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(CELADE)

1 April 1975 - 31 March 1977

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INTRODUCTION

The Latin American Demographic Centre appeared in the regional scenery in May 1957, as a result of Resolution 571-XIX adopted by the U.N. Economic and Social Council. From the very start, the objectives of CELADE were well defined and included teaching and training in techniques of demographic analysis, the examination and study of the demographic situation and problems in the Latin American context, and the rendering of consultancy and advisory services on these subjects to the different governments and their institutions.

From the institutional point of view, CELADE has undergone several changes over the almost 20 years of existence. Until 1974, it was a project financed first by the U.N. Regular Technical Assistance Programme and later on by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). During the Fourteenth Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America (1971) and through Resolution 304, the Centre was placed under the aegis of ECLA. This produced a closer rapprochement and collaboration between both institutions. Subsequently, and as culmination of the process of definition of a stable and more suitable institutional framework, the Tenth Extraordinary Session of ECLA's Committee of the whole held in Mexico in March 1975, decided through Resolution 346 (AC.68) the integration of CELADE into the Commission's system. This resolution was subsequently ratified during its Sixteenth Session, in Port-of-Spain, in 1975.

At the same time that the integration of a specialized organism in the field of population, as CELADE is, was taking place, the Commission adopted on that same occasion, and for the first time, the Latin American Regional Population Programme, which constitutes a specific mandate for action in this field. These two events, the institutionalization of a specialized regional organism in the field of population with a permanent character, and the definition of a mandate for concrete action in this field, can be interpreted as the concretion of the importance that the Latin American governments assign to the subject of population within the more ample context of social and economic development. This interest for the subject and its approach are in accordance with the United Nations agreements at the world level with regard to development and demographic growth. They are consistent, on the other hand, with the recommendations

contained in the World Population Plan of Action approved in 1974 and the decisions adopted by the countries of the region during the Second Latin American Meeting on Population in 1975. Thus, the period of activities under report, has been preceded by a number of circumstances such as those mentioned above, highly favourable for the development of coordinated regional action around the population variable, its interactions, and implications in the more ample context of economic and social development.

In order to fulfil its objectives, CELADE's tasks -from its origin- center on activities which, according to their nature, could be included in one of the following three categories: training, research, and direct technical assistance.

CELADE's training activities seek, through a wide range of opportunities^{1/} as shown in the corresponding chapter, to train students from Latin American countries in demography, interdisciplinary studies, and specific subjects or techniques related to the study of population. Research has always been, and continues to be, oriented towards the study of the demographic reality in the region, and is structured mainly to fulfil concrete needs of governments, their organisms and other national entities. The technical assistance rendered to the countries,^{2/} is the mechanism through which the regional resources -on the whole scarce- contribute to advance in the knowledge of the national demographic realities, and to the establishment and consolidation of competent national teams, to improve and diversify the sources of basic information, create support services for the design, execution, and analysis of specific studies, and to the institutionalization of demography teaching and population study units. Thus, technical assistance materializes in a number of activities which complement national efforts or are intended to fill-in gaps in certain fields. The three fields of action mentioned above are necessarily complementary. Naturally, the three types of orientations mentioned above do not have always the same weight in each one of the components making up the present CELADE programme of activities; in some, the emphasis is placed mainly on training; in others, on research. Yet, the final effort, and the lines of work being carried out aim, all together, to serve the countries of the region.

^{1/} See Tables 1 and 2.

^{2/} See Table 3.

In the following pages a review is made of the different programmes on which the work of the Centre has concentrated in the latest years. In commenting each one of them, particular mention will be made of the nature of the activities undertaken, accomplished or underway at the present time, and of the countries or subregions in which they have taken place.

To conclude this introduction, reference should be made to the financial resources which have supported the activities under report. The contribution of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), having expired on April 30th, 1974, the greatest portion of the budget covering the years 1975 and 1976 has been financed with resources from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The Fund's contribution amounted to US\$ 2,047,301 in 1975, and to US\$ 2,348,484, in 1976. According to the four categories of projects financed by UNFPA -national, regional, inter-regional, and global- the contribution made to CELADE falls within the regional ones. In relative values, these contributions represent 82 per cent of the Centre's total budget in 1975 and 78 per cent of the 1976 budget. In the addendum to this Report, an account is made of the budgetary execution for the period under reference and a detailed description of its various components.

At the same time, and following a tradition dating from its origins, CELADE has counted on contributions from public and private sources other than the United Nations. It is important to point out in this context the sustained support received by the Ford Foundation, the Governments of Chile and Costa Rica through their state universities and from the Governments of The Netherlands and the special contributions for specific projects from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) from Canada, from the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL), the Inter American Development Bank (BID), the World Fertility Survey, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Special mention must be made of the CELADE/Canada Exchange and Cooperation Programme which began to operate in 1976, for which the Canadian Agency for International Development (CIDA) made available to CELADE a number of resources which were channeled mainly towards a number of countries in the region, with the purpose of improving the knowledge of their demographic reality and stimulate the formation of national teams. This programme, with an initial duration of three years, constitutes a new mode of cooperation which by benefiting a group of countries, strengthens the regional action at the same time.

I. BASIC POPULATION STATISTICS

A number of actions specifically directed towards the countries intended to encourage and improve the data collection mechanisms and the basic population statistics, are included under this heading. Activities in this field center mainly on technical assistance and ad-hoc training of personnel from national institutions. Four have been the main lines of work followed over the last two years.

1. Demographic Surveys

Taking as a model the successful experience of Honduras (1970-1972), three countries: Nicaragua (Oficina Ejecutiva de Censos y Encuestas), Panamá (Dirección de Estadística y Censos) and Perú (Instituto Nacional de Estadística), decided to carry out similar operations with the purpose of obtaining an adequate knowledge of their respective demographic realities, through the methodology developed by CELADE. As is known, this methodology has been developed in response to the need of having reliable information on those cases in which the systems of vital statistics either do not exist or contain unreliable or incomplete information. In the period under review the technical assistance provided covered a wide range of subjects: definition of sample frameworks, design and selection of samples, elaboration of questionnaires and instruction manuals, training of personnel, supply of computer and analysis programmes, supervision of field work, elaboration of the results, and application of consistency tests. As a general rule, once the results were elaborated, CELADE also participated in the preparation and publication of analytical reports on specific variables.

A number of technical assistance missions were initiated during the first quarter of 1975, with similar purposes, to the "Instituto de Estadística" of Bolivia with the aim of carrying out a national demographic survey of a retrospective type. The application of this methodology enabled the country to count on an up-to-date and reliable picture of its demographic situation in only six months after field work had been started. This combined effort culminated towards the end of 1976, with a national seminar, in which a series of documents which study the most outstanding characteristics of fertility and mortality in that country were presented.

On the basis of the experience gained in Bolivia, formal agreements were reached towards the end of 1976 with the "Secretaría Técnica de Planificación" and the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of Paraguay to carry out a similar study in that country.

Important progress was made in 1975 in connection with the utilization of multiple purpose household surveys and in general, of the surveys intended to study the standard of living of the population, as a means to obtain demographic information and related socio-economic aspects. In effect, on the request of the "Oficina de Planificación Nacional de Chile" (ODEPLAN), CELADE had direct participation in the insertion of a demographic module in the national socio-economic and demographic survey undertaken by mid 1976. The technical assistance rendered to this enterprise consisted in the design of questionnaires, training of personnel, analysis programmes, supervision of field work, and analysis of results.

Technical assistance was given with the same purpose in the design of questionnaires, elaboration of data and analysis of results, to the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of the Province of Misiones, Argentina, in the inclusion of a demographic module in the household surveys programme of that province.

2. Technical Assistance for the Elaboration of Data

CELADE's computer services have continued rendering -to the extent of its capacity- various technical assistance services in different matters. In the first place, the elaboration of complete programmes of tabulations of the latest censuses taken in the Netherland Antilles, Nicaragua, Panamá, Dominican Republic and Haiti ought to be mentioned. Tabulations from census samples were elaborated for Perú and Ecuador. In other cases, (Haiti, Honduras, Colombia and Ecuador) data cleaning and consistency programmes were elaborated and advice was given on specific aspects (Argentina, Uruguay, Chile). Tabulations from a re-coded sample from the 1953 census of Cuba was also elaborated.

The above mentioned work was supported and completed with a good number of ad-hoc training courses. In this respect, a number of courses on CENTS programmes and other programme packages for the elaboration of population censuses and surveys, offered to officials from statistical bureaus of Bolivia, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Panamá, CLADES/CEPAL, as well as a course delivered

in Uruguay on the CONCOR (Consistency and Correction, designed by CELADE) system, deserves particular mention.

Finally, mention should also be made of the courses delivered during 1975 and 1976 (CELADE, Santiago de Chile) on Electronic Data Processing applied to Population Subjects, further details of which will be found in the chapter corresponding to Teaching and Training.

3. 1980 Census Programme

Given the importance that the taking of population censuses has for national statistics institutions, work was started in 1976 in some aspects directly related to the forthcoming census programme. In this respect, the most outstanding event was the execution of the experimental census in Athens, Costa Rica, carried out along with the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of that country. The purpose of this activity was, in addition to test some operational aspects, to introduce subjects and questions which can help to enrich the census information as a source of further demographic research. At the same time, and at the request of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), some suggestions have been made on topics which could be studied with occasion of the forthcoming censuses. As the present decade comes to an end, this line of work will surely increase in importance.

4. World Fertility Survey

At the request of the World Fertility Survey (WFS), CELADE has rendered technical assistance in the elaboration of the data gathered during 1975-1976 to those countries which are carrying out national fertility surveys within the framework of the world programme. Under this agreement, CELADE has contributed to the cleaning of data and the preparation of tabulations for the Dominican Republic, Panamá, Colombia and Costa Rica. Within the same framework, CELADE continued working on the optimization of the data consistency and correction system, CONCOR, by holding work meetings with WFS experts.

As part of the work developed within this particular aspect, the following documents were prepared:

- Honduras. Demographic Survey Migrations; Analysis of Retrospective Questions.

- Report on Demographic Aspects from the Bolivian National Demographic Survey.
- Computation, Languages and Programmes.
- Latin America, Current Situation of the Demographic Statistics.
- Study of Demographic Characteristics in Household Surveys of a Socio-Economic Nature.
- General Aspects of the Demographic Survey of Posadas, Argentina.
- APL/360: Aims and Some Applications Carried out in CELADE.
- Experimental Census of Athens, Costa Rica. Preliminary Report.

II. MONITORING OF POPULATION TRENDS

One of the main commitments of the Centre is the continued study of the situation, trends, and characteristics, of the population in Latin America. This responsibility has received even greater importance after the recommendations of the World Population Conference (Bucharest, 1974) and of governmental consultations at the regional level on this matter. Within this context, the demographic studies in depth on specific variables and the production of population estimates and projections acquire outstanding importance. These tasks are carried out through occasional and periodical reviews in terms of the availability of new data (censuses, surveys, vital statistics, etc.) and of more refined evaluations. The main numerical results of this activity are made known to a vast public through the publication of the Demographic Bulletin, which appears every six months.

It has been the policy of CELADE to develop its monitoring activities, as far as possible, in close collaboration with the corresponding governmental offices. Sometimes, the elaboration of estimates, projections and other studies are part of a wider technical assistance programme oriented towards the analysis of population data from censuses, surveys, and vital records. During the two years under review, particular emphasis has been placed on this type of work, as reflected in Table 3 of this report, where the type of technical assistance given to the different countries is spelled out in detail.

1. Demographic Estimates and Projections

This activity includes a series of permanent and continued efforts to prepare population estimates and projections on the basis of the latest available information. During the last two years, and in consonance with the policy already outlined, a number of studies were carried out in cooperation with the IBGE Brazilian Centre for Demographic Studies, with the National Statistics Offices from Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Perú, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay, the "Secretaría Técnica de Planificación" of Paraguay, the "Oficina de Planificación" of Chile and the "Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación" of El Salvador. Technical assistance has been given to the "Institut Haitien de Statistique" (IHS) in the organization of a Demographic Analysis Unit and in the development of its work programme.

Likewise, CELADE has collaborated with international organizations as is the case of ILPES, PREALC, OIT, ECLA, in the supply of disaggregated information or estimates on specific population segments, which serve as inputs for their studies or programmes.

