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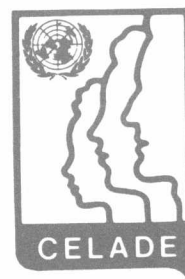
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REPORT ON CELADE ACTIVITIES DURING THE
YEARS 1973-1974

Note by the secretariat

In connexion with item 7 on the Agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission, the secretariat has pleasure in transmitting to the delegations the present document on the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) in 1973-1974.

CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA



REPORT ON CELADE ACTIVITIES DURING
THE YEARS 1973-1974

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celade

PRESENTATION

CELADE was established in August 1957 through an agreement between the Government of Chile and the United Nations, in compliance with Resolution 571-XIX adopted by the U.N. Economic and Social Council. The initial objectives of CELADE were, in first place, the organization of courses on techniques of demographic analysis, in order to train students from Latin American countries and promote the establishment of this type of courses in the countries. Another important objective was the initiation of studies on demographic problems using the existing sources of information or field studies. A third objective was to render technical assistance on demographic problems to Latin American countries and their institutions. These objectives have been continuously broadening through time, keeping always in mind the specific requirements and points of view of the countries of the region and relating them ever more closely to the more ample goals of economic and social development. In this connection, mention should be made of the collaboration and coordination with ECLA, in particular with the Division of Social Affairs and the Population Unit.

The assistance rendered to the countries in order to improve knowledge of their own demographic realities has been intense, contributing in several aspects related to the preparation, elaboration and analysis of population censuses, as well as in the design, execution and analysis of numerous specialized surveys. Other aspects of assistance have included collaboration and support in the establishment of government units of demographic analysis, and collaboration to universities and specialized study centres in the introduction of demographic training.

The CELADE headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica, were established in 1966 in order to meet the requirements of the Central American countries and the Caribbean.

CELADE was placed under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Latin America by Resolution 304, adopted by ECLA at its XIV session in 1971, which as a consequence made the collaboration and coordination between both institutions even stronger. As an example of coordination of activities between ECLA and CELADE, special mention should be made of the preparation of background documents on the economic and social determinants of demographic conditions and trends in countries of the region, in connection with the World Population Year, particularly with the World Population Conference, and more recently the preparation of the Second Latin American Population Meeting, held on 3 to 7 March, 1975.

Lastly, this integration has been institutionalized through Resolution 345 (AC.68) adopted by the ECLA Committee of the Whole at its Tenth Extraordinary Session (Mexico, March 1975), which in its resolute part states: to make the necessary arrangements so that the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) be made part of ECLA as a permanent institution with its own individual identity.

Until April 1966, CELADE was mainly financed by the United Nations Technical Assistance Regular Programme. Since May that year and until April 1974, by the United Nations Development Programme. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities which had already initiated its contribution has confirmed that it will provide financial support until 31 December 1975. The countries endorsing CELADE also contribute since May 1966. The Government of Chile, in particular, has been contributing since CELADE's inception. Public and private institutions, at different times, have also contributed to the Centre's financial support. Special mention should be made of the contributions by the Ford Foundation, which continue until the present time, the Agency for International Development (AID), until 30 June 1972; the Population Council Inc., the Inter American Development Bank (IDB), and more recently, by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), of Canada, and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

During 1973, the total budget for CELADE (Santiago and San Jose) amounted to US\$ 1,865,657, and to US\$ 2,032,600 in 1974. The main contribution for 1973 corresponded to UNDP and UNFPA, with US\$ 1,465,597. In 1974, UNFPA absorbed an important part of the budget, with a contribution which represented 65.7 per cent from the total. Other important sources of funds for the period 1973-1974 were, besides UNDP, the Ford Foundation, IDRC, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the University of Chile.

CELADE participates also in two joint projects with other institutions. The first one is the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL), initiated in 1973, with the participation of eight centres. PISPAL's Central Unit is located at CELADE, which also administers the funds for the salaries of the Programme's international and local staff, which amounted to US\$ 177,659 in 1974.

The second project, the ELAS/CELADE Programme (PROELCE), was the result of an agreement with the Latin American School of Sociology (ELAS). PROELCE's budget amounted to US\$ 284,010 during 1974.

UNFPA's contribution covered the total budget for PROELCE and 87 per cent of PISPAL's (Central Unit).

