor and Head of
Department, Kossuth Lajos
University

Háy, László

(1960-1967)

Corresponding
Member of the
Hungarian Academy
of Sciences

Retired Rector, Karl Marx
University of Economics
Budapest

Hetényi, István

(1960-1967)

Candidate of Eco-
nomic Sciences

First Vice-President,
National Planning Board

Hirscher, Imre

(1960-1967)

Head Physician, Central
State Hospital

Juvancz, Iréneusz (1961-1965)	Candidate of Medical Sciences	Scientific Head of Section for Biometrics, Mathematical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Melly, József (1960-1961)		Professor and Head of Department, Medical University of Budapest
Mendöl, Tibor (1960-1966)	Candidate of Geographical Sciences	Professor and Head of Department, Eötvös Lóránd University,
Nagy, Tamás (1960-1961)	Doctor of Economic Sciences	Professor, Karl Marx University of Economics
Schmidt, Péter (1961-1965)	Candidate of Politic- al Sciences and Law	Associate Professor, Eötvös Lóránd University
Simonovits, István (1961 1965)	Candidate of Medical Sciences	First Deputy of the Min- ister of Health, at present Professor and Head of Department, Medical Uni- versity of Budapest
Sós, József (1961-1965)	Member of the Hun- garian Academy of Sciences	Professor and Head of Department, Medical University of Budapest
Törő, Imre (1960-1961)	Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Professor and Head of Department, Medical University of Budapest
Vadas, Zoltán (1965-1967)		Head of Department, Ministry of Health
Varga, István (1960-1962)		Emeritus Professor

6.2 Plenary Sessions of the Committee

September, 1960	Statutory meeting	
December, 1960	Lecture	Szabady, Egon: The Population Position of Hungary
May, 1961	Lecture	Acsádi, György: Concept, Subject and Method of Demography
May, 1961	Working Session	Reorganization of the Committee
October, 1962	Working Session	Report on the activity of the Committee
February, 1963	Lecture	Fuchs, Hans: The Problem of Suicide as a Social Phenomenon
April, 1963	Lecture	Barsy, Gyula - Sárkány, Jenő: Impact of Induced Abortions on Natality and Infant Mortality
August, 1963	Lecture	Coale, Ansley J.: Demographic Problems in the United States and the New Schools of Population Science
March, 1965	Lecture	Kish, Leslie: Overlapping Samples in Statistical Surveys
April, 1965	Lecture	Vogt, Johan: Factors Determining the Number of Births

September, 1965	Lecture	Dalenius, Tore: Errors of a Non-Sampling Character in Surveys
September, 1965	Lecture	Dalenius, Tore: Principles and Methods of Drawing up Sample Surveys
January, 1966	Working Session	Problems concerning the reorganization of the committee; report on the Second World Population Conference, Belgrade, on the Second International Demographic Symposium, Budapest; university teaching of demography
March, 1966	Lecture	Bourgeois-Pichat, Jean: Factors of Non-Controlled Fertility
March, 1966	Lecture (Pécs)	Bourgeois-Pichat, Jean: Systems of Forming Pensions
June, 1966	Working Session	Report on the activity of the Committee
June, 1966	Lecture	Sutter, Jean: Genetical Aspects of Demographic Characteristics
December, 1966	Working Session and Lecture	Organizational questions, reports Vukovich, György: Work Done in the North African Demographic Center of Cairo
November, 1967	Working Session	Reorganization of the Committee
January, 1968	Working Session	

January, 1968	Working Session	Organizational problems, reorganization of the Working Groups, report on the development of international relations
March, 1968	Lecture	Pressat, Roland: Comparative Study on Measuring Mortality and Fertility
March, 1968	Lecture	Pressat, Roland: Evaluation of the Short-Term Changes of Birth Rates
May, 1968	Working Session	Debate on the 1968 working plan of the Committee as well as on the 1967 activity and 1968 working plan of the Demographic Research Institute
May, 1968	Lecture	Sauvy, Alfred: Use of Occupational Matrices in Drawing up Economic Forecasts
May, 1968	Lecture	Sauvy, Alfred: Interdependence between Population and Economic Development: Population Number, Population Density
May, 1968	Lecture	Sauvy, Alfred: The Masculinity of the Last-Born Child in the Family
September, 1968	Lecture	Henry, Louis: Development of Studying and Analysing Fertility. (Part 1.)
September, 1968	Lecture	Henry, Louis: Development of Studying and Analysing Fertility (Part 2.)