Finally, within this heading mention must be made of the agreement existing between CELADE and the United Nations Population Division, for which the former is responsible for the supply of up-to-date estimates and projections of the Latin American countries for use by the United Nations. Within this agreement, and evaluation of the Latin American demographic situation during the quinquennial period 1970-1975, was concluded towards the end of 1976. Starting from the most recent data, CELADE proceeded to compare the real situation of the various countries with the situation foreseen at the time of preparing the population projections currently in use.

In this context, mention must also be made of the preparation, at the request of ECLA, of a study on the Latin American demographic evolution during the period 1950-2000, which constitutes the demographic input for the retrospective and prospective evaluation of the development of the region which the Commission's Secretariat carries out. At the same time, a report containing information on three socio-economic indicators was prepared for each of the Latin American countries where adequate information is available.

The work related to population estimates and projections is accompanied by a series of activities oriented towards the evaluation of basic data, the development and adaptation of special methodologies to establish levels, trends, and differential characteristics of fertility and mortality. In this respect, during the recent years, intensive work has been developed in new methods applicable to data pertaining to orphanhood, widowhood, surviving children, children borne during the last year, and own children. This task, proper of applied research is made available to the countries through technical assistance and is gradually incorporated into the various teaching and training programmes.

2. Research on Infant Mortality in Latin America

One of the subjects of demographic research with high priority is mortality during the early years of life because of its value as an indicator of the

health situation and of the conditions of life in general. The high risk of death affecting a considerable portion of this population constitutes a serious problem in the developing countries despite the fact that global progress has been made in terms of life expectancy. It must be pointed out, however, that there is in Latin America an important research gap in this field due, to a significant extent, to the qualitative limitations of the available statistical information. The above led to undertaking the study of infant mortality at the regional level. Its main objective is to investigate mortality during the first years of life in population groups with different living standards, defined in ecological terms (regions, rural and urban zones) and at the individual level, by the mother's level of education. The basic data come from the latest population censuses and demographic surveys that some countries have carried out in recent dates. The first stage of the study, started during the second semester of 1974, has been concluded. As a result, 12 countries have individual monographs which supply the levels and the differential characteristics of the variable under study. These countries are: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú and the Dominican Republic. Three new countries are expected to be incorporated in the short term. An additional feature of this study is that the greatest part of the national monographs has been elaborated with the participation of researchers from the different countries, who have been associated to this project as research fellows.

3. Research on Historical Demography

This programme was started in 1973 as a result of the first seminar on historical demography carried out by CELADE and has included a series of works seeking to fulfil the following objectives: to create or improve a demographic methodology suitable for the study of societies with incomplete statistical information; to gather data, basic studies, and technical experience which could enable to broaden the scope in terms of time, of demographic research in Latin America, relating the current situation with its immediate historical background.

In the work carried out during the last two years, attention has been focused on a series of studies which, based on historical data, have made use of recently developed analytical techniques with satisfactory results.

The first stage of this line of work has been completed with the execution of an International Seminar on Historical Demography (Santiago de Chile, March 1977) in which the results of research carried out -and which are outlined below- were presented and discussed.

The works and documents prepared under this heading are the following:

- Four lectures on non traditional methods to estimate fertility and mortality, delivered by Professor William Brass.
- Costa Rica. Evaluation of the 1973 census and population projections by sex and age groups, 1950-2000 (jointly with the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos").
- Guatemala, Evaluation of the 1973 census and population projections by sex and age, 1950-2000.
- The population of El Salvador by sex and age during the period 1950-2000, main demographic indicators.
- Honduras. Demographic estimates on the basis of the age structure of deaths, 1971.
- Human resources in Paraguay, 1970-1990: methodology and projection. (Joint mission with PREALC).
- Labour force in the countries of the "Cuenca del Plata".
- Chile. Population projection by sex and quinquennial age groups.
- Chile. Abbreviated mortality tables at the national and regional levels. 1969-1970.
- Chile. Population projection by regions, according to sex and age. 1970-2000.
- Chile. Urban and rural population projections at the regional level by sex and quinquennial age groups. 1960-2000.
- Current demographic situation of Costa Rica and future prospects.
- Internal Migration in Costa Rica 1963-1973.
- Giorgio Mortara's methods to estimate fertility.
- Fertility and mortality in Costa Rica.
- Mortality during the first years of life in the Latin American countries. 1971-1972.
- Infant mortality in Costa Rica.
- Infant mortality in Bolivia.

- The mortality situation in Bolivia.
- Analysis of fertility in Bolivia based on the data of the 1975 national demographic survey.
- Application of direct procedures to estimate mortality.
- Fertility analysis in Posadas, Misiones, Argentina.
- Latin America. Evaluation of the demographic situation during the quinquennial period, 1970-1975.
- Mortality estimates in a parish of Santiago from orphanhood information, Nuñoa, 1866-1871.
- Adult mortality estimate based on information on age structure of death. An application to data for San Felipe around 1787.
- Estimates of mortality among members of religious orders in Chile in XVIII and XIX centuries.
- Fertility estimate through the own children method. An application to data from Argentina of 1895.
- Study on nuptiality, fertility, and mortality based on histories of Chilean families.

III. POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the growing relevance of studies on the interrelations of population, economic growth and social change, CELADE has continued to carry out over the last two years a number of research and technical assistance activities oriented to subjects which, from the point of view of development planning and policy formulation, have particular significance for the Latin American countries. Mention should be made of the fact that the research activities have been conceived, organized and developed in such a way as to serve as supporting elements for concrete actions in the field of technical assistance. For the same reason, in some cases, they are specific studies referred to geographical or historical contexts. The following studies are being prepared or have already been concluded under this heading:

1. Demographic Simulation Models

Towards the end of 1975 a study was completed which included the elaboration of a macro-economic demographic model and its application to data from two countries (Chile and México). It is a highly aggregated model and with a reduced number of variables, mathematically formulated through a system of simultaneous equations. In 1976, and as envisaged, work was carried out in the design of a submodel of internal migration, paying particular attention to the economic aspects of industrial labour demand, including specific economic theories, formulation of the demand function, and validation with data from one country (Chile).

2. Policies of Geographic Redistribution of Population

A document was concluded and published submitting, in a summarized fashion, the different instruments which have been applied in different national contexts with the purpose of promoting regional, urban and rural development, or of having a direct incidence on the population redistribution pattern. The document which contains summaries from more than 150 texts, will serve as a basis for the execution of a seminar on population policies intended to affect internal migration trends.

Within this same context, mention should be made of the conclusion of a study on the probable influence that the Hydrologic Development Plan of the

Tepalcatepec river basin has had on the geographic distribution and on the population settlements of the States of Jalisco and Michoacán (México).

On the other hand, the preparation of maps and the organization of data which will serve for an atlas of the spatial distribution of the Latin American population has been completed. Finally, Number 19 of the Demographic Bulletin (January 1977), contains the information used for the elaboration of this atlas. It deals with a series of census data (1950, 1960, 1970) at the level of administrative divisions of the countries, on urban and rural population; agricultural density; growth rates of cities with 20 000 or more inhabitants, and urbanization levels.

3. Low Income Groups in Latin American Countries

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the relationships between family income and reproduction and consumption patterns, with special reference to low income "groups", as well as the effects of changes in the level and income distribution on these patterns. Once an operational definition of the low income "groups" was adopted, a systematic review of the different sources of secondary information was carried out with the purpose of deriving economic, social and demographic indicators required by the project. In concluding this systematization, a country was selected, Costa Rica, in which the first stages of the research are being carried out. This stage consists in the comparative, socio-economic-demographic, characterization of the low income groups with those of higher income.

4. Needs and Resources of Metropolitan Areas

This particular study is oriented towards identifying the types of problems that emerge as a result of the growing expansion of the needs of metropolitan areas, which tend to increase more rapidly than their populations. This situation is the result of the concentration of high income social sectors and the appearance of agglomeration economies in these areas.

Following the conceptualization of some dimensions of the metropolization of developing countries in Latin America, the study adopts a prospective outlook. This approach intends to simulate the range of infrastructural requirements for a period of 30 years, including the soil necessary for it under the

assumption that the same forces which have been operating hitherto will continue to operate. Finally, an examination is made of distribution alternatives of the projected growth, bearing in mind differential costs according to different patterns of urban settlements.

Under this heading, another contribution to the diagnosis of the Latin American demographic situation ought to be mentioned, i.e., the study of urban concentration and dispersion of the local population and its incidence on environment deterioration. This work reaches some conclusions on its relationship with the rate of growth of the urban centres investigated. A second study along the same line of research examines the rural population dispersion and, starting from a redefinition of the concept of dispersed population, stresses the links between the degree of dispersion and various economic and social indicators of the living standards of the investigated populations.

5. Labour Growth and Transfer from the Country to the City

The purpose of this project, concluded in 1976, is to establish the links between migration of rural workers with demographic growth, land tenure, mechanization, and agricultural productivity among other determining factors. The research has centred on two countries: Brazil and México, with similar levels of urbanization and demographic growth, but with important differences in the land tenure systems. The final part of the analysis consisted in the construction and empirical verification of a rural-urban mobility model of labour force able to be used in the elaboration of population projections for Brazil and México as well as for other countries.

6. Factors Influencing Female Participation in Labour Force

The current situation and the perspectives of evolution of female work in Latin America has at least three major types of implications. First, because of the fact that female population constitutes the most important quantitative labour force potential for development; second, because of its relationships with the reproductive component, and third, from the point of view of the integration of women in the development process. The studies carried out by CELADE are concerned with the determining patterns of female labour supply, particularly marital status, fertility, education, income, and husband's

occupation. Data from household surveys in four countries, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela were used for this purpose. The findings of these studies were published in 1976.

7. Internal Migration

CELADE has gained in previous years a considerable experience in the study of the migratory processes towards some of the great metropolitan areas of Latin America. On the basis of the available surveys carried out by CELADE and other institutions in countries of the region, a comparative study was undertaken in which, in the light of existing theory, the most important aspects of migration, such as the development of the process, motivation, selectivity and assimilation, are analyzed. The work accomplished, issued in a number of successive research progress reports, is at present in press and will eventually appear in book form.

By mid 1976 work was started on the preparatory stage of an integrated study on migration, spatial distribution and human resources in the zone of the Alto Paraná, Paraguay. This activity, which is being developed along with the planning and statistical authorities of the country, has a high content of technical assistance. The results obtained from this work will serve as input for planning and regional development strategies adopted for that zone.

During the two years under review, the following reports and documents were prepared in this context:

- Urban concentration and rural population dispersion in Latin America : their incidence on the deterioration of human environment.
- Urban growth in Latin America.
- Notes on the effect of an increase in the educational level upon fertility.
- Industrial employment and internal migration.
- The participation of married women in the urban labour market of various Latin American countries: Chile, Costa Rica and Venezuela.
- Structural factors conditioning the population distribution movements (Case study of the Tepalcatepec basin, México)
- Urbanization in Latin America and policies of spatial redistribution of population.

- Communication strategies and migration policy; an exploratory study on the literature concerning the Latin American situation.
- Policies of spatial redistribution of population: an annotated bibliography.
- Atlas of the spatial distribution of the Latin American population.
- Development, demographic trends and migration: a study of the low income groups in Latin America.
- Macro-economic demographic model: applications to Chile and México.
- An example of integration of economic and demographic methods to project human resources. The case of Paraguay.

IV. POPULATION POLICIES

The Latin American governments, during the Second Latin American Population Meeting (March, 1975), entrusted CELADE with a series of tasks in the field of population policies. This event contributed to accelerate, intensify and define some lines of work in this area, already initiated in previous years, in order to comply with the above mandates.

The central purpose of this component is to contribute to the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies at the level of countries, through direct technical assistance, research oriented to specific subjects and the training of personnel. At the same time, it intends to undertake the monitoring of the different measures and policies adopted in the Latin American region. As it involves a relatively new line of action, attention has focused on aspects such as documentation, training of national teams, and the development of studies oriented to serve as a thorough examination of particular situations in the different countries. Within this framework, the work accomplished during the last two years has been concentrated on the following aspects:

1. Project on Development Strategies and Population Policies in Latin America

The Second Latin American Population Meeting mentioned above recommended to give priority to research intended to "establish the interrelations between population and development in specific historical contexts and, in particular, those enabling to detect the future effects of different development modes or styles upon the demographic dynamics". This investigation initiated in 1976 and to be concluded by mid 1977 falls precisely within the spirit of such recommendation. This research intends to make a comparative study of the combined effect that sets of public policies, structured around development strategies in differentiated socio-political contexts have had upon the demographic dynamics. Four countries were selected to undertake case studies. In two of them, Brazil and Costa Rica, the project involved the participation of national research centres. In both, as well as in a third country -Chile- the studies have already reached advanced stages of progress.