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I. TRAINING

When preferential attention to the social and economic development of Latin America began, a need until then not clearly defined became evident: the lack of population studies which are necessary to design integrated development programmes, and consequently the almost complete absence of population specialists. To help resolve this problem, which was getting even worse, CELADE was founded in 1957. One of the main objectives of the Centre was to provide training in demography for the countries of the region. It began to carry out this objective through a 10 month Basic Course in the techniques of demographic analysis aimed principally at government officials in departments responsible for population data and university centres. With time, the Centre continued to expand its services until the regular training programme had, in addition to the already mentioned Basic Course, the Advanced Course and the Specialization Course, the latter two lasting 12 months each. The Advanced Course is designed so that its graduates can participate in the research programmes of social and economic planning offices, statistical offices, and other governmental users of demographic data. The Specialization Course is intended to broaden the students' training, especially in the teaching and research aspects, by having the students participate in the work programmes of CELADE itself. At present, CELADE offers two other courses and collaborates in the teaching programmes of national and international institutions.

During the period 1973-1974, CELADE had multiple and varied specialized programmes: and, as in previous years, they formed a very important part of the Centre's activities at its locations in Santiago, Chile, and San Jose, Costa Rica. Organized under five headings, the programmes are: a) The Regular Training Programme; b) Programme of Studies for a Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography; c) National Courses on Demography; d) Seminars and Special Courses; and e) Participation in Courses Organized by Other Institutions.

a) Regular Training Programme

i) The Basic Course for 1973 had 20 students and that for 1974, 21. All countries of the region were represented in the courses (see table 1.1). They were sponsored by university centres and, to a lesser degree, by statistical offices and other institutions directly or indirectly related to population studies. Theoretical and practical classes totaled 777 hours in the first year of the biennium, and 724 in the second. The monographs prepared by the students during the last two months of the Basic Course dealt with fertility, mortality, internal migration, demographic aspects of labor, educational characteristics of the population, health, households, housing, evaluation of demographic data, mortality tables, and population projections. The Basic Course was given in Santiago until 1971, and from 1972 on, it has been given in San Jose.

ii) The Advanced Course, which was given for the last time in Santiago in 1972, was given again in 1974 to 5 participants at San Jose.

- iii) The Specialization Course was given in Santiago in 1973 with the participation of 2 students, one of whom was unable to complete the 12 month period due to the political situation in Chile during that year.
- iv) The Research-Fellows Programme accepted two participants for 1973 in Santiago. In 1974 there were four participants in Santiago and one in San Jose.

b) Programme of Studies for a Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography

One of the reasons for transferring the Basic and Advanced Courses to San Jose was to create a new programme of studies at Santiago which would provide specialization in demography for graduates from Latin American universities in economics, the social sciences, medicine and mathematics. This new programme would supply a solid background in demographic theory and techniques, as well as introduce the interdisciplinary studies necessary for understanding demographic phenomena in the social and economic context. Of course, CELADE could not assume entire responsibility for such a programme. Thus, through common interests, an agreement with the Economics Department at the University of Chile was arrived at and the "Programme of Studies for a Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography" was created. This programme began to function in 1973. In addition to the master's degree students themselves, 6 in 1973 and 7 in the following year, there were others who took courses in demography as one of the subjects in their respective careers, 33 the first year and 7 the second. The number of class hours given by CELADE was 120 and 200 respectively. The students belonged to the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

c) National Intensive Courses in Demography

Complying with its decentralization policy in the training of demography, CELADE has responded favorably, as in previous years, to the several requests for collaboration that have come from the various countries, in the organization and in the execution of National Intensive Courses in Demography. These courses last approximately 13 weeks and cover the whole programme of the Basic Course, although in an abbreviated fashion. During the period, courses were given in 5 countries to a total of 99 students over 641 hours. More detailed information is given in table 3.

d) Seminars and Special Courses

One of the innovations in CELADE's training programme has been the organization of seminars for analysts at the intermediate level through their working with an expert on a given research problem. It was decided that four, six-month seminars on fertility would be given each year, the first of which began in September 1972. In the 1973-1974 period, the major parts of the Seminars in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF) were carried out. The first three were offered in their entirety during that period. The fourth and latest one was begun in September 1974 and ended

in February 1975. In all, 2 participants attended from Brazil, 1 from Colombia, 2 from Costa Rica, 4 from Chile, 2 from Mexico, 1 from Panama, and 1 from Peru.