November, 1968

Lecture

Nemeskéri, János, Walter, Hubert: Recent Results of the Demographic and Population-Genetical Research in the Area of Bodrogköz

6.3 Sessions of the Working Groups

WORKING GROUP FOR HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY

April, 1962	Dányi, Dezső	Subject and Method of Historical Demography
May, 1963	Dávid, Zoltán	Sources of Historical Demography
December, 1964		Report on Current Historical Demographic Research
October, 1965	Howells, W. W.	Methodological Problems of Palaeodemography
May, 1966	Hecht, Jacqueline	History of the Demographic Idea in France

WORKING GROUP FOR REGIONAL PROBLEMS

April, 1961	Kiss, Albert	International Migration of the Population and the Problems of Regional Development
June, 1961	Fórizs, Margit	Situation Report on Provincial Towns
January, 1964	Mendöl, Tibor	Settlement Geography and Population Science
December, 1964	Fórizs, Margit	Principles Underlying the Distinction between Urban and Rural Settlements

July, 1965	Orlicsek, József	Villages of the Functional Type in Hungary
November, 1965	Ruisz, Rezső	Commercial Attraction of Central Settlements
January, 1966	Kiss, István	Attempts to Establish Complex Indices of Development for Settlements
September, 1966	Compton, Paul	Characteristics of Migration in Hungary in Recent Years
May, 1968	Barta, Barnabás	Regional Aspects of the Population Census of 1970

WORKING GROUP FOR METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

January, 1962	Vincze, István	Some Demographic Aspects of Statistical Forecasts
February, 1962	Tekse, Kálmán	Description of Periodical Demographic Phenomena
March, 1963	Vincze, István	Indices of Replacement
April, 1966	(Joint session with the Working Group for Regional Problems.)	
	Tekse, Kálmán	Some Methods of Studying the Regional Distribution of the Population
April, 1966	(Joint session with the Working Group for Social and Economic Demography, see there)	
March, 1967	Miller, H. P.	Preparatory Work of the Population Census in the United States

May, 1968	Pallós, Emil	Population Projection by Marital Status, using Vital Statistical Methods
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WORKING GROUP FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY

February, 1961	Miltényi, Károly	Problems of Influencing the Number of Births in the Future in Hungary
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November, 1961	Klinger, András	Demographic Study of the Socio-Occupational Restructification
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December, 1961	Timár, János	Some Problems of Employment of Hungary's Population in the 20 Year Plan Period
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December, 1962	Valkovics, Emil	Problems of the Projection of the Occupational Distribution of the Population
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October, 1963	Bene, Lajos	Methodological Problems of the Projection of the Population by Marital Status and of the Number and Size of Families
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April, 1966	(Joint session with the Working Group on Methodological Problems)	
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Valkovics, Emil	
Cseh-Szombathy, László	Report on the Study-Tour in France

June, 1967	Lévy, Claude	Methods and Results of the Survey of Mentally Defective Children. Birth Control in France at present
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- February, 1968 (Joint session with the Working Group on Reproduction)
Debate on the demographic draft evaluation prepared for the research plan of the Committee for Planning Manpower and Living Standards
- April, 1968 Debate on the public opinion research draft on population problems of the Demographic Research Institute

WORKING GROUP FOR REPRODUCTION PROBLEMS

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| April, 1961 | Barsy, Gyula | Reproduction, Development and Structure of the Population |
| June, 1962 | Acsádi, György | Current Problems of Mortality Analysis |
| February, 1964 | Nemeskéri, János | Demographic Aspects of Research on Endogamy and on the Isolated Area of Ivád |
| July, 1967 | Acsádi, György -
Vukovich, György -
Ormai, László | The Problem of Developing a Uniform Computer Programme in Demographic Statistics |
| February, 1968 | (Joint Session with the Working Group for Social and Economic Demography, see there) | |

WORKING GROUP FOR CO-ORDINATION

- April, 1962 Round Table Conference in the town of Pécs on the main demographic problems of the county of Baranya and Southern Transdanubia
- April, 1962 Round Table Conference in the town of Eger with the participation of the representatives of the related disciplines from the counties of Heves, Borsod and Nógrád

July, 1967

Session of the Sub-Committee of Northern Hungary
in the town of Eger

Miklós, Endre

Demographic and Manpower
Situation in Northern
Hungary

October, 1967

Session of the Sub-Committee of Southern
Transdanubia in the town of Pécs, Debate on the
papers of

Hoóz, István

The Demographic Structure of the Gypsy Population in the Former District of Selye,
The Demographic Structure of the Nationalities Living in the District of Pécs

June, 1968

Working Session

Drawing up the working programmes of the regional sub-committees and co-ordination of the work of the statistical and of the demographic committees of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

6.4 Participation of the Committee in the Work of the Centenary Statistical Session

The Second Scientific Statistical Conference and the Fifth Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics took place within the framework of the Centenary Statistical Session held on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the independent official Hungarian statistical service. The Demographic Committee was responsible for the organization and preparation of the three debates on demographic problems, held at that Conference. Most papers presented at the sessions were prepared by the members of the Committee and of the Working Groups, as well as by the staff members of the Institute: the Itinerary Session heard 17 lectures and contributions.