The progress made in this research materialized in 17 reports which add up to some 1 400 pages. Internal or preliminary documents represent another 1 000 additional pages. Coordination meetings with national centres associated with the project were also held. This project is expected to be completed by mid 1977, coinciding with the end of the special financing which made its execution possible.

2. International Migration Policies

This line of work entails two priority areas of particular concern for the governments of the region, namely, migration of qualified personnel (brain drain), mainly to the developed countries, and migration of semi-skilled and unskilled labour force among neighbouring countries within the region.

In response to a mandate emanated from the Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America (México, December, 1974), work has been carried out in the preparation of a project, and exploratory consultations have been made with governmental institutions, in order to define the framework and scope of the studies. At the same time, contact has been made with CIME with the purpose of reaching an eventual agreement of collaboration which would enable to increase the available data and simultaneously, evaluate a programme to encourage the return of qualified personnel which the above mentioned institution carries out.

Activities in the field of labour force migration were initiated with an exploratory study on the Andean Pact area. For this purpose, three bibliographic analyses were prepared: on the demographic aspects of the Latin American economic integration process; on general aspects concerning international migration in Latin America, and the effects of the so-called "brain drain" phenomena in the countries of this sub-region.

3. Monitoring of Population Policies in the Region

Starting in March 1975, work has been carried out on the establishment of an up-to-date record of population policies intended to collect in a permanent and systematic manner all the information relevant to the state and development of population policies and related activities in each of the countries. A first document on the current state of population policies was prepared and distributed in technical meetings held during the last two years. At the same time, and in

close collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, work has been carried out since mid 1976 on the analysis of the answers to the Third Demographic Inquiry among governments, a task which will continue during the present year.

4. First Technical Exchange Meeting among Governmental Institutions Responsible for Population Policies in Latin America

In November 1976 (San José, Costa Rica), with the financial support of the Inter American Development Bank and the sponsorship of the Costa Rican Government, the first of these meetings took place. One of the first aims was to analyse and evaluate the state of the activities developed by the countries and by the international organizations in the field of population policies. The purpose was, in particular, to seek the exchange of information and experience in related aspects such as the structure and operation of national population councils or equivalent entities; intersectoral coordination of systems and mechanisms; exchange of reports among government entities; training of national personnel, development of action and evaluation methodologies; pilot projects for the implementation of policies. The meeting also served the purpose of identifying subjects and areas in which the action of international organizations is deemed to be of high priority for the population councils or equivalent organisms. 14 countries and 6 international organizations were represented in this first meeting, and 13 national reports on the state of population policies were examined.

5. Training Activities

Although the chapter on Training deals with this subject matter, mention should be made of the efforts made by CELADE to diversify the knowledge and increase the technical capacity of officials responsible for the design and evaluation of population policies. The first experience in this connection, took place at the beginning of 1976 when the First Introductory Course to the Design of Population Policies was delivered at the National Population Council of México (CONAPO). At the same time, during 1975 a manual on population policies was prepared with teaching purposes, which in an experimental fashion has been used in various types of courses.

V. FAMILY PLANNING

The main purpose of this component is to provide technical assistance to activities in the field of health and population, and particularly, to national family planning programmes. This assistance more specifically, has been oriented to the development and implementation of service statistics systems, studies of diagnosis and evaluation of programmes at the level of users and of population. In most cases, activities during the last two years in this area have taken the form of direct technical assistance to national institutions, responsible in each country for these type of programmes.

Basically, four countries benefited from this assistance in the last two years: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Chile and El Salvador. A brief account of the activities carried out in each is given below:

1. Coordinated Mother and Child Project of Bolivia (PROMICOBOL)

Technical assistance was rendered for the implementation of a service statistics sub-system intended to serve mother and child health and family welfare programmes of the Ministry of Health. In the last two years, this assistance was centered on the following:

- Selection of geographical areas for experimental purposes.
- Training of national personnel in data collection, data processing and handling of the sub-system.
- Implementation of the sub-system in different areas with parallel supervision.
- Evaluation of the first twelve months of operation, including the preparation of the corresponding report.

2. Service Statistics System of Costa Rica (SIDESCO)

Technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health and to the Costa Rican Demographic Association (ADC) for the application of an information sub-system. First, at the experimental level and subsequently, at a national scale, in the network of clinics providing family planning services. Particular support was given to the following activities:

- Comparative study of the demographic characteristics of population benefited by the services of such programme, on the basis of the 1973 Census.
- Training of personnel in data processing.
- Development of routines for the preparation of tables.
- Analysis of periodic findings provided by the sub-system.
- Consolidation of the register areas.
- Organization of an evaluation unit within the programme.
- Storage of primary information, by periods and accumulated, generated by the service statistics sub-system.

3. Extension Programme of Mother and Child Services and Family Welfare, Chile (PEMIB)

The assistance rendered to PEMIB over the last two years dealt with the following activities:

- Household surveys in the PEMIB areas, with the purpose of establishing base situations for subsequent measurements of the programme effects.
- Fertility survey with inclusion of the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice Model in the Use of Contraceptives (CAPAC).
- Regular fertility survey in a health area of Santiago.
- Follow-up survey of acceptors in the fertility regulation sub-programme.
- Evolution of the volume and structure of activities in the different PEMIB sub-programmes.
- Recommended procedures to improve the current statistics system at the National Health Service.
- Evaluation of PEMIB's first and last stages.

4. Preliminary Analysis of the National Fertility and Family Planning Survey. El Salvador

This research, carried out in collaboration with the El Salvador Demographic Association, received technical assistance in the following aspects:

- Elaboration of an analysis plan.
- Implementation of the survey.
- Analysis of results.

5. Situation of Family Planning Programmes in Latin America

With the purpose of gaining knowledge on the state of family planning programmes in Latin America, relevant information is collected as a matter of routine, in order to prepare the annual bulletin on the current state of development of these programmes in the different countries and their evolution. This bulletin, which appears once a year, includes information on the number of women entering the different programmes each year and the corresponding accumulated rate, as well as the type of contraceptive methods adopted by them. Moreover, the analysis of the information, along with the estimated probable number of active participants (i.e. application of tables of evaluation of use of contraceptives) is also included.

The intensive technical assistance rendered has been supported by parallel research activities. This fact is reflected in the different types of documents prepared during this period:

- Case Study: Chile, experimental test of some procedures to evaluate the demographic impact of family planning programmes in Chile, during the period 1965-1974.
- Tables of efficacy of use of contraceptives: its theory and construction.
- Family planning programmes: Some tabulations recommended and their utilization.
- Methods of typification and annual protection of the couple. Application to the Chilean case, 1960-1974.
- Latin America: The situation of family planning programmes until 1973.
- Latin America: The situation of family planning programmes until 1975.
- The major problems encountered in the Chilean case study.
- Consolidation of the family planning programme and sex education in Costa Rica.

Finally, a guide for the development of a system of service statistics in mother and child and family planning programmes was elaborated in cooperation with the Pan American Health Organization (OPS), which this organization will recommend for use in the region.

VI. TEACHING AND TRAINING

The teaching programme through which one of the basic objectives of the Centre is met, presents during the period 1975-1976 characteristics which are very similar to those of previous years; that is, diversification and development of ad-hoc courses on special topics which constitute the Centre's response to the increasing and sustained demand by the countries of the region for training opportunities of the most varied nature.

On the whole, over the last two years, emphasis was placed on the consolidation of some programmes, in expanding the contribution of national teachers in different courses, and in transferring some teaching responsibilities, which formerly were in the hands of the Centre, towards national institutions. Also, it was possible to implement new training requirements which had emerged from recent governmental meetings and consultations.

The training programme is developed along four main activities, each in turn, including different types of courses. These are: 1. Postgraduate training and specialization seminars; 2. Regular training programme and national intensive courses; 3. Training in methods and techniques applied to relate fields; 4. undergraduate training and support to training programmes of other institutions.

Tables 1 and 2, which are included as Annexes, provide information on the number of participants, countries represented, duration and number of hours.

1. Postgraduate Training and Specialization Seminars

i) Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography. This is a postgraduate programme which has been developed since 1973 jointly with the Department of Economics of the University of Chile. The duration of the course is two years and is open to students from all the countries of the region. Its main purpose is to provide specialization in demography with an interdisciplinary approach to graduates in economics, statistics or in the social sciences. The specialization of demography is the exclusive responsibility of the Centre, which is therefore, in charge of the five subjects making up the course, seminars, general examinations, and orientation of the thesis

required to obtain the degree. After a period of consolidation, the demand for fellowships to participate in this course has considerably increased and is reflected in the number of applications received for the academic year 1977 (26).

ii) Programme in Social Studies of Population

Since the middle of 1975, work has been carried out on a solid basis for the development of a joint programme with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO). This programme seeks to offer training possibilities to social scientists either involved or interested in population subjects. The programme has been conceived to attain from the very start an interdisciplinary approach, so that the demographic phenomena, its dynamics and effects be simultaneously treated from a theoretical as well as a practical point of view, within an interdisciplinary context. Particular attention will be paid to practical aspects, and to the development of seminars or workshops on specific cases or concrete realities. According to the established schedule, it is expected that by the second semester of 1977 the first research fellows will arrive and thus initiate this new programme.

iii) Specialization Seminars

This type of activities pursue a very clear objective, that of studying, analyzing, and making available to demographers and Latin American specialists the most recent methodological advancements on different subjects related to population studies. These seminars are usually conducted by high level specialists in each of the topics treated. The following seminars were held during the period 1975-1976.

- Historical Demography Seminar on Migrations in Chile between the XVII and XX centuries (April 1975, Santiago de Chile). Its aim was to examine the methodological problems, and research progress, in a regional study which is part of the historical demography research programme carried out by CELADE.
- Seminar on Political Structure and Population Policies (June 1975, Santiago de Chile). Its main purpose was the elaboration of a theoretical framework to study the nature of the interrelations between political and demographic aspects. Researchers from national social studies centres participated in this seminar.

- Seminar on Methods to Estimate Mortality and Fertility from Census Data (September 1975, Santiago de Chile). Its purpose was to examine, in the light of experiences of various countries, recent methods to estimate the above mentioned variables in countries with limited data. Specialists from different institutions and study centres from Europe, Asia, Canada, and the United States, as well as some 20 Latin American professionals, attended this seminar. This event was organized jointly with the International Statistical Programme Center of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Professor William Brass, of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene delivered a series of lectures on recent methods to estimate demographic variables prior to this seminar.

- Seminar on Biometric Aspects of Fertility (June, 1976, San José, Costa Rica). The seminar was conducted by Professor Henri Léridon (INED, France). The purpose of the seminar was to examine biometric and statistical aspects intervening in the determination of the level and characteristics of human fertility. Invited researchers from various countries of the region attended this seminar.

- International Seminar on Historical Demography (March 1977, Santiago, Chile). Its purpose was to present the findings of the Historical Demography Programme developed by CELADE since its inception three years ago, to a selected group of specialists from Europe, Canada, and the United States. Latin American researchers and CELADE staff members also participated in this event.

2. Regular Training Programme and National Intensive Courses

The following items are included under this heading:

i) Regular Programme of Demographic Analysis Courses

This programme is made up by the Basic Demographic Analysis, and the Advanced Demographic Analysis Course, offered on a regular basis at CELADE San José, Costa Rica. The former, which is devoted to train personnel in fundamental techniques of demographic analysis, during the period 1975-1976 had an average of 23 students per year, most of them from governmental organisms, and research and teaching centres of the countries of the region.