- ii) Realizing the necessity of relying on specialists in data processing with adequate training to resolve problems of tabulation or of statistical-demographic analysis, a course on Computer Programming as Applied to Statistics and Demography was given in collaboration with the Inter-American Centre of Statistical Training (CIENES) from September to November 1973. The course had an attendance of 23 students from 9 countries and imparted 390 hours of class time in theory and practice.
- iii) In CELADE San Jose, a Course on the Techniques of Bio-Social Research was carried out from October to December of the same year, aimed at training the participants in the design, execution and analysis of bio-social surveys; and, in essence, of surveys intended to evaluate the effects of different activities carried out by family planning programmes in relation to their specific objectives. 22 students from 12 of the region's countries attended.
- iv) Also in San Jose, a Seminar on Demographic Estimates under the direction of a specially invited demographer mathematician, took place in the middle of 1974 with 25 participants.
- v) In 1974 three other seminars were held and due to their brevity, but in no way less important, only the titles will be mentioned: Seminar on Demographic and Social Aspects of the Family; Seminar on Service Statistics in Family Planning Programmes (24 participants from 15 countries), and the Seminar on Demographic Change directed by a demographer specially appointed for this purpose.

e. Participation in Courses Organized by Other Institutions

As in previous years, CELADE Santiago and San Jose collaborated in courses organized by other institutions. To refer to all of them in detail would be too extensive: but a measure of the importance of this collaboration is indicated by the fact that 800 hours of classes were imparted to 700 participants.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For organizational and methodological reasons, CELADE is divided into areas which are in turn subdivided into sectors that are identified with different aspects of the population problem. Therefore, this chapter has been generally organized according to these areas and sectors although at times they are not specifically mentioned.

A. POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This area includes a series of research and technical assistance activities related to migration, urbanization, and other demographic aspects of economic and social development. Besides contributing to the knowledge of the conditions and specific problems of the region, these activities are intended to provide the analytical instruments useful in the preparation of plans and the formulation of national economic, social, and population policies.

1. Interrelationships Between Economy and Population

a) A research study was pursued dealing with the participation of women in economic activities in relation to education, living standards, structural changes in the economy, and fertility.

A document was prepared in 1973 with the outline of the investigation along with a case study on "Women's Work in Bolivia" and a preliminary report on "Women's Work in Chile 1970: the Capital of the Country and Other Urban Centres". The collection of the basic data was a difficult task. Part of the information comes from CELADE's own Data Bank, but much valuable material also comes from household surveys undertaken in some Latin American countries. In order to obtain this last information, a trip of moderately satisfactory results was made through several countries. Very positive were the efforts to organize, edit, and make uniform all the information from the above mentioned surveys involving 5 countries in 1970, as well as the preparation of tabulations with cross references for substantive and control variables, oriented toward specific research objectives with which it is hoped the in-depth analysis can be pursued covering a relatively wide geographic area.

b) At the beginning of 1973 a programme of studies on urbanization and economic growth was initiated comprising three interrelated studies dealing with urbanization and industrialization, the level of education and the labor market, and an essay introducing the earlier results of a development model. In that year, the preliminary version of the study investigating the relationship between urbanization and industrialization was concluded with data from Chile at the national and regional levels, by means of the so-called "symmetric model". With the same methodology, these data were analyzed in relation to similar data from other Latin American countries and comparisons were made with European countries. In 1974 a theoretical report was elaborated dealing

with an economic-demographic model based on a system of regressive equations with interdependent variables. It is a limited model considering a reduced number of variables: national production, capital, labor supply and demand, and finally, population. In a preliminary published report, the model is empirically analyzed using data from Chile and Mexico.

c) A third programme of studies relates rural migration with demographic growth, land tenure, the mechanization of agriculture and productivity, the relationships between agricultural and non-agricultural areas, and other determining factors. Brazil and Mexico have been chosen as cases due to the several similarities they share (high populations, extensive national territories, similar levels of urbanization, and rapid demographic growth rates) and the important dissimilarities resulting from different land tenure systems. The fundamentals and outline of the project have already been prepared, along with an overall analysis of data from agricultural censuses compared with those of population censuses. In the latter it was observed that there are important omissions concerning the active female populations and under age workers. The research period covers from 1940 to 1970. Work has progressed in the organization of basic statistical tables at the federal and regional levels based on data from economic, agricultural and population censuses.