SECOND STATISTICAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE, BUDAPEST
May 18-20, 1967

6th Debate: Fertility and Family Planning

Chairman: Horn, Béla

Rapporteur: Szabady, Egon

Secretary: Acsádi, György

Papers:

Szabady, Egon: Some Questions of Family Planning Studies

Acsádi, György: Measurement of Fertility Trends

Vukovich, György: Methods of Establishing Reproduction Indices

7th Debate: Socio-Cultural Studies

Chairman: Szabady, Egon

Rapporteur: Cseh-Szombathy, László

Secretary: Tamásy, József

Papers:

Erdész, Ilona-Pártos, Judit: Study Concerning the Cultural Level of the Population

Barta, Barnabás-Fórizs, Margit: Traditions of Settlement Statistics and Complex Methods of Analysis

Cseh-Szombathy, László: The Possibility and Value of Longitudinal Studies in Socio-Gerontological Research

Kepecs, József: Study of Population Concentration, Demographic Characteristics of Settlements by Population Size Groups

B. Lukács, Ágnes: Health Indicators and Indices

8th Debate: Economic Demography

Chairman: Bene, Lajos

Rapporteur: Valkovics, Emil

Secretary: Dányi, Dezső

Papers:

Nemes, Szende: Methodological Problems of the Co-ordination of Economic Planning and Demographic Projection

Valkovics, Emil: The Economic Age Pyramids of Hungary's Population

Dányi, Dezső: Some Demographic Aspects of Economic Growth

At the 9th Debate (Social stratification, social mobility) Andorka, Rudolf acted as secretary and lectured on "Some Problems of Intragenerational Mobility".

FIFTH ITINERARY SESSION ON THE HISTORY OF STATISTICS, GÖDÖLLŐ
May 23-25, 1967

Kiss, Albert: Opening Address

Huszár, István: Introductory Lecture

Ollé, Lajos: Opening of the Exhibition on the History of Statistics

The lectures and contributions of the members of the Demographic Committee and of the staff members of the Demographic Research Institute were as follows:

Szabady, Egon: The Development of Population Science in Hungary

Dányi, Dezső: Demography and Population Policy

Horváth, Róbert: The Population Problem in the Hungarian Economic Theory

Kiss, Albert: Statistical Accounting of the Agrarian Population of Hungary

Dányi, Dezső: Sources of Hungarian Official Statistics

Cseh-Szombathy, László: Foreign Literature on Social Statistics in the Review "Huszadik Század" (The Twentieth Century)

Horváth, Róbert: Problems of the Development of Hungarian Financial and Price Statistics

Vukovich, György: Distribution of Hungary's Population by Nationalities in the Years around 1870

Acsádi, György: Development of Hungarian Vital Statistics

Ollé, Lajos: A Contribution to the History of Teaching Statistics at University Level (1770-1900)

Hoóz, István: Beginnings of Teaching Bourgeois Statistics at Universities

Bene, Lajos: Methodical Problems in the Hungarian Statistical Society

Pallós, Emil: A Contribution to the History of Hungarian Life Tables

Bene, Lajos: Demographic Extension of the Life Table Method over the Past and the Future

Acsádi, György: Hungarian Historical Life Table Constructions

Tamásy, József: On the History of Life Tables.

Kiss, Albert: Concluding Words.

Presidential Order to the Smithsonian Institution
and Name of the Institution

ORDER NO. 10000 OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
GIVEN ON THE 10TH DAY OF MAY OF THE 10TH YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC

APPENDIX

The President of the United States, in order to provide for the
establishment of a Smithsonian Institution, and to provide for the
research and study of the history and the progress of the
human mind, do hereby order that the Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution shall be established on February 1, 1846.

The purpose of the Smithsonian Institution is to conduct research and
study in the history and progress of the human mind, and to
publish the results of such research and study in the form of
reports and publications.