Towards the end of June 1975, the first Course on Advanced Demographic Analysis given in CELADE San José, after having taken place for a long time in Santiago, was concluded. The course is mainly intended for a reduced and

selected number of students who are being trained in advanced techniques of demographic analysis and in the study of interrelations. Between January and December 1976, a new Advanced Course was given with the same characteristics as the previous one. As in the past, students devoted their time to lectures and research, each student preparing a monograph on various subjects, generally related to the reality of their countries of origin. An important aspect that must be pointed out is the increasing number of official applications received each year for this type of programme. During the years 1976 and 1977, the number of official applications was three times higher than the classroom capacity of the Centre; this trend can be interpreted as a clear indication of the countries interest in this type of training.

ii) National Intensive Courses

The National Intensive Courses are an answer to the interest expressed by the countries in improving in the short term the technical level of personnel responsible for the treatment of demographic variables. These courses also serve as a means to stimulate the transfer of training responsibilities from the regional to the national level and to strengthen local analysis units. They are short courses with exclusive dedication, lasting about 13 weeks. They are attended by between 22 and 25 students in each case. To the extent that it has been feasible, an effort has been made to encourage the participation of national teachers, or from other countries. During the period under review, CELADE had total or partial responsibility for national intensive courses given in:

- Chile (May/July, 1975) Department of Public Health and Social Medicine, University of Chile.
- El Salvador (May /July, 1975) Faculty of Economic Sciences, Universidad Autónoma de El Salvador.
- Uruguay (September/December, 1975), Statistics Institute, Universidad de la República.
- México (1976) General Bureau of Statistics and Census.

Again in this case, as in the previous one, the demand was higher than the possibilities which the Centre could offer, and this situation is foreseen to remain the same for several years.

iii) Research Fellows

This is a combination of teaching and assistance, through which officials from national institutions are received at CELADE, either at San José or Santiago, for periods ranging from one to six months, to develop specific research projects of interest to the sponsoring institution. Under this arrangements, during the period 1975-1976, 11 research fellows were received from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Perú, and the Dominican Republic. This type of cooperation has proved to be an adequate procedure for the development of demographic research programmes covering different countries.

The research on Infant Mortality in Latin America, an account of which is given in the corresponding section, has been carried out with the progressive incorporation of students sponsored by various national institutions.

3. Teaching of Methods and Applied Techniques to Related Fields

Under this category different activities oriented towards the training of national personnel in specific fields are included, all of them related to population studies.

i) Introductory Course on the Design of Population Policies

As part of the technical cooperation agreement between the National Population Council of Mexico (CONAPO) and CELADE, the first Course on the Design of Population Policies was organized (January/February 1976, Mexico City). It was oriented towards the training of Mexican officials in specific aspects related to population policies set up by the Mexican Government. Some 100 professionals from various public offices at the federal and state level participated.

ii) Course on Electroning Data Processing Applied to Population Subjects

In 1975 (June to December, Santiago, Chile) and again in 1976 (August to December, Santiago, Chile), training courses in the fundamentals of computer programmes and operational systems for the processing of census and survey data, were offered.

These courses were organized with the purpose of providing a solid basis in the use of computer and programme package such as SPSS, CENTS, CONCOR and

others of similar usefulness for the processing of demographic data. In both cases, the teaching responsibilities were in charge of CELADE on computer specialists. Average participation per course was 24 participants from 12 countries of the region. The bibliographical material that served as a guide in most of the subjects covered was prepared by the teaching personnel. Table 1 provides statistical information on this activity.

iii) Seminars on Methods of Evaluation of the Demographic Effects of Family Planning Programmes

This seminar took place in Santiago, between October and November 1976, and its purpose was to present and discuss recent contributions made to establish the demographic effects of family planning programmes in Latin America. A round twenty officials and researchers from various countries of the region participated in this seminar. A considerable portion of the bibliographical material distributed among the students was prepared for this purpose by CELADE researchers.

4. Undergraduate Training and Support to Programmes of Other Institutions

During the period under review, CELADE continued cooperating through its San José Headquarters with the University of Costa Rica, as far as the teaching of demography is concerned, which is a part of the University Curricula in the fields of sociology, economics, history, geography and social work. At the same time, steps were undertaken during this period to transfer part of this teaching responsibility to the respective University departments.

At Santiago, CELADE continued collaborating with several faculties of various university centres.

Mention should be made here of a wide range of activities which represent the Centre's response to concrete demands for cooperation in the fields of teaching. However, the requests of this nature continue to surpass the possibilities which CELADE can offer; for this reason, here, again, an effort has been made to encourage the participation of national experts.

These activities can be summarized as follows:

i) Seminar on Indirect Methods to Measure Fertility and Mortality (December, 1976, La Habana, Cuba). Collaboration with the Demographic Studies Centre (CEDEM), of the Universidad de La Habana. The seminar was chaired by a Professor from CELADE, and was devoted to researchers and teachers from that country.

ii) Collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Planning (ILPES), dealing with the subject "Demographic Aspects of Regional Planning".

iii) Seminar on Construction and Use of Model Mortality Tables (May 1976, La Habana, Cuba). Developed at CEDEM (Universidad de La Habana), devoted to national demographers.

iv) As in the past, CELADE personnel delivered formal lectures in the following programmes:

- Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile. Master in Human Nutrition.
- Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile. Master in Community Health.
- CIENES/OEA, Santiago Chile. Course on Statistical Techniques.
- Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Ministry of Education, Santiago, Chile. Multinational Course on Educational Planning.
- Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Guatemala. Introductory Course to Demography.
- Latin American School of Sociology (CSUCA), San José, Costa Rica, Course on Electronic Data Processing.
- Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil. Intensive Course on Demography.
- National School of Statistical Sciences, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Course on Demography.
- Asociación Pro-Familia, Santiago, Chile, Training Course in Family Planning Programmes.

VII. PUBLICATIONS

Under this heading a review is made of the work accomplished by the editorial and publication services, the purpose of which is: to diffuse up-to-date information on the demographic situation, characteristics, differentials and trends of the Latin American population; to make recent research developments known, methods and techniques of analysis applicable to demography and related subjects; make available to Spanish speaking readers basic works and advancements related to demography; to divulge the most recent research findings of CELADE; to produce teaching materials of different levels of specialization, to divulge documents accessible to the non-specialized public.

Five series of publications are issued for the above purposes:

- Periodical publications. The Demographic Bulletin is included here, which appears every six months in two languages and contains level estimates and trends of demographic variables, some of their main characteristics, and population projections. The other periodical publication is the Latin American journal "Population Notes" which appears every four months with articles on methodology, research findings and studies.
- Books. This series is intended to publish in Spanish, original works, or translations from other languages, considered to be essential in the field of population studies. Recently, great emphasis has been placed in expanding the existing bibliography for the study and understanding of the interrelations between demographic, economic and social phenomena.
- Monographs. These series include monographs intended to divulge findings of research studies developed by personnel of CELADE, teaching materials developed by the students of the various courses, seminar documents, and translations. The following type of documents are produced: Series A, report of investigations carried out by personnel of CELADE; Series B, texts and other teaching materials; Series C, reports of research carried out by students; Series D, and translations and technical documents for seminars; Series TD, information texts.
- Documents for seminars and conferences. Bearing in mind that CELADE participates actively in seminars and conferences in the field of population, these series are intended to publish background documents and reports prepared for that purpose.

- Miscellaneous publications. Works of the most varied nature are included here, such as reports on research programmes, information bulletins, bulletins on services offered by CELADE, notes for discussion and administrative documents.

Tables 4 and 5 provide a detailed description of the titles published under each category both in Santiago and San José, during the last two years.

VIII. DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION

Under this heading an account is given of the activities corresponding to three components of the Centre: The Data Bank, the Library, and the Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL). Because of their nature, they constitute supporting services to other programmes developed by the Centre, to various institutions -in particular, national ones- and to researchers and other users.

1. Data Bank

The CELADE Data Bank stores and files demographic information on the Latin American region. It was started with the OMUECE programme, when population census samples from Latin America were gathered during the decade of the 60's, expanding later on to include census samples of the present decade and data from other sources such as experimental censuses, fertility, migration and demographic surveys, etc. These samples have been standardized in forms and codes, thus facilitating the development of comparative studies. Professionals and students from CELADE, ECLA and different other institutions have access to this information. At the same time, tapes or tabulations are supplied to other institutions or persons prior authorization of the respective country.

The Data Bank continues to fulfil its original goals of broadening national programmes of census data tabulations, with the purpose of increasing the possibilities of analysis, and secure the future availability of detailed and basic census data in Latin America.

The work carried out between April 1975, and March 1977, can be summarized thus:

- Incorporation of new tabulations from censuses taken around 1970 as part of the continuous programme related to census samples (OMUECE, 1970). This task includes the cleaning of original data and the preparation of uniform tables. Among the samples recently incorporated, that of Colombia (1973) and Ecuador (1974) ought to be mentioned.

- The study on Latin American International Migration (IMILA) constitutes a continued activity intended to collect information on Latin American migrants. Its sources are the population censuses of the region, and those of the developed countries, where significant number of Latin Americans move to. Uniform

tabulations for Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Panamá and Venezuela have been prepared as part of the technical assistance given to this study.

- Elaboration of special tabulations from censuses and surveys such as the Demographic Survey of Bolivia, Demographic Survey of Posadas, Argentina, for CELADE researchers. Special tabulations on internal migration and fertility based on data from the Chilean 1970 census have been elaborated for the Chilean Statistical Institute (INE) as well as tabulations at the level of departments from the 1971 Census of Haiti for the Haitian Statistics Institute (IHS) were prepared.

- The Data Bank supplied 29 tapes during this period to institutions from the region and abroad prior authorization of the respective national authorities.

2. Libraries

CELADE's two libraries, one located in San José and the other in Santiago, represent together the most complete collection on demography, population and related subjects in Latin America.

In the case of San José, the demographic-statistical collection refers mostly to the Central American and Caribbean countries, geared towards the activities for which that Centre is responsible. Both libraries keep collections of specialized journals on population, mainly in Spanish, English and French.

These libraries are depositories of the specialized publications issued by the United Nations in the field of population and demographic statistics. They were also recently selected by the Central Office of the World Fertility Survey as depositories of its publications.

Due to the need to keep information on the different fields of specialization of demography and population studies up-to-date, both libraries maintain a collection of reprints of imported articles published in specialized journals. They also keep a collection of maps which expanded by incorporating important additions obtained from various countries of the area on the occasion of the Urban Growth Study, carried out a few years ago.

The Santiago Library publishes the quaterly Bibliographic Bulletin, and the monthly index of Journals Related to Population. The library at San José issues the Information Bulletin, and a supplement with an index of the periodic publications received.

During the period under review, and in addition to the usual activities of selecting, purchasing and processing the bibliographic material received, the libraries rendered the following services:

- Selective Diffusion of Information. The purpose is to keep researchers up-to-date on the latest publications received in their particular field of interest.

- Attention to readers: CELADE 7 010

Others 5 507

Total: 12 517

- Loans; internal, external and interlibrary loans: 35 000

- Reference: Personal consultations: 8 596

Telephone consultations 3 000 (approx)

Total: 11 596

Both libraries admit readers from the institution as well as from universities and secondary schools.

According to the most recent inventory, the collection of both libraries amounts to around 24 000 monographs; 3 750 reprints, and 1 120 titles of periodic publications.

Every so often, duplications and surplus material are donated to various organisms such as school and university libraries, etc.

3. DOCPAL

The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) started work in March 1976. Its main objectives are:

- To identify and obtain all documents, published or not, on any subject related to population, produced in, or related to Latin America, since 1970.

- To improve the information flow within the region by making these documents known to the users.

- To participate in the development of any world-wide system of population information.

During its initial stage, the system has sought its consolidation. For this reason, attention has focused on accelerating the incorporation of documents: recording, indexation, and storage; the creation of a master document file; training personnel in the preparation of summaries; periodic publication of the summarized information; organization of facilities for the search and access to the information by the users; participation in the development of world-wide systems of information in which DOCPAL could be inserted.

During the first months of work, nearly 2 000 documents, produced by CELADE, were entered. For each document entered, a brief summary is prepared on standardized characteristics.

This documentation system is affiliated to POPINS (Population Information System) which is being developed with the participation of the United Nations Population Division and the CICRED.

Personnel from DOCPAL has carried out missions in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Venezuela with the purpose of examining the possibilities of cooperation in the field of population documentation.

IX. CENTRAL UNIT OF THE PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL RESEARCH ON POPULATION PROBLEMS RELEVANT TO POPULATION POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA (PISPAL)

Since its establishment in the first semester of 1973, PISPAL's Central Unit seat has been located at CELADE, and its work programme has been fully integrated into the Latin American Regional Population Programme.

The activities developed by this Unit include technical assistance to the Programme's member and associate Centres seminars and workshops, research, publications, and support services.

