

RESÚMENES / ABSTRACTS

FUGA DE CAPITALES E INVERSIÓN PRIVADA EN VENEZUELA

© RAUL GONZALEZ O.

This article attempts to establish the relation between capital flight and its possible consequences for private investment in terms of an equilibrated growth in a developing economy. Using an overlapping generations model and a modified version of Ramsey's intertemporal consumption model, the author confirms the negative effects of capital flight on investment levels. Finally, he offers empirical data on the behavior of these variables in the Venezuelan economy.

DETERMINANTES DE LA CRISIS DE BALANZA DE PAGOS EN MEXICO A FINES DE 1994

© JUANA SULVARÁN ACOSTA

This essay examines the causes of the Balance of Payments crisis in Mexico in December 1994. We use an econometric model based on Edwards (1989) in order to determine the relative influence of economic variables in the overvaluation of the exchange rate. The results confirm the importance of monetary policy and the net capital flows for the increase registered in the effective exchange rate.

PENSAR LA ECONOMÍA POPULAR EN VENEZUELA: CUATRO MIRADAS INCONCLUSAS

© CÉSAR A. BARRANTES A.

This article presents an analysis of four approaches on the "popular economy": a) as a specific region of the set of relations of the venezuelan social configuration; b) as a representation of the hybrid and heterogeneous character of our ideological-cultural configuration; c) as a result of the interaction between popular organizations and the rest of civil organizations and, d) in the frame of state reforms.

POBREZA Y DESARROLLO SOCIAL SUSTENTABLE A LA LUZ DE LA CUMBRE MUNDIAL SOBRE DESARROLLO SOCIAL

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This article examines the criteria adopted during the United Nations' Conference in Copenhagen in March 1995 on poverty and sustainable growth, the content of concepts such as "human security" and "solidarity" and the potential of the NGOs in the face of the problems of poverty, social exclusion and unemployment, with particular attention on the implications for Latin America. Finally we examine the thesis of "limitless growth" and the anthropocentric visions as obstacles to sustainable social development.

**ESTUDIO DEL PROCESO DE MOVILIDAD SOCIAL
CON ANALISIS DE CORRESPONDENCIAS MULTIPLES
© GENNY ZÚÑIGA A.**

This article analyzes intergenerational mobility on the basis of a survey of 59 inhabitants of the town of Tinaquillo, using a longitudinal panel study over a period of six years (1985-1991). Using the analysis of multiple correspondence, we detect the modifications in values, aspirations and objectives, result of the relations of the individual within his social context.

**SOBRE LA COMPARACION ESTADISTICA DE INDICES DE POBREZA
© ALBERTO CAMARDIEL Y DULCE MARÍA MESA**

This article suggests possible difficulties in comparing poverty indexes based on probabilistical surveys. Are we justified in concluding that poverty has diminished if, in two successive years, the estimate falls from 35% to 33%? Or could the difference be attributed to the limitations of the survey? The authors suggest the methodological considerations to be taken into account when making comparisons of this type.

**UNA ESTRATEGIA MULTIVARIANTE
PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA POBREZA
© GUILLERMO RAMÍREZ, ALBERTO CAMARGO,
MAURA VÁSQUEZ, LUIS MONTERO E ISBELIA LUGO**

This article proposes a methodological strategy which combines the use of different multivariate techniques in order to broach the problem of poverty. It is applied to the information available in the Encuesta de Hogares for the metropolitan area of Caracas in the second semestre of 1995. First we apply a Segmentation Analysis, defining poverty in terms of the Poverty Line as the dependent variable. This indicated a variation in the degree of poverty associated with the type of housing. In the following levels of analysis, the variables with the greatest predictive capacity were employment of the head of the household, the number of members in the family, overcrowding and the age of the head of the household. Once identified the most relevant segments, we applied a Multiple Correspondence Analysis in order to characterize the satisfaction of the basic necessities housing, education and employment.

**INDICADORES DE RIESGO SOCIAL Y DE DEFICIT NUTRICIONAL
EN LA COMPOSICION CORPORAL EN NIÑOS
DE UNA COMUNIDAD PERIURBANA DE CARACAS
© THAÍS LEDEZMA; BETTY PÉREZ Y MARITZA LANDAETA-JIMÉNEZ**

On the basis of a sample of 656 children between 2 and 11 years of age, taken in the different marginal areas of the Las Vegas parish, we compare socio-economic indexes with those of corporal growth (mass, grease, muscles, etc.), on the assumption that unfavorable conditions would be reflected in growth. Using prevalencias, variables crosses and factorial analysis, we confirmed the relevance of structural poverty, inadequate housing with overcrowding and absence of basic services, family composition, unemployment, limited education, etc.

**MODELOS MACROECONOMETRICOS DE DESEQUILIBRIO
APLICADOS A LA ECONOMIA VENEZOLANA
© OSWALDO RODRÍGUEZ L.**

This article presents an estimate for a disequilibrium macroeconomic model for the Venezuelan non-oil economy for the period 1960-1991. Using the methodology proposed by Maddala and

Nelson (1974), the behavior of the goods market is first registered and then we incorporate the information on the labor market in order to emphasize the apparent relevance of the condition of disequilibrium in these markets. The statistical results tend to confirm the preponderance of "keynesian" unemployment rather than that suggested by the classical model and that the pro-cyclical behavior of productivity is to be explained simply on the basis of hysteresis.

ESCENARIOS PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE LA AGENDA VENEZUELA, CON EL MÉTODO DE EXPERIMENTACIÓN NUMÉRICA CALCAGNO-SAINZ-DE BARBIERI

© NELSON CASTILLO Y JORGE GIORDANI

This article presents a series of possible projections, elaborated in order to evaluate the potential viability of the sociopolitical objectives offered in its initial phase by the Agenda Venezuela (April-December 1996), based on the numerical experimentation method and using the Calcaño-Sainz-De Barbieri model. The three possible escenarios are: the Desired, Without Inflation and Extreme. Each has its particular characteristics, according to the type of economic measures considered and the behavior of the different actors in relation to them. The conclusion is that the Agenda Venezuela is viable in the three cases, but with acceptance levels (consensus) and stability (over time) relatively low.

EL ANALISIS BIPLLOT COMO HERRAMIENTA EN EL ESTUDIO DESCRIPTIVO DE SERIES DE TIEMPO A NIVEL MULTIVARIANTE

© RUBEN A. IBARRA

This article proposes an alternative methodology for descriptive statistical analysis in the field of time series. Given the frequent use of individual series which limit the search for multivariate relations, especially when there are no a priori assumptions on these relations, we offer a method based on the Biplot technique which is applied to a variety of macroeconomic indexes for the period 1985 to 1995. The results suggest that the technique facilitates a global vision of macroeconomic behavior which could complement graphic analysis.

VON NEUMANN Y LA EXISTENCIA DEL EQUILIBRIO GENERAL

© JESÚS GERARDO NAVARRO C.

This article underlines the particularly original way in which the Von Neumann model of general equilibrium resolves the problem of the «existence» of economic equilibrium. Starting with a reinterpretation of the MinMax theorem, the Von Neumann model permits the establishment of general equilibrium as a result of a saddle point produced on the basis of a bilinear function of a suma-cero game with two persons.