The Smithsonian Institution shall be organized as a separate corporation
under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Chair, Albert: Opening Address

Chair, Albert: Introductory Lecture

Chair, Albert: Opening of the Exhibition on the History of Demography

The history and contribution of the members of the Demographic

Committee and of the staff members of the Demographic Research Institute
as follows

APPENDIX

Chair, Albert: The Development of Demographic Science in Hungary

Chair, Albert: Demography and Population Policy

Chair, Albert: The Population Problem in the Hungarian Socialist
Theory

Chair, Albert: Statistical Accounting of the Hungarian Population of
Hungary

Chair, Albert: Sources of Hungarian Statistical Data

Chair, Albert: The Role of the Hungarian Statistical Office in the
Development of the Hungarian Statistical System

Chair, Albert: Problems of the Development of Hungarian Statistical
and Social Research

Chair, Albert: The Role of the Hungarian Statistical Office in the
Development of the Hungarian Statistical System

Chair, Albert: Development of Hungarian Statistical Research

Chair, Albert: A Contribution to the History of Hungarian Statistical
Research (1900-1950)

Chair, Albert: Registration of the Hungarian Statistical Office in the
Hungarian Statistical System

Chair, Albert: The Role of the Hungarian Statistical Office in the
Development of the Hungarian Statistical System

Chair, Albert: Demographic Research of the Hungarian Statistical Office
and the Future

Chair, Albert: Hungarian Statistical Research and the Future

Chair, Albert: The History of the Hungarian Statistical Office

Chair, Albert: Concluding Words

Presidential Orders on the Establishment and Name of the Institute

ORDER NO. 3/1963 OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESEARCH GROUP FOR POPULATION STUDIES

1.

In agreement with the Council for Science and Higher Education, for the purposes of developing Hungarian population science, I order to establish the Research Group for Population Studies (hereinafter called: Research Group).

2.

The Research Group shall begin its activity on January 1, 1963.

3.

The task of the Research Group is to develop population science in both theory and practice, to follow with attention the international scientific accomplishments, to satisfy the scientific demands made on demography by other scientific disciplines.

4.

The Research Group shall function as a separate organization financed by the budget of the Central Statistical Office.

5.

The Research Group is supervised by the President of the Central Statistical Office.

6.

The Research Group is headed by the Director who is appointed by the President of the Central Statistical Office and whose employment may be discontinued by the President of the Central Statistical Office.

7.

In compliance with the prevailing needs, the number of the staff of the Research Group shall be determined by the President of the Central Statistical Office in agreement with the Council for Science and Higher Education.

8.

On the basis of the suggestion of the working groups of the Presidential Committee for Demography of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the working plan of the Research Group shall be drawn up the Director and aproved by the President of the Central Statistical Office.

9.

The activity of the Research Group is directed by the Director who considers the suggestions made by the heads of the working groups of the Presidential Committee for Demography of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The staff members of the Research Group are employed by the Director who exercises disciplinary authority over them and may discontinue their employment. The Director establishes the organizational and fuctional rules of the Research Group.

10.

The Director of the Research Group disposes of the financial means of the Research Group.

11.

The Director is invested with the right of representing the Research Group and has the signature.

Budapest, march 16, 1963.

ORDER NO. 5/1967 OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL
STATISTICAL OFFICE ON CHANGING THE NAME OF THE
RESEARCH GROUP FOR POPULATION STUDIES

1.

I order to change the name of the Research Group for Population studies, established by my order No.3/1963 KSH, into "Demographic Reserach institute" (Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office).

2.

The other provisions of my order No.3/1963 KSH remain in force unchanged.

3.

My present order comes into force as from January 1, 1968.

Budapest, December 22, 1967

Organizational and Working Rules of the Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office

1. NAME OF THE INSTITUTE

- 1.1 Name of the Institute:
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (Központi Statisztikai Hivatal Népeségtudományi Kutató Intézete.)
- 1.2 Residence of the Institute: Budapest.
- 1.3 The official seal of the Institute is a round rubber stamp with the arms of the Hungarian People's Republic and with the official name and residence of the Institute in the legend.

2. ORGANIZATIONAL STATUTES, SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

- 2.1 The Institute functions as a separate organization financed by the budget of the Central Statistical Office.
- 2.2 The Institute is under the supervision of the President of the Central Statistical Office.
- 2.3 Also the scientific direction of the Institute is supervised by the President of the Central Statistical Office in agreement with the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
- 2.4 The Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences follows with attention the whole research activity of the Institute, expresses its opinion on scientific questions of principle and discusses the work of the Institute whenever need be, but at least every third year.

3. SCOPE OF ACTIVITY AND DUTIES

- 3.1 Duties of the Institute:
 - theoretical and practical development of demography,

- to meet the demands made on demography by other scientific disciplines,
- to give methodological and practical aid to demographic and related research conducted in other organizations and institutions,
- to meet the practical demands of the administrative and planning organs,
- co-operation with the working groups of the Demographic Committee of the Academy of Sciences,
- co-ordination of the teaching of demography at the higher educational level, preparation of the teaching programme, training and extension training of research workers in demography,
- popularization of demography,
- to follow the international scientific accomplishments, to establish and maintain international scientific relations.