1. Technical Assistance to Member Centres

The collaboration given to various institutions in the design of research projects and in the organization and preparation of seminars should be mentioned in this context. In connection with the design of projects, assistance was given to: Social Studies Centre, (Mendoza, Argentina); University of Chile's Faculty of Economic Sciences (Chile); CENDES, (Venezuela); Social Research Centre (Bolivia), and FLACSO (Ecuador). The collaboration given to the following entities in the preparation and execution of a comparative research project, coordinated by the Central Unit should also be recorded: CEDE (University of the Andes, Colombia); Social Sciences Department (Pontifical Catholic University of Perú); CIEPLAN (Chile); CIESU (Uruguay) and the Sociological Studies Centre, (Paraguay).

In connection with the preparation of seminars, the Central Unit provided support to ASCOFAME in the organization of a Seminar and Workshop on Urbanization, Urban Structure, and Population Dynamics which took place in November 1975 in Bogotá, and, to CIESU, for the execution of a Workshop on Agrarian Structure and Population, which took place in Montevideo, also during the month of November. It also collaborated with CELADE in the organization of the Seminar on Political Structure and Population Policies held in Santiago in May 1975.

The Central Unit, through CELADE, participated in the activities derived from a technical assistance request submitted to the Centre by the National Population Council (CONAPO) of México, for the design of base studies intended for the formulation of regional population distribution policies.

During the two years under report, the Central Unit also collaborated with the United Nations Population Division, in relation to the establishment of a world population information system (POPINS). One of its researchers was assigned to the Working Group which prepared the report on the system's feasibility, between April and September 1976.

At the same time, since February 1976, support has been given to the creation and establishment of an international group intended to evaluate the state of knowledge relevant for population policies (International Review Group, IRG), through the assignment of a Central Unit researcher as member of that Group.

2. Research Projects

The evaluation of projects and progress reports of research submitted to the Programme Committee is one of the Central Unit's function. In the biennium under report, activities were carried out in connection with the four Committee meetings (V, VI, VII, VIII), which led to the approval and initiation of nine projects in 1975, and, another nine in 1976, related to the Programme's main subjects. Included among the former are projects directly submitted and/or sponsored by CSUCA (Costa Rica), PROELCE (Chile), CIESU (Uruguay), CEBRAP, three projects (Brazil), FLACSO (Chile), CIAP-CEDES (Argentina), ASCOFAME (Colombia). Included among the latter are projects from the following centres: CIE (Instituto Torcuato Di Tella), CRESO (Argentina), CIDU (Chile), FLACSO, CENEP (Argentina), CIESU (Uruguay), ASCOFAME (Colombia), FLACSO-CIESU and CEDIP (Brazil).

During the period under review, the following projects started in 1973 or 1974 were completed: "Critical Inventory", which is part of the Inventory of Social Research Relevant for Population Policies carried out by the CEED (Colegio de México); "Population Policy in the Amazonia", (CEBRAP); "Law and Population", (FLACSO); "Development and Agrarian Structure in Brazil", (CEBRAP); "Urban System, Urban Structure and Marginality. The Brazilian case", (CEBRAP); "Socio-Demographic Statistics System and Multidisciplinary Research Requirements in Latin America", (ELAS-CELADE Programme); "Population, development styles, and salary differentials", CIE Instituto Torcuato Di Tella; "Migration and Health" (ASCOFAME) and "Population, rural development, and migration in Central America", (Social Science Programme of Central America, CSUCA).

Under this heading mention should be made of the preparation by the Central Unit of the comparative research project on "Regional Development, Public Policies, Migration and Urban Primacy in Latin America". This project was discussed with the different centres interested in participating in its execution, at the I Coordinating Meeting in August 1976 in Santiago. The projects, from the five participating centres (CIEPLAN, Chile; CEDE, Colombia; Social Sciences Department, Catholic University of Perú; CIESU, Uruguay and Paraguayan Centre of Sociological Studies), were approved for financing at the VIII Programme Committee Meeting in February 1977. The II Project Coordinating Meeting, shall take place towards the end of March 1977, under the responsibility of the Central Unit in Santiago.

3. Publications

Tables 4 and 5, included in the Annex, show the publications issued during the period covered by this report.

4. Seminars and Meetings

In addition to above meetings, mention should also be made of the participation that members of the Central Unit have had in different research meetings organized in the region: namely, Meeting of the Working Group on Population Reproduction, CLACSO, México 1975; Meeting of the Working Group on Internal Migration, CLACSO, Oaxaca-México, 1975; Meeting of Evaluation of Commissions and Working Groups, CLACSO, November 1975; Theoretical / Methodological Seminar, Population Commission, CLACSO, México, February 1976; Seminar on the Future of Population Policies in Latin America, Latin American Studies Centre, UCLA, Los Angeles, May 1976; Seminar on State, Planning and Public Policies, ILPES, Bogotá, June 1976; Third Symposium on Trends in the Formulation of Mathematical Models, Bariloche Foundation-UNESCO, San Carlos de Bariloche, November-December 1976.

5. Support Services

During the period under report, a number of secretarial activities took place, including the elaboration of norms for the presentation of projects financed by PISPAL, preparation of the substantive report for the donor agencies, corresponding to the second stage of the Programme, and of the report requested by the donors for the external evaluation of PISPAL.

Finally, mention should be made of the fact that the Programme Committee and the donors agreed on norms and procedures to carry out this evaluation and on the composition of the Evaluation Commission. This Commission initiated its tasks with an evaluation visit to the Central Unit in Santiago, during mid February 1977, and is due to submit its corresponding report during the following month of May.

Table 1

SUMMARY OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED BY CELADE.
YEAR 1975

Type or category	Number of participants	Duration	Teaching hours under CELADE's responsibility
A. <u>Post Graduate Training and Specialization Seminars</u>			
1. Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography. Santiago	8 ^{a/}	12 months	480
2. Historical Demography Seminar. Santiago	12 ^{b/}	1 week	8
3. Seminar on Political Structure and Population Policies. Santiago	11 ^{c/}	1 week	24
4. Seminar on Methods to Estimate Mortality and Fertility from Census Data	24 ^{d/}	1 week	10
B. <u>Regular Training Programme and National Intensive Courses</u>			
1. Course on Basic Demographic Analysis. San José	21	10 months	675
2. Course on Advanced Demographic Analysis. San José	5	4 months ^{e/}	292
3. Intensive Course on Basic Demographic Analysis, El Salvador, (Faculty of Economic Sciences, U. of El Salvador)	24	4 months	357
4. Intensive Course on Basic Demographic Analysis, Uruguay. (Faculty of Economic Sciences and Administration. (U. of Uruguay)	22	4 months	264
5. Intensive Course on Basic Demographic Analysis, Department of Public Health and Social Medicine. (U. of Chile)	24	3 months	285

(continued)

(continued)

Type or category	Number of participants	Duration	Teaching hours under CELADE's responsibility
C. <u>Teaching of Methods and Applied Techniques to Related Fields</u>			
1. Courses on Electronic Data Processing (PED), Applied to the Social Sciences. Santiago	22	4 months	355
D. <u>Under Graduate Training and Support Programmes of Other Institutions</u>			
1. Course on Migration and Tourism (DUOC, Caritas, Chile)	58	2 months	30
2. Intensive Course on Family Planning Training for Women Attendance Programmes (APROFA, Santiago) Chile	30	1 week	2
3. Family Planning Training Course for Women and the Newly Born Attendance Programme (APROFA, Santiago). Chile	23	1 week	4
4. Course on Demography, "Escuela de Técnicos-Estadísticos", Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences (U. of Chile). Santiago	8	4 months	32
5. Courses on "Demography for Economists", School of Economics, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, (U. of Costa Rica). San José	12	4 months	39
6. Course on "Demography for Geographers", School of History and Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, (U. of Costa Rica). San José	8	4 months	32

(continued)

(continued)

Type or category	Number of participants	Duration	Teaching hours under CELADE's responsibility
7. Two Seminar Courses on Computer Programming Applied to Social Sciences, (U. of Costa Rica), San José	40	2 months	90
8. Lectures to Students from the School of Medicine, (U. of Costa Rica). San José	35	1 week	12
9. IV International Course on Health and Population (FEPAFEM and Mexican Institute on Social Security). México, D.F.	39	1 month	23
10. VI Multinational Course on Educational Administration and Planning, ("Centro de Perfecc., Exp. e Invest. Pedagog.", Ministry of Education of Chile and OEA), Santiago	29	2 weeks	20
11. Statistical Techniques Course (CIENES). Santiago, Chile	35	1 month	38
12. III International Summer Course (Haitien Social Science Research Centre) Port-au-Prince, Haiti	124	1 week	15
13. Latin American Course on Educational Planning and Administration for the Rural Zones Integrated Development, (Educational Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean). Sololá, Guatemala	34	1 week	20
14. Specialization Course on Demography (Federal University of Pernambuco). Recife, Brazil	10	2 weeks	60

(continued)

(continued)

Type or category	Number of participants	Duration	Teaching hours under CELADE's responsibility
15. Demography Training and Research Course (Population Study Centre, Bariloche Foundation). Posadas, Argentina	8	2 weeks	35
16. Specialization Course on Demography (Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute, Pontifical University of Brazil). Rio de Janeiro	19	1 week	58
			<u>3.260</u> ^{f/}

- a/ In addition, 17 students participated in the various courses offered by CELADE to fulfil curricula requisits from other specializations or from other careers.
- b/ Participated, in addition, 8 officials from CELADE.
- c/ Participated, in addition, 17 officials from CELADE and 3 from other United Nations organisms.
- d/ Participated, in addition, 20 officials from United Nations organisms.
- e/ This course was concluded on July 1974.
- f/ This figure represents the actual hours taught, additional preparation and work evaluation hours are not included.

Table 1

SUMMARY OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED BY CELADE.
YEAR 1976

Type or category	Number of participants	Duration	Teaching hours under CELADE's responsibility
A. <u>Post Graduate Training and Specialization Seminars</u>			
1. Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography. Santiago	8 ^{a/}	12 months	600
2. Seminar on Bio-Statistics of Human Reproduction. San José	5	2 weeks	60
3. Seminar on Construction and Use of Model Mortality Tables. Cuba	20	3 weeks	15
4. Seminar on Methods to Estimate Fertility and Mortality with Retrospective Questions. Cuba	40	1 week	15
B. <u>Regular Training Programme and National Intensive Courses</u>			
1. Course on Basic Demographic Analysis. San José	26	10 months	780
2. Course on Advanced Demographic Analysis. San José	8	11 months	292
C. <u>Teaching of Methods and Techniques Applied to Related Fields</u>			
1. Course on Electronic Data Processing (PED), Applied to Population Subjects. Santiago	24	4 months	355
2. Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes. Santiago	19	4 weeks	120
3. Introductory Course to the Design of Population Policies. México	16	3 weeks	70
4. Research Fellows. Santiago and San José	7	2 months ^{b/}	556

(continued)

(continued)

Type or category	Number of participants	Duration	Teaching hours under CELADE's responsibility
D. Undergraduate Training and Support Given to Programmes of Other Institutions			
1. Master's Degree in Human Nutrition (University of Chile, Santiago)	10	14 weeks	36
2. Master's Degree in Community Health (Catholic University, Santiago)	8	6 weeks	30
3. Course on Regional Development Planning (ILPES, Santiago)	33	1 week	10
4. Training Course in Family Planning (APROFA, Santiago)	23	2 weeks	4
5. Courses on Demography at the Schools of Economics and Social Work (University of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica)	45	2 semesters	160
6. Course on Demography at the "Escuela de Técnicos Estadísticos". Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences (University of Chile, Santiago)	10	2 semesters	64
7. Course on Demography and Health at the Pharmacy and Medicine Faculty. (University of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica)	60	2 semesters	180
8. Electronic Data Processing Subject Matter at the Methodology Chair, of the Central American University Confederation (CSUCA)	30	2 semesters	60
9. Collaboration with the Course on Consistency and Automatic Characterization of Data Systems. (Ministry of Health, Panamá)	30	1 month	40

(continued)

(continued)

Type or category	Number of participants	Duration	Teaching hours under CELADE's responsibility
10. Course on Demography at the General Statistical Office. Guatemala	20	1 week	15
11. Seminar on the Metropolization Process in Costa Rica, organized by the History and Geography School of the University of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica	40	2 weeks	20
12. Seminar on the Demographic Situation of Costa Rica, carried out in the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica	40	2 weeks	20
			3.562

- a/ In addition, 4 students participated in the different courses offered by CELADE in order to comply with curriculum requirements from other careers.
- b/ Each student at different dates during the academic year.