3.2 To fulfil the duties set forth in paragraph 3.1 the Institute carries on the following activities:

- 3.2.1 It studies the theoretical and methodological questions of demography, develops theory and methodology, studies and analyses the population processes.
- 3.2.2 By means of surveys carried out in the different fields of social life it applies theoretical methods to practice.
- 3.2.3 By means of concrete surveys, it tries to reveal the regularities of the demographic attitude of the different social strata, and of the interactions between population and economic processes.
- 3.2.4 It maintains permanent relations with institutions, universities, organizations doing demographic research to promote their work and co-ordinate demographic research.
- 3.2.5 To clarify particular methodological questions and to discuss the studies completed it organizes meetings and debates or suggests the discussion of such studies in the competent working group of the Demographic Committee,
- 3.2.6 It reports on the results of research - depending on their character - to the competent general and specialized authorities of state administration and planning and/or publishes them in print (books, periodicals or press) or gives them publicity in lectures.
- 3.2.7 It contributes to the editing of the scientific demographic review "Demográfia" of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and of the Central Statistical Office, being responsible for all technicalities.
- 3.2.8 It makes suggestions to the Committee for Co-ordination to include certain research projects in the National Long-Term Plan for Scientific Research.

- 3.2.9 It co-operates with other research institutes and working groups dealing with other social aspects of the research topics included in the research plan.
- 3.2.10 If necessary it commissions experts not on its staff for certain tasks within the frames provided by the budget.
- 3.2.11 In order to train research workers in demography it gives assistance to the university departments in teaching demography by taking part in the compilation of the subject material, by securing possibilities within the Institute to fulfil practical tasks and to employ scientific volunteers. It promotes - in co-operation with other organs - the extension training of research workers by studying the activity of foreign demographic research institutes, by providing possibilities to take part in their work, by including foreign research workers in the activity of the Institute; it deals with the international exchange of research workers and organizes collective research.
- 3.2.12 It follows with attention the latest results of demography abroad, maintains close scientific relations with foreign demographic research institutes, promotes the permanent exchange of views, organizes theoretical and methodological debates, promotes research work carried out by common survey methods.
- 3.2.13 It takes part in the activity of international demographic organizations. Under the technical assistance programme of the United Nations it contributes - as far as possible - to the solution of demographic problems in developing countries by placing experts at their disposal.
- 3.2.14 It keeps track of the publications in the Hungarian and foreign demographic literature and provides for their documentation. It makes sure that the basic and most important works are available in the library of the Institute.

4. ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTITUTE

- 4.1 The Institute comprises two sections as well as the editorial office of "Demográfia", the library and the Financial Group.
 - 4.1.1 The Section for Methodological and General Demographic Problems deals with the basic demographic problems such as fertility, mortality, migration. It analyses the population processes, the problems of reproduction, deals with family demography and related methodological problems, with demographic projections and with questions concerning the modelling and computer programming of population processes. In addition it is concerned with human biology, biometrics, anthropometrics, and historical demography.

- 4.1.2 The Section for Social and Economic Demography studies the different social strata, analyses the interaction between demographic and social processes, draws up and tests methods that are suitable for these purposes.
- 4.1.3 The Institute does the technical editing of the review "Demográfia". To fulfil this task a scientific research worker is appointed by the Director of the Institute.
- 4.1.4 The library is concerned with the acquisition, classification, registration and documentation of demographic literature. The library distributes the publications of the Institute, organizes, the exchange of publications - including those of the review "Demográfia" - with Hungarian and foreign institutions.
- 4.1.5 According to the prevailing legal rules and provisions the Financial Group performs the financial administration of the Institute.
- 4.2 An official of the Personnel and Educational Section of the Central Statistical Office handles the personnel affairs of the Institute who is appointed by the head of this section in agreement with the Director of the Institute.

5. DIRECTION OF THE INSTITUTE

- 5.1 The responsible head of the Institute is the Director who is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Central Statistical Office.
- 5.2 The heads of the two sections are appointed and dismissed by the Director.
- 5.3 The Director represents the Institute before other authorities and third parties. He maintains direct contact with all home authorities and with the scientific research institutes abroad, according to the prevailing rules.
- 5.4 The scientific activity of the Institute is directed and controlled by the Director. He is responsible for the scientific activity of the Institute, for the fulfilment of the research plan, for the scientific level of the research work, for the professional, ideological and political development of the research workers, for the observance of the labour discipline and of the budget limits established by the Central Statistical Office for the proper use of the financial aid granted by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences as well as for the material equipment of the Institute. The Director has all the rights granted by the Labour Code to directors of enterprises. In the direction of the scientific work he considers the suggestions of the heads of working groups of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
- 5.5 The Director employs the staff members of the Institute, exercises disciplinary authority over them and decides about their dismissal.

The Director establishes the organizational and functional rules of the Institute.

- 5.5.1 From among the staff members of the Institute the Director appoints the scientific secretary whose scope of activity is described in paragraph 7.5.
- 5.5.2 Within the limits of the available financial means the Director is entitled to employ workers in subsidiary or secondary occupation to collect and process data or to accomplish tasks for which no manpower is available in the Institute.
- 5.5.3 The Director may commission experts not on the staff of the Institute to do research work.
- 5.5.4 The Director prepares or approves the yearly plan of holidays. He is entitled to give extra and unpaid holidays.
- 5.5.5 The Director is entitled to make suggestions to the competent authorities to send staff members of the Institute abroad as well as to remunerate and reward them.
- 5.5.6 It is the right of the Director to give permission, in written form, to the employees of the Institute to take on secondary or subsidiary occupations. The Director may refuse to give the permission if the secondary or subsidiary occupation is incompatible with the work of the Institute or if the employee were engaged thereby at the expense of his work in the Institute; if such conditions arise later, the permission may be withdrawn by the Director.
- 5.6 The Director is entitled to take on obligations in the name of the Institute, to remit and sign. The Director may transfer these rights, or part of them, generally or occasionally, on the financial manager or on a person appointed by him from among the staff members of the Institute.
- 5.7 If necessary, the Director may appoint a person to deputize for him - leaving his responsibility untouched. He may appoint his permanent deputy from among the heads of sections in agreement with the President of the Central Statistical Office.
 - 5.7.1. In the absence of the Director or on behalf of him, his deputy has, in general, the same duties and rights as the Director, except employing and dismissing staff members, permitting secondary and subsidiary occupations.
 - 5.7.2 In financial matters it is the financial manager, in matters of the library it is the research associate in charge of it and also the scientific secretary who are entitled to remit. Remittances to the Hungarian National Bank may be effected by the financial manager or by persons designated by the Director.

- 5.8 In agreement with the Director of the Institute the secretary of the Section for Economics and Law of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is entitled to appoint staff members of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to work in the Institute. The employer's rights are exercised in such cases by the Institute.
- 5.9 The Director is entitled to change the organizational form within the Institute - except for setting up and dissolving sections. To set up a new section or to dissolve an existing one, the approval of the President of the Central Statistical Office is required.

6. THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

- 6.1 To promote the scientific work of the Institute a Scientific Council functions in the Institute as an advisory body of the Director.
- 6.2 President of this council is the Director or the person appointed by the President of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in agreement with the Director.
- 6.3 Members of the council are the heads of working groups of the Demographic Committee, heads of sections and the scientific secretary of the Institute. The President of the Demographic Committee or the Director of the Institute may also invite - from time to time - other persons to take part in the work of the council as consultants.
- 6.4 The council follows with attention all the scientific activities of the Institute, discusses the working plan and the report of the Institute, expresses opinion on scientific questions of principle and on the plans of major surveys.
- 6.5 The council holds its ordinary sessions every six months but at least every year. If necessary, special sessions may be convened. The sessions are convened by the Director (President). Beside the members of the council, the Director (President) may invite other persons too.
- 6.6 The functional rules of the council are established by the council itself.

7. STAFF MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE, THEIR SCOPE OF ACTIVITY, WORKING TIME AND WORKING PLACE

- 7.1 The number of staff members to be employed is determined by the President of the Central Statistical Office according to the prevailing needs.
- 7.2 The scientific research members accomplish the research tasks fixed in the working plan under the direction of their head of section. If so instructed by the Director they also have to report regularly on the progress in their work at the work-meeting of the Institute.

- 7.3 The staff members engaged in non-scientific fields have to perform their duties according to the instructions of the persons charged with the direction of their work.
- 7.4 The scientific head of section controls the scientific work of his section directly and is responsible for the scientific work of his section and for the fulfilment of the working plans. The head of section is member of the Scientific Council of the Institute.
- 7.5 The scientific secretary supports the Director in directing the Institute, prepares the working plans and reports of the Institute, directs the registration and documentation of the scientific work and prepares the work-meetings of the Institute. In co-operation with the financial manager he prepares the budget of the Institute. Organizational work connected with conferences, symposiums, debates and other meetings belong also to his duties. He directs the work of the library and fulfils all the tasks entrusted to him by the Director. Within the frames fixed by the Director, he is entitled to sign and remit. He is a member of the Scientific Council of the Institute. The scientific secretary is appointed by the Director from among the research associates of the Institute.
- 7.6 The financial manager conducts and directs the financial activity of the Institute. He is responsible for the financial administration of the Institute and for the observance of the legal rules concerning the budget and labour questions.
- 7.7 The duty of the librarian is to attend to the library of the Institute, to prepare and keep registrations as prescribed. He is responsible for the inventory of the library. He keeps a register - by the names of the borrowers of books lent to staff members for studies of a longer duration. He may lend books to persons not belonging to the staff of the Institute with the permission of the scientific secretary only.
- 7.7.1 The librarian acquires the literature necessary for research by means of purchase, exchange or lending. Simultaneously with the preparation of the budget, on the basis of the demands of the research associates the librarian compiles the list of books to be acquired as well as the list of newspapers and journals of domestic and foreign origin, to be ordered during the coming budget year. The lists are approved by the Director. The acquisitions should be effected, in general, in co-operation with the Library of the Central Statistical Office. Care should be taken that the publications of the Central Statistical Office be available in the library of the Institute. It is the duty of the librarian to effect the acquisitions on the basis of exchange, by using the publications, of the Institute and the review "Demográfia" and to extend the exchange relations.