Table 2
 NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER COURSE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
 YEAR 1975

Categories a/	Total	Countries																				
		Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haití	Honduras	México	Nicaragua	Panamá	Paraguay	Perú	Rep. Dominic.	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other Countries	
Total	577	11	5	38	4	100	197	3	27	5	121	3	5	2	4	3	7	1	24	2	15	
Category A																						
Total	55	2	2	6	2	1	17	1	1		1	3			2	4			1	1	11	
1	8		1				2		1		1					2				1		
2	12						10														2	
3	11	1		3	2		1					2							1		1	
4	24	1	1	3		1	4	1				1			2	2					8	
Category B																						
Total	96	1	1	3	2	1	26	1	27	1	2		2	1	2	1	2		22	1		
1	21		1	2	2	1	2		2		2		2	1	2	1	2			1		
2	5	1		1				1	1	1												
3	24								24													
4	22																		22			
5	24						24															
Category C																						
Total	22		2			3	6	1	3		2		1	1		1	1		1	1		
1	22		2			3	6	1	3		2		1	1		1	1		1	1		
Category D																						
Total	404	8		29		95	148				119				1						4	
1							58															
2							30															
3							23															
4							8															
5						12																
6						8																
7						40																
8						35																
9																						
10							29															
11																						
12										119				1							4	
13																						
14				10																		
15		8																				
16				19																		

a/ Corresponds to the categories indicated in Table 1.

Table 2
 NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER COURSE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.
 YEAR 1976

Categories ^{a/}	Total	Countries																					
		Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Cuba	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	México	Nicaragua	Panamá	Paraguay	Perú	Rep. Dominic.	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other Countries	
Total	571	6	10	2	10	27	376	67	6	5	9	3	5	73	2	1	5	9	2	1	3	3	
Category A																							
Total	73			1		1	6	61			2							1					1
1	8						6				1							1					
2	5			1		1		1			1												1
3	20							20															
4	40							40															
Category B																							
Total	34	3	2	1	3	3	5	4	3	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1			
1	26	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	1		2		1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	8					1	4		2			1											
Category C																							
Total	115	1	4		3	3	9	2	1	3	6	1		73	1		2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	20		2		1	2	3			2	5	1					1	1	1	1	1		
2	18		1		2	1	5		1		1			3	1		1				1		1
3	70													70									
4	7	1	1				1	2		1								1					
Category D																							
Total	349	2	4		4	26	56		2	1		1	3				2	5			2		1
1	10						10																
2	8						8																
3	33	2	4		4	1	5		2	1		1	3				2	5			2		1
4	23						23																
5	45						45																
6	10						10																
7							60																
8							30																
9							30																
10							20																
11							40																
12							40																

a/ Corresponds to the categories indicated in Table 1.

Table 3
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS CARRIED OUT BY MEMBERS OF CELADE^{a/}
YEAR 1975

Date		Purpose	Country
Started	Ended		
15-I	18-I	Asoc. Demográfica Salvadoreña-Fertility Survey Analysis	EL SALVADOR
06-II	18-II	INE-Field work Supervision-National Demographic Survey	PERU
23-II	26-II	Dirección Estadística y Censo-Supervision of work National Demographic Survey	PANAMA
23-II	27-II	Dirección Estadística y Censo-National Demographic Survey	PANAMA
23-II	01-III	Dirección General Estadística y Censos-National Census Tabulations	COSTA RICA
26-II	16-III	CONAPLAN-Financial Technical Assistance Project. Population Studies	EL SALVADOR
04-III	05-III	Ministerio de Planificación-Metropolitan Area of Managua Census	NICARAGUA
04-III	10-III	INE-National Census Tabulations	PERU
06-III	10-III	Dirección General Est. y Censo. -Elaboration data from Population Census	HONDURAS
10-III	15-III	División Materno-Infantil(MSP) Family Planning Service Statistics	BOLIVIA
14-III	17-III	Encuesta Mundial Fecundidad-Elaboration data Latin America	UNITED KINGDOM
14-III	21-III	Gobierno Provincia Buenos Aires-Base Recommendations on Population measures	ARGENTINA
03-IV	06-IV	INE-Demographic Analysis Programme	PERU
07-IV	12-IV	INE-National Demographic Survey	BOLIVIA
15-IV	18-IV	Centro Investigaciones Sociales-Research Programme	BOLIVIA
17-IV	08-V	Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña-Fertility Survey Analysis	EL SALVADOR
01-V	05-V	ASCOFANE-Migration Studies	COLOMBIA
04-V	08-V	Secretaría Planificación-Regional Demographic Projections	ARGENTINA
13-V	23-V	Dirección Gral. Est. y Censos-Consistency and elaboration of Census Data	HONDURAS
16-V	17-V	INE-National Demographic Survey	PERU
25-V	31-V	Dir. Estad. y Censo-Personnel training in field work. Demographic Survey	PANAMA
29-V	05-VI	INE-National Demographic Survey	PERU
09-VI	14-VI	INE-Field Work, National Demographic Survey	BOLIVIA
19-VI	25-VI	INE-Analysis National Demographic Survey	BOLIVIA
30-VI	11-VII	CONAPO-Urbanization and Development of Nuevo Leon State	MEXICO
07-VII	10-VII	INE-Supervision of Field Work	PERU
22-VII	28-VII	CONAPO-Urbanization and development of New Leon State	MEXICO
27-VII	29-VII	Secretaría Técnica Planificación-Derived Demographic Projections	PARAGUAY
21-VIII	26-VIII	Secretaría Técnica Planificación-Derived Demographic Projections	PARAGUAY
14-IX	27-IX	CEPD-Sugar Cooperatives- Family formation study	PERU
18-IX	14-XI	CONAPLAN -Assignment of expert elaboration demographic projections	EL SALVADOR
22-IX	27-IX	Dirección General Estadística y Censos-Census data Consistency	URUGUAY
23-IX	27-IX	Dirección Estadística y Censo-Examination of Demographic Survey Results	PANAMA
25-IX	20-X	CONAPO-Training Population Policies	MEXICO
05-X	10-X	Encuesta Mundial Fecundidad. Elaboration data on Latin America	UNITED KINGDOM
28-IX	01-X	Consejo Nacional Progreso Social-Population Studies Programme	PARAGUAY
10-X	15-XII	Div. Materno Infantil (MSP) Assignment of expert for OPS (Prov. BOL 1300)	BOLIVIA
21-X	25-X	Centro Investigaciones Sociales-Fertility Research Programme	BOLIVIA
26-X	08-XI	Asociación Demográfica Costarricense-Differential Fertility Study	COSTA RICA
28-X	12-XI	Dir. Central Estadíst. CEDEM-MINSAP-Training and Demographic Studies	CUBA
06-XI	08-XI	INDEC-CENEP-Demographic Studies Programme	ARGENTINA
06-XI	09-XI	INE-Analysis Results from Demographic Survey	BOLIVIA
10-XI	14-XI	INE-Evaluation of results from Demographic Survey	PERU
13-XI	23-XI	CEPD-Sugar Cooperatives. Family Formation Study	PERU
30-XI	05-XII	SUDENE- Derived Projections demographic Studies	BRASIL

(continued)

(continued)-

Date		Purpose	Country
Started	Ended		
30-XI	23-XII	CONAPLAN-Demographic Projections	EL SALVADOR
09-XII	12-XII	ONE-Census Data Cleaning	REP. DOMINICANA
11-XII	20-XII	IHS-CONADEP-Programme of elaboration of data, training, research	HAITI
14-XII	29-XII	Dirección General de Estadística y Censo-Elaboration of census data	COSTA RICA
<u>b/</u>		ODEPLAN	CHILE
		- Programas de Estudios de Población	
		-Projections by sex and age, national level, regions, provinces	
		-Population projections, urban and rural, sex, age, nat. and regional level	
		- Encuesta demográfica y socioeconómica (EDESEC)	
		-Design of demographic questionnaire	
		-Preparation tabulations programme	
		-Demographic analysis	
		-Data elaboration programme	
		Ministerio de Salud-Programa de Extensión de Servicios Materno-Infantil y Bienestar Familiar (PESMIB)	CHILE
		-Household surveys	
		-Fertility Surveys	
		-Fertility Regulation survey (Santiago)	
		-Follow-up survey of acceptors	
		-Recommendations for the improvement of the system of service statistics	
<u>c/</u>		Universidad de Costa Rica-Centro de Informática	COSTA RICA
		-Operational system OS-Installation of generalized programmes	
		-Class notes and personnel training	
		-Vicerrectoria de Vida Estudiantil	
		-Analysis of data on student population	
		Universidad Nacional (Heredia)-Instituto de Estudios Sociales de Población	COSTA RICA
		-Treatment of basic data	
		Asociación Demográfica Costarricense-Programa de Salud y Planificación de la Familia	COSTA RICA
		-Application of system of service statistics	
		-Evaluation Unit	
		Dirección General de Estadística y Censos	COSTA RICA
		-Demographic Studies	
		-Evaluation and analysis of data, 1973 Census	
		-Fertility Survey (WFS)	

a/ In addition to the technical missions included in this table, mention should be made of technical assistance rendered in demographic statistics, household surveys, computation and sampling, by the regional advisors attached to ECLA's Statistics Division.

b/ Continuous technical assistance rendered to different Chilean institutions by CELADE-Santiago.

c/ Continuous technical assistance to various institutions of Costa Rica, by CELADE-San José.

Table 3

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS CARRIED OUT BY MEMBERS OF CELADE^{a/}
YEAR 1976

Date		Purpose	Country
Started	Ended		
12-I	18-I	Dirección Estadísticas y Censo-Elaboration of Data from Demographic Survey	PANAMA
09-II	27-II	CEPD-Cooperativas Azucareras-Field Work Family Formation Study	PERU
15-II	21-II	Dirección Estadísticas y Censo-Field Work Demographic Survey	PANAMA
17-II	22-II	INE-Field Work National Demographic Survey	PERU
18-II	19-II	CONAPO-Demographic Inputs Population Policies	COSTA RICA
23-II	25-II	Ministerio del Trabajo-Establishment of Data Bank	PERU
03-III	13-III	CONADEP-IHS-Joint Cooperation with ECLA Data Collection and Demogr. Statistics	HAITI
09-III	16-III	INE-Field Work National Demographic Survey	PERU
12-III	16-III	INE-Training and Demographic Survey Analysis Seminar	BOLIVIA
13-IV	13-V	INE-Field Work Demographic Survey	PERU
04-IV	05-IV	Dirección Gral. Estadística y Censos-Elaboration of Demographic Projections	URUGUAY
06-IV	09-IV	Secretaría Técnica Planificación-Derived Demographic Projections	PARAGUAY
20-IV	21-IV	INE-National Demographic Survey Analysis	PERU
22-IV	23-IV	INE-National Demographic Survey Analysis	BOLIVIA
03-V	15-V	Contraloría General de la República-Generation of Operational Systems OS, VSA	PANAMA
06-V	13-V	INE-Field Work Supervision-National Demographic Survey	PERU
07-V	11-V	INE-Elaboration of Data Demographic Survey	PERU
20-V	05-VI	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (SECOBI)-Implem. of the ISIS System	MEXICO
25-V	04-VI	Secretaría Técnica de Planificación-Regional Demographic Projections	PARAGUAY
06-VI	07-VI	Dirección Estad. y Censos, Misiones-Retrospective Demographic Survey	ARGENTINA
06-VI	12-VI	Dirección General Estadística y Censos-Training and Installation of CONCOR	URUGUAY
08-VI	11-VI	Dir. Gral. Estad. y Censos-Training and Installation of CONCOR-CENTS Languages	URUGUAY
15-VI	19-VI	INE-Implementation of Entry Data on Population Census	BOLIVIA
16-VI	17-VI	Oficina Ejecutiva Censos y Encuestas-National Demographic Survey	NICARAGUA
21-VI	26-VI	Dirección Estadística y Censo-Elaboration of Data from Demographic Survey	PANAMA
23-VI	25-VI	INE-Elaboration of Data from National Demographic Survey	PERU
03-VII	09-VII	Dirección Estadística y Censo-Elaboration National Demographic Survey	PANAMA
05-VII	13-VII	Ministerio de Salud Pública-World Fertility Survey	PANAMA
07-VII	20-VII	ODEPLAN-Supervision Works Socioeconomic Demographic Survey	CHILE
07-VII	25-VII	Dir. Gral. de Desarrollo Urbano-Min. de la Vivienda-Research Programme	PANAMA
10-VII	16-VII	Institute Statistical Prog. Center (ISPC) US Census Bureau-CONCOR System	UNITED STATES
15-VII	16-VII	CONAPLAN-Demographic Analysis Programme	EL SALVADOR
17-VII	24-VII	Dirección General Estad. y Censos-1973 Census Evaluation	GUATEMALA
25-VII	29-VII	Oficina Ejecutiva Censos y Encuestas-National Demographic Survey	NICARAGUA
01-VIII	27-VIII	CEPD-Cooperativas Azucareras-Study on Family Formation	PERU
03-VIII	22-VIII	INE-Field Work Analysis of Data National Demographic Survey	PERU
25-VIII	30-VIII	CONAPLAN-Demographic Projections	EL SALVADOR
28-VIII	26-IX	Div. Materno-Infantil (MSP)-Service Statistics Family Planning	BOLIVIA
31-VIII	16-IX	Dirección General Estadística y Censos-Elaboration of Census Sample	URUGUAY
07-IX	09-IX	Dirección Estad. y Censos, Misiones-Analysis Nat. Demographic Survey	ARGENTINA
07-IX	14-IX	INE-Analysis of Results National Demographic Survey	PERU
08-IX	11-IX	Dirección Estad. y Censo-Field Work National Demographic Survey	PANAMA
11-IX	17-IX	Div. Materno Infantil (MSP)-Service Statistics Family Planning	BOLIVIA
25-IX	09-X	Ministerio de Salud Pública-World Fertility Survey	PANAMA
04-X	30-X	INE-Census Personnel Training	BOLIVIA