Every month a list on the new additions is to be prepared. The library co-operates with the Library of the Central Statistical Office.

- 7.7.2 It is the duty of the librarian to distribute the publications of the Institute and for this purpose, to compile mailing lists for permanent and occasional distribution. The list is to be approved by the Director, by his deputy or the scientific secretary.
- 7.7.3 The librarian takes part in the technical editing of the review "Demográfia" and performs all the tasks he is charged with by the Director, by his deputy or the scientific secretary.
- 7.8 The working time in the Institute is fixed by the Labour Code and by the President of the Central Statistical Office. The research associates are entitled to one free research day per week. The Director may appoint the same day of the week as research day for every researcher. Besides - with the previous permission of the Director - the research associates may do part of their work outside the official rooms and during hours other than the official working time of the Institute.

8. RESEARCH PLAN AND REPORT

- 8.1 The Institute prepares a research plan which is part of the research plan of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the former is discussed by the research associates at the work-meetings of the Institute.
- 8.2 The working plan shall contain the basic tasks fixed by the Presidium of the Academy or by the Demographic Committee as well as research topics contained in the National Long-Range Plan for Scientific Research.
- 8.3 The draft of the yearly working plan is prepared by the Director who, after it is discussed at the meeting of the Scientific Council of the Institute and commented on by the Demographic Committee, submits it to the President of the Central Statistical Office for approval. If there is a divergence of opinion on the working plan between the Scientific Council and the Director, the opinion of the Scientific Council should be submitted together with the draft of the working plan. The approved plan shall be sent to the Board of the Section for Economics and Law of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
- 8.4 The Institute may also perform such tasks as have not yet arisen when preparing the working plan but become necessary when working out the groups of topics or the topics included in the working plan. The performance of such tasks is decided and permitted by the Director but never to the detriment of the other projects in the plan.
- 8.5 The whole plan or an important part thereof can be modified in a way similar to the approval of the plan. Modifications of smaller importance may be effected by the Director on his own authority, too, but this should be reported to the President of the Central Statistical Office and to the Board of the Section for Economics and Law of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

- 8.6 On the basis of the scientific plan, the Institute prepares all other plans prescribed by the prevailing legal rules or - with respect to the grants of the Academy - by the competent bodies of the Academy (budget plan, investment plan, etc.).
- 8.7 According to the prevailing legal rules the Director prepares a report on the scientific research.

9. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- 9.1 The financial management of the Institute relies on the budget included in that of the Central Statistical Office as a separate item as well as on the project grants of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Institute functions on the basis of a budget approved by its supervisory authority, the Central Statistical Office.
- 9.2 Grants of the Academy are applied for by the Director every year, who plans and submits the demands, according to the prevailing legal rules, to the Section for Economics and Law of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
- 9.3 The credits from the budget and the grants of the Academy are to be used according to the order of the Director. The Director is responsible for their proper use.
- 9.4 The Director may conclude contracts with other bodies according to which they are obliged to cover the costs of the work performed for them by the Institute - especially in the case of tasks not included in the plan.
- 9.5 The financial management should be effected through the observance of the prevailing financial rules.

10. PUBLICATIONS

- 10.1 The results of research are published in the series of publications of the Institute ("Publications of the Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office") and in the demographic review (DEMOGRÁFIA) of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and of the Central Statistical Office, under the name (s) of those who did the research.
- 10.2 Other publications and scientific lectures based on research work performed in the Institute or related activity, including also the publications based on the materials of the series mentioned in paragraph 10.1, should be submitted to the Director for preliminary approval.
- 10.3 In the case of other scientific publications the name of the Institute may be given only with the permission of the Director.
- 10.4 If the Director raises objections against the publications or lectures referred to in paragraph 10.2, the research associate concerned may

lay a complaint against this decision to the President of the Central Statistical Office.

- 10.5 Studies published in journals or periodicals should appear, in general, with the indication of the author's name according to the regulations prevailing at that time.
- 10.6 For the publication of scientific papers the authors may conclude contracts in their own name in possession of the previous permission of the Director.
- 10.7 To the author's fees for research done in the Institute and to the contractual works concerning the practical application of the results, the provisions of the relevant decrees should be applied.
- 10.8 The publication of research and the holding of scientific lectures abroad require the preliminary permission of the President of the Central Statistical Office. Publications that have appeared and lectures delivered abroad should be reported to the Section for Economics and Law of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. If a lecture is the aim or part of a mission abroad, no special permission is required.

11. OTHER REGULATIONS

- 11.1 The regulations concerning the state and official secrets shall be observed by the Director and the staff members.
- 11.2 In the official correspondence of the Institute, stationary with the name and address of the Institute and a seal shall be used.

Budapest, December 30, 1965.

Tables Showing the Activity of the Demographic Research Institute

1. STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE

Year December	Number of		Total	Of which: scientific research workers	Of which female scientific research workers
	full-time	part-time			
	employees				
1963	10	6	16	8	1
1964	11	16	27	9	2
1965	12	19	31	10	2
1966	12	18	30	10	3
1967	17	20	37	11	3
1968	21	16	37	11	4

2. BUDGETARY EXPENSES (IN 1000 FORINTS) AND NUMBER OF RESEARCH TOPICS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Year	Own budget	Credits granted by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Budgetary expenses, total	Number of research topics
1963	1 074	180	1 254	13
1964	1 467	206	1 673	22
1965	1 666	187	1 853	30
1966	1 743	255	1 998	28
1967	2 336	204	2 540	36
1968	2 125	195	2 320	30

3. PUBLICATIONS OF THE STAFF MEMBERS OF THE
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Year	Books and issues in the series of publications	Articles in journals and other papers	Total number of publications	Out of articles in journals in		Publications in foreign languages
				"Demográfia"	foreign periodicals	
1956	-	3	3	-	-	-
1957	-	2	2	-	1	2
1958	1	6	7	4	-	1
1959	2	13	15	10	-	2
1960	-	12	12	6	1	3
1961	1	14	15	6	-	3
1962	-	11	11	8	-	1
1963	-	17	17	8	-	4
1964	3	29	32	16	2	11
1965	3	25	28	8	3	10
1966	3	29	32	12	9	12
1967	4	38	42	7	8	22
1968	5	33	38	4	7	20
Total	22	232	254	89	31	91

4. TRAVELS ABROAD BY STAFF MEMBERS

Year	Participation in the work of conferences, congresses, seminars, etc.		Participation in study-tours, in exchange of experience, holding of lectures		Number of staff members staying abroad as UN experts
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1959	2	2	2	2	-
1960	1	1	-	-	-
1961	1	1	1	1	-
1962	1	1	-	-	-
1963	4	4	3	3	1
1964	5	5	1	1	1
1965	6	12	3	3	1
1966	5	9	4	4	2
1967	2	6	4	5	1
1968	5	11	5	8	2

VOLUMES OF THE PUBLICATION-SERIES
OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE ISSUED SO FAR:

1. Population Projections for Hungary by Counties between January 1, 1960, and January 1, 1980. 1963/1.
2. The Situation of Pensioners. 1963/2.
3. Investigation on the Reliability of Age-Admissions in the Population Census of 1960. 1964/1.
4. Demographic Characteristics of the Population in Hungary by Regions. 1965/1.
5. Causes of Divorces. 1965/2.
6. Situation and Problems of the Pensioners of Budapest, 1965/3.
7. Social Mobility and its Demographic Effects in Budapest and in the Towns. 1965/4.
8. Change in Occupation of the Population between 1960 and 1963. 1965/5.
9. A Study on the Regional Distribution of Hungary's Population 1900-1960. 1966/1.
10. Housing-Demographic Data. 1966/2.
11. Situation of Social Institutes and Their Dependants. 1966/3.
12. Regional Projections of the Population of Hungary. 1966/4.
13. The Development of the Hungarian Descriptive Statistics. 1966/5.
14. Fertility Data. 1966/6.
15. The Impact of Demographic Factors on Culture. 1967/1.
16. School Qualification and Professional Training. 1967/2.
17. The Economic Age-Pyramids of Hungary's Population. 1967/3.
18. The Demographic Characteristics of the Nationalities of the County of Baranya. 1968/1.
19. Population Projection for Hungary, 1966-2001. 1968/2.
20. Hungarian Historical Demography after World War II. 1968/3.
21. Colloque de démographie historique. Budapest, 1965. 1968/4.
22. Demographic Characteristics by Size of Settlements, 1900-1960. 1968/5.
23. Annals of the Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office, 1963-1968. 1968/6.
24. Alcoholism. 1968/7.
25. Allowance for Child's Care. 1969/1.

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J.1321/1969.