(continued)

(Continued)

Date		Purpose	Country
Started	Ended		
06-X	09-X	Universidad de los Andes (CEDE)-Research Programme	COLOMBIA
10-X	13-X	IHS-Work Programme Demographic Analysis Unit	HAITI
17-X	22-X	STP-Dir. Gral. Estad. y Censos-Study on Migration and Spatial Distr. Alto Paraná	PARAGUAY
17-X	26-X	STP-Dirección General Estad. y Censos-Alto Paraná Study	PARAGUAY
19-X	21-X	Oficina Ejecutiva Censos y Encuestas-Mat. Demographic Survey Processing	NICARAGUA
07-XI	19-XI	Dirección Gral. Estad. y Censos-Training and installation of CONCOR	COSTA RICA
28-XI	01-XII	INE-Technical Seminar	BOLIVIA
04-XII	15-XII	Centro de Investigaciones Sociales-Sample Design	BOLIVIA
05-XI	07-XII	Dirección Estadística y Censos, Misiones-Technical Seminar	ARGENTINA
<i>b/</i>		ODEPLAN	CHILE
		- Demographic and Socioeconomic Survey (EDESEC)	
		- Pilot Survey and Personnel Training	
		- Field Work in Six Regions	
		- Preliminary Analysis of Results by Regions	
		- Preparation of Preliminary Report Demographic Indicators	
		INE	CHILE
		- Recoding and Tabulation Programme	
		- Fertility Tabulations 1970 Census Sample	
		- Tabulations of Internal Migration Studies	
		- Research on Infant Mortality in Latin America, Application to Chile (Research Fellow)	
		- Recoding Fertility Data and Survival of Children Borne	
		- Demographic Projections Programme	
		INE-CIDU	CHILE
		- Computer Programmes for Demographic Projections	
		Ministerio de Salud-Programa de Extensión de Servicios Materno-Infantil y Bienestar Familiar (PESMIB)	CHILE
		- Comparative Study on Evolution of Volume and Structure of the Various Subprogrammes Activities	
		- Evaluation of the First Stage of PESHIB's Operation	
		- Final Evaluation of PESHIB	
<i>c/</i>		Dirección General de Estadística y Censos-Programa de Investigación	COSTA RICA
		- Mortality Tables 1972-1974	
		- Evaluation of Census and Population Projections, Costa Rica	
		- Experimental Census Atenas	
		ICAP	COSTA RICA
		- Training in Use of COCENTS and CONCOR	
		Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social	COSTA RICA
		- Research on Abortion and Complicated Child Birth	
		Asociación Demográfica Costarricense	COSTA RICA
		- System of Service Statistics	

a/ Besides those included in this table, mention should be made of other technical assistance missions in demographic statistics, household surveys, computing, and sampling, given by the regional advisers attached to ECLA's Statistics Division.

b/ Continuous technical assistance rendered to various Chilean institutions by CELADE-Santiago.

c/ Continuous technical assistance rendered to various Costa Rican institutions by CELADE-San José.

Table 4

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.
YEAR 1975

I. Periodical Publications

Series F

- F/15: Boletín Demográfico, Año VIII, N° 15.
- F/16: Boletín Demográfico, Año VIII, N° 16.
- F/107: Notas de Población, Año III, vol. 7.
- F/108: Notas de Población, Año III, vol. 8.
- F/109: Notas de Población, Año III, vol. 9.

II. Books

Series E

- E/12: Los Estudios Demográficos en la Planificación del Desarrollo.
- E/15: El Estudio de la Población.
- E/16: Formación de la Familia y Marginalidad Urbana en Río de Janeiro.
- E/19: Migraciones Internas: Teoría, Método y Factores Sociológicos.
- E/21: La Formación de la Familia y la Frecuencia con que se dan Diversas Relaciones de Parentesco.

III. Monographic Series

Series A

- A/127: Migración Intercensal de Seis Países de América Latina.
- A/128: América Latina: Situación Demográfica alrededor de 1973 y Perspectivas para el Año 2000.
- A/129: Fascículo I: Informe General
Fascículo II: Resultados y Elaboración de Datos
Fascículo III: Fecundidad y Nupcialidad. Niveles y Diferenciales
Fascículo IV: Mortalidad
Fascículo V: Migraciones
Fascículo VI: Descripción de la Muestra.
- A/130: América Latina: Situación de los Programas de Planificación de la Familia hasta 1973.
- A/131: Comparación de los Niveles de Aborto Obtenidos Mediante la Aplicación de las Metodologías Retrospectiva y Prospectiva.
- A/132: Fecundidad en Buenos Aires. Informe sobre los Resultados de la Encuesta de Fecundidad en el Area de Capital y Gran Buenos Aires, 1964.
- A/133: Migrants to Metropolitan Lima, A Case Study.
- A/134: Estimates of Mortality Among Members of Religious Orders in Chile in XVIII and XIX Centuries.

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Series B

B/1007: Introducción al Estudio de la Fecundidad.

Series C

- C/150: El Analfabetismo en Chile.
C/151: Venezuela: Análisis de la Mortalidad por Causas, 1961.
C/152: Colombia: Proyección de la Población Económicamente Activa, por Sexo y Grupos Quinquenales de Edades, y de la Residencia en Cabeceras Municipales, a través de una Representación Matricial, para el Período 1965-1980.
C/153: Efectos de Cambios de la Nupcialidad en la Fecundidad. Aplicación de un Modelo de Simulación.
C/154: Estudio de la Relación entre la Incidencia de la Viudez en la Población Femenina y la Mortalidad Masculina.
C/155: Efectos de los Cambios en la Mortalidad sobre la Fecundidad. Aplicación de un Modelo de Simulación.
C/156: Chile y Guatemala: Factores que Afectan la Participación Femenina en la Actividad Económica.
C/157: Chile: Relación entre la Oferta y la Demanda de Mano de Obra con Educación Técnico-Industrial, 1970-1980.
C/158: Colombia: La Mortalidad por Secciones Político-Administrativas, 1936-1965.
C/159: Origen y Usos del Modelo de Mortalidad de Brass.
C/160: Chile: Estimación de las Necesidades de Viviendas, 1970-2000.

Series D

- D/82: Movilidad Ocupacional y Fecundidad en América Latina Metropolitana.
D/83: Control de la Natalidad, Redistribución de los Ingresos, y la Tasa de Ahorro: El Caso de México.
D/1024: El Problema de la Población según Marshall.
D/1025: Población y Crecimiento Económico.
D/1026: Estimaciones Demográficas para Sociedades en Desarrollo.

Series G

- G/60: Informe de Actividades de CELADE durante los Años 1973-1974.
G/61: Actividades de CELADE Programadas para 1975-1977.
G/62: Proyecto RLA/66/058 del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (Fondo Especial), sobre Apoyo Financiero al Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. Informe Final.
G/63: Informe de la VII Reunión del Consejo Directivo de CELADE Celebrada del 22 al 23 de abril de 1974.
G/1007: Reglamento y Normas del Curso Básico de Demografía, 1975.
G/1008: Guía del Estudiante.
G/1009: Reglamento y Normas del Curso Avanzado de Demografía, 1975.
G/1010: Folleto del Curso Básico de Demografía, 1975.

Series J

- J/6: Boletín del Banco de Datos N° 6.

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IV. Documents for Seminars and Conferences

- DS/1: Lenguajes y Programación.
DS/2: Conceptos Básicos de Computación.
DS/3: FORTRAN IV.
DS/4: Lenguaje de Ensamble.
DS/5: Mensaje de Error del Compilador WATFOR/360.
DS/6: Elaboración de Tabulaciones Especiales Mediante Computador.
DS/7: Actores Políticos y Políticas de Población en un Sistema Democrático.
DS/8: Programa CONCOR.
DS/9: Sistemas de Operación.
DS/10: Marginales.
- DC/1: Estudio de Casos, Chile. Sistema de Estadísticas de Servicio para un Programa Materno-Infantil.
DC/2: Nociones Básicas de Demografía.
DC/3: Use of Mathematical and Numerical Methods in the Latin American Demographic Centre, CELADE, Santiago, Chile.
DC/4: Primera Reunión Técnica de Intercambio entre Organismos Gubernamentales Responsables de las Políticas de Población en América Latina.

V. PISPAL Documents

Inventario de Investigaciones Sociales Relevantes para Políticas de Población.

Chile vol. III.
México vol. V.

Working Documents

- Nº 1: Factores Económicos y Sociales Vinculados al Crecimiento de la Población en América Latina: Análisis de los Estudios de Areas.
Nº 2: Desarrollo de Políticas Redistributivas de Población.
Nº 3: Heterogeneidad Estructural y Distribución Espacial de la Población en América Latina.
Nº 4: Estructura Agraria y Población: Análisis del Caso Chileno.
Nº 5: Heterogeneidad Estructural Urbana y Población en América Latina.
Nº 6: Consideraciones sobre el Proceso de Urbanización, la Concentración y la Dispersión de la Población en América Latina: Situaciones Críticas.
Nº 7: Estructura Agraria y Dinámica Poblacional.
Nº 8: Características Socio-Económicas y Estructura de las Familias en la Ciudad de Santiago: Chile, 1970.
Nº 9: Anotación para el Análisis Político de las Políticas de Población: La Relación entre la Estructura de Poner y la Acción Pública.
Nº 10: Introducción al Estudio de la Familia y los Hogares en América Latina.
Nº 11: Notas para una Discusión Acerca de la Ley de Población en Marx.
Nº 12: Aspectos Demográficos de la Familia en una Provincia de Chile, según el Censo de 1970.

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- Nº 13: La Noción de Política de Población: Una Revisión de la Literatura Reciente.

VI. Miscellaneous Publications

- IPI/1: Economic-Demographic Model. A Case Study for Certain Latin American Countries.
- IPI/2: Migración en Areas Metropolitanas de América Latina: Un Estudio Comparativo (Parte I).
- IPI/3: El Trabajo de la Mujer en Chile (Parte I).
- IPI/4: El Trabajo de la Mujer en Chile en 1970 (Parte II).
- IPI/5: Migración en Areas Metropolitanas de América Latina. Un Estudio Comparativo (Parte II).
- IPI/6: La Población Económicamente Activa en las Actividades Agrícolas en Brasil y México: Un Análisis a partir de los Censos Económicos y de Población.
- IPI/7: The Validity of Family Size Preference Measurements in Rural Latin America.
- IPI/8: The Effects of Infant and Child Mortality on Fertility in Latin America.
- IPI/9: Factores que Influyen en los Intervalos Intergenésicos de Mujeres que Viven en Zonas Rurales Semi-Urbanas de América Latina.
- IPI/10: Migración en Areas Metropolitanas de América Latina: Un Estudio Comparativo (Parte III).
- IPI/11: Algunos Determinantes Estructurales del Proceso de Adopción de Anticonceptivos en Zonas Rurales de América Latina.
- LS/1: Tendencias Migratorias en una Sociedad Regional de Chile Colonial. El Norte Chico, 1700-1800.
- LS/2: Migración Interna, 1854-1920: Características de los Migrantes.
- LS/3: Migración y el Desarrollo de una Fuerza de Trabajo: El Año 1921.
- LS/4: Migraciones Internas en Chile Central: 1740-1800.
- LS/5: Migraciones Rurales en Chile del Siglo XVII.
- LS/6: Una Estimación de la Mortalidad de los Monjes en Chile durante los Siglos XVIII y XIX.
- ND/1: Sinopsis del Programa de CELADE.
- Boletín Bibliográfico Nº s. 6, 7, 8, 9.
- Informe del Seminario de Estadísticas de Servicio en Programas de Planificación Familiar.
- Perspectivas para la Acción en Población en América Latina.
- Documento de Evaluación del Programa PSMIB.
- Estructura Agraria y Dinámica Poblacional.
- El Efecto de los Descensos de la Mortalidad en la Distribución por Edad.
- Seminario sobre Enseñanza de la Demografía en las Universidades de Centro-América y del Caribe.

Table 4

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED
YEAR 1976

I. Periodical Publications

Series F

- F/17: Boletín Demográfico N° 17.
Boletín Demográfico Número Especial 1.
F/18: Boletín Demográfico N° 18.
F/110: Notas de Población N° 10.
F/111: Notas de Población N° 11.
F/112: Notas de Población N° 12.

II. Books

Series E

- E/5: Teoría Analítica de las Asociaciones Biológicas (Reprint).
E/22: Crecimiento Urbano de América Latina.
E/23: Computación: Lenguaje y Programación.

III. Monographic Series

Series A

- A/129: Análisis de Preguntas Retrospectivas, EDENH, Fascículo VII.
A/135: Estimaciones de Mortalidad: Religiosos de Chile en los siglos XVIII y XIX.
A/136: La Concentración Urbana y la Dispersión de la Población Rural de América Latina: Su Incidencia en el Deterioro del Medio Humano.
A/137: Economic-Demographic Model: A Case Study of Chile and México.
A/138: Tablas de Eficacia de Uso de Anticonceptivos: Su Teoría y Construcción.
A/139: Estimaciones de Mortalidad en una Parroquia de Santiago a partir de Información sobre Orfandad. Ñuñoa, 1866-1871.
A/140: Chile: Proyección de la Población por Sexo y Grupos Quinquenales de Edades, 1950-2000.
A/141: Chile: Tablas Abreviadas de Mortalidad a Nivel Nacional y Regional, 1969-1970.
A/142: Proyección de la Población por Regiones según Sexo y Grupos Quinquenales de Edades, 1970-2000.
A/143: Chile: Proyección de la Población Urbana y Rural a Nivel Nacional y Regional, por Sexo y Grupos Quinquenales de Edades, 1970-2000.
A/144: América Latina: Actividades Desarrolladas por los Programas de Planificación de la Familia, 1974.
A/145: Mortality Estimates in a Parish of Santiago from Orphanhood Information. Ñuñoa, 1866-1871.

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- A/146: Métodos de Tipificación y de Protección Anual de la Pareja (Aplicación a Chile, 1960-1971).
- A/147: Programas de Planificación de la Familia: Algunas Tabulaciones Recomendables y su Utilización.
- A/148: Relación de Pareja: Un Modelo Analítico para el Estudio de la Fecundidad.
- A/51: La población del Mundo: Dos Bloques Claramente Diferenciados (Reprinted).
- A/124: Políticas de Población y la Familia: El Caso Latinoamericano (Reprinted).
- A/1021: Guatemala: Evaluación del Censo de 1973 y Proyección de la Población por Sexo y Edad 1950-2000.
- A/1022: La Fuerza de Trabajo en los Países de la Cuenca del Plata, 1960.
- A/1023: La Fecundidad y la Mortalidad en Costa Rica.
- A/1024: La Mortalidad en los Primeros Años de Vida en los Países de América Latina.

Series B

- B/38: APL/360: Generalidades y Algunas Aplicaciones Realizadas en CELADE.

Series C

- C/161: Estudio de la Población Femenina Económicamente Activa en América Latina, 1950-1970.
- C/1001: El Sistema Modelo de Brass en el Estudio de la Mortalidad por Sexos: El Salvador, 1961-1971.
- C/1002: Honduras: Estimaciones Demográficas a partir de la Estructura por Edad de las Defunciones, 1971.
- C/1003: América Central: Estimaciones de la Mortalidad Infantil y Juvenil. Aplicación de la Técnica de Brass y las Variantes de Sullivan y Trussel, 1970.
- C/1004: La Declaración de la Edad en los Censos de Población de la América Latina.

Series D

- D/1027: Mortalidad: Artículos Seleccionados.
- D/1028: Bio-Estadística de la Reproducción Humana.
- D/1029: Aspectos Biométricos de la Fecundidad Humana.

Series G

- G/1014: Normas para Preparar Trabajos de Investigación.
- G/1015: Trabajos de Investigación de Alumnos de los Cursos Básico y Avanzado de CELADE publicados desde 1963 a 1976.
- G/1016: Informe de Actividades (Progress Report), julio-septiembre de 1976.
- G/1017: Informe de Actividades (Progress Report), octubre-diciembre 1976.

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Information Texts

- TD/1: La Demografía como Ciencia.
- TD/2: Situación Demográfica de la América Latina en 1970.
- TD/3: La Mortalidad.
- TD/4: Aspectos Demográficos de la Población Económicamente Activa.

IV. Documents for Seminars and Conferences

- DC/5: A Report on the Implementation of DOCPAL during the First Six Months of Operation.
- DS/11: Ideological Elements in the Process of Formulating Population Policies.
- DS/12: Una Referencia a Dos Aplicaciones de Modelos de Micro-Simulación a Problemas de Evaluación de Programas de Planificación de la Familia.
- DS/13: Algunos Problemas para Determinar Métodos Apropriados para Evaluar el Efecto de los Programas de Planificación de la Familia.
- DS/14: Medición del Impacto de Programas de Planificación de la Familia sobre la Fecundidad.
- DS/15: Comentarios sobre Estrategias de Comparación para la Evaluación del Impacto de la Planificación de la Familia.
- DS/16: Proyección de Componentes Versus Otras Técnicas para Evaluar los Logros de Programas Dirigidos a una Reducción Programada de la Fecundidad.
- DS/17: Notas sobre Relaciones Causales para Medir los Cambios en la Fecundidad.
- DS/18: Necesidades de Investigación para Medir el Impacto de los Programas de Planificación de la Familia sobre la Fecundidad.
- DS/19: Práctica Anticonceptiva Requerida para Lograr una Meta Prescrita de Natalidad Bruta: Un Macromodelo Propuesto (TABRAP) e Ilustraciones Hipotéticas.
- DS/20: Métodos de Tipificación y de Protección Anual de la Pareja (Aplicación a Chile, 1960-1971).
- DS/21: Métodos de Giorgio Mortara para Estimar Niveles de Fecundidad.
- DS/22: Medidas de Fecundidad y Aborto.
- DS/23: Programa y Calendario y Horario de Actividades.
- DS/24: Programas de Planificación de la Familia: Algunas Tabulaciones Recomendables y su Utilización.
- DS/25: La Reducción de la Fecundidad en un Programa de Planificación de la Familia. Un Modelo Proyectivo.

V. PISPAL Documents

Inventario de Investigaciones Sociales Relevantes para Políticas de Población

- Argentina vol. I.
- Colombia vol. IV.

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Working Documents

- Nº 11: Notas para una Discusión de la Ley de Población en Marx. (Reprint).
Nº 14: Estructura Agraria, Crecimiento de la Población y Migraciones.
Nº 15: El Desarrollo Regional Diferenciado y la Dinámica Demográfica en América Latina.

Las Tendencias del Crecimiento y la Distribución Espacial de la Población.

VI. Miscellaneous Publications

- IPI/12: Proyecto de Estrategias de Desarrollo y Políticas de Población en América Latina. Tercer Informe Semestral de Avance, Septiembre 1975-marzo 1976.
IPI/13: Notas sobre el Efecto de un Aumento de la Educación sobre la Fecundidad.
IPI/14: Estructura del Empleo, Desarrollo Económico y Sectores Sociales.
IPI/15: Fecundidad Rural y Accesibilidad.
IPI/16: Brazil's Welfare Policies.
IPI/17: Estructura Jurídico-Institucional del Estado Chileno.
IPI/18: Industrial Employment and Internal Migrations.
IPI/19: The Design of the Latin American Documentation System (DOCPAL).
IPI/20: Communication Strategy and Migration Policy. An Exploratory Literature Survey Pertaining to the Latin American Situation.
IPI/21: Factores Estratégicos y su Configuración en un Sector Clave: La Clase Trabajadora Rural.
IPI/22: Estrategias de Desarrollo, Poder y Población: Notas Tentativas para el Análisis de sus Relaciones.
IPI/23: Políticas de Redistribución Espacial de la Población: Una Bibliografía Anotada.
IPI/24: Caracterización de la Estructura Social de Chile.
IPI/25: Factores Estratégicos en el Cambio de la Fecundidad. Chile : Un Análisis de Comunas entre 1950 y 1970.

DA/1: Informe de Actividades. Octubre, noviembre, diciembre de 1975.
DA/2: Curso de Procesamiento Electrónico de Datos (PED) Aplicado a Temas de Población.
DA/3: Informe de Actividades. Enero, febrero, marzo de 1976.
DA/4: Programa Regional Latinoamericano de Población, 1976-1977 y Proyección a los años 1978-1979, CELADE/CEPAL.
DA/5: Informe de Actividades Post-Bucarest. (Septiembre 1974 - marzo 1976). Programa Regional Latinoamericano de Población, CELADE / CEPAL.
DA/6: Population Policies Programme.
DA/7: Informes de Actividades. Abril, mayo y junio, 1976.
DA/8: Informativo de Actividades. Tercer Trimestre, 1976.

ND/2: Programa de Población y Desarrollo.
ND/3: Objetivos y Diseño del Sistema Sobre Población.
ND/4: Programa de Políticas de Población de CELADE.
ND/5: The Major Problems Encountered in the Chilean Case Study.
ND/6: Computación: Sistemas y Documentación de Programas. (Artículos de Interés).

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- ND/7: Programa de Enseñanza, Capacitación e Intercambio.
- ND/8: El Análisis Socio-Político de las Estrategias de Desarrollo y Políticas Públicas: Una Metodología General y un Plan de Trabajo para su Realización.
- ND/9: Ideas para el Diseño de la Revista de Resúmenes del Sistema de Documentos sobre Población en América Latina (DOCPAL).
- ND/10: Programa de Fecundidad.
- ND/11: Programa de Demografía Formal.
- ND/12: Programa de Demografía Histórica.
- ND/13: Programa de Almacenaje, Recuperación y Procesamiento de Información sobre Población en América Latina.
- ND/14: Programa de Biodemografía y Plan de Actividades del Sector Salud y Población.

Boletín Bibliográfico N°s 10, 11, 12, 13 y 14.

Guía para la Confección de Resúmenes de DOCPAL.

Noticias CELADE N°s 18 al 27.

Manual para Usuarios de las Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad, PECFAL-Rural N° 39.

Insumos de Información Socio-Demográfica para las Políticas de Población.

Evaluación de Censo de 1973 y Proyección de la Población por Sexo y Grupos de Edades, 1950-2000.

Censo Experimental de Atenas, Costa Rica, Informe Preliminar.

Tablas de vida de Costa Rica, 1972-1974.

Economic and Social Development, Participation in the Labour Force and Fertility

- I. Participation of Married Women in the Urban Labour Market in Selected Latin American Countries: Chile, Costa Rica and Venezuela.
- II. Women's Participation in Economic Activity as a Strategic Factor of Change in Fertility: The Case of Mexico and Costa Rica.

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Table 5
PUBLICATIONS ISSUED. SUMMARY BY SERIES.
YEARS 1975 AND 1976

Series	Number of Titles	
	1975	1976
I. Periodical Publications	5	6
II. Books	5	3
III. Monographic Series	39	38
IV. Documents for Seminars and Conferences	14	16
V. PISPAL Documents	15	6
VI. Miscellaneous Publications	28	58
TOTAL	106	127