2. Internal Migration

a) Studies on Migration in Latin America (EMAL). In the first phase, this project consists of systematic estimates of the net inter-census migration by sex and age groups at the level of the main political-administrative divisions of the countries during the period of 1940 to 1970. In other phases, the volume and the rates of migratory movements will be analyzed in relation to objective factors of migration (country by country) in order to attempt a comparative analysis among the countries in the final phase. Six countries were chosen that are going through different stages of economic and social development and whose volume of migration is important: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela. The first phase ended with the release of the results of the estimates on internal migration in these countries. In parallel development is a methodological study that demonstrates the applicability of the method of survival relationships in the measurement of net internal migration with respect to "open" populations and that serves as a theoretical justification for the use of the method applied in this research.

b) One project, aimed at developing the theoretical aspects of migration, is the Comparative Analysis of Migration toward Metropolitan Areas in Latin America. Using the existing theory as a starting point, a comparative study has been attempted of the main findings made in the various surveys undertaken since 1960. Besides carrying out an extensive analysis of the literature on the theory of migration, a comparative test of the survey results from Santiago, Lima, and Caracas was made. These surveys were carried out by CELADE in collaboration with national institutions and, when possible, information from surveys carried out by other institutions in Monterrey, Asuncion, San Salvador, Bogotá, and Mexico was incorporated in the analysis. A preliminary report has already been published on the process of migration, its volume, frequency, distance, place of origin, migration in stages, and on the selectivity of migrants by sex, age, marital status, education, and occupation. Also almost finished, is an analysis of the motivations and assimilation of the migrants.

c) Survey on Immigration and Human Resources in the Metropolitan Area of San Jose, Costa Rica: a joint project with the Centre for Social Studies and Population (CESPO). Continuing the work initiated in 1972, a document was worked out in 1973 specifying the required variables to test the hypotheses of the research and the definitive versions of the questionnaires to be utilized were prepared, along with the coding manual. Due to a lack of adequate financing, CESPO was not able to supply the personnel which was to prepare the samples and direct the field projects: thus, work was suspended until financial support was finally obtained from UNFPA.

d) Study of Internal Migration in the Area of Asuncion (Paraguay). Basically, it consists of a survey that was carried out in collaboration with the Paraguayan Centre for Sociological Studies (CPES), the field work of which was done in 1972. In 1973 the codes, instruction manuals, and procedures for processing the data were prepared, along with a tabulation scheme with the information compiled from the household questionnaire and a computation programme for processing the scheme. The marginal tabulations and 34 basic tables were obtained through the Computation Service of CELADE. CPES worked out a provisional report based on these results.

3. Other Activities

At the beginning of 1973 the IDB/CELADE project on "Urban Growth in Latin America" was ended. A two volume report with a total of 516 pages and 32 maps of countries and cities was published.

B. FERTILITY, HEALTH, AND POPULATION

1. Fertility

a) An important part of the work of the Sector was devoted to the Programme of Comparative Fertility Surveys in Rural Latin America (PECFAL-Rural), carried out by CELADE in collaboration with national institutions in Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru. The organization of the data continued to be elaborated, principally on the control of inconsistencies in pregnancy histories and an "Alphabetical List of Variables by Topic" was published in Spanish and English with a brief description of the study and a copy of the questionnaire. During the period under report, efforts were centered on the analysis itself of the results. This task was executed principally as part of the Seminars in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF) already mentioned in the chapter on training. The research, carried out by the personnel of the Sector and the SIEF participants, dealt primarily with the analysis of the social factors that affect the intermediate variables of fertility and the bio-social determinants of fertility. One aspect that attracted preferential attention was that of natural fertility, given that many women in the rural zone, in spite of not using any method of control, showed variations in levels of fertility. Estimates on fertility and the duration of intervals between births were made and, on this basis, a model of family formation is being developed.

The studies obtained from the first SIEF seminar and from PECFAL-Rural will be published in a book that is being prepared at present.

b) It is not common for demographers to empirically analyze the interactions of demographic variables. Nevertheless, given the enormous interest that such studies have stirred, research was carried out on the effects of infant and child mortality on fertility in rural Latin America, and a project was initiated to explore the levels and factors that influence mortality in the rural zone. In both cases the multiple classification analysis was employed in a manner that overcomes many of the methodological deficiencies of previous studies, in an effort to spread the use of this type of analytical instrument in demography.

c) It has been observed recently that a generalized tendency towards a change in fertility seems to have begun. A study has thus been initiated to explore several techniques for making estimates and for trying to segregate nuptiality and control within marriage, from the overall fertility trends. It is hoped that in this manner the trends and fertility patterns in the rural areas of four of the region's countries will be made explicit. The study will further attempt to detect the beginning of a process toward the adoption of contraceptive methods as the first indication of this change.

d) At the beginning of 1974, the Centre for Population and Development Studies (CEPD) of Lima, Peru, requested the collaboration of CELADE in order to develop a project for studying family formation in the sugar cooperatives of Peru's north which underwent massive structural changes around 1969-1970 when the cooperatives were established. A proposal has been worked out which has as its principal objective the development of a hypothesis with respect to the probable effects of the recent structural changes on family formation, and the empirical testing of the possible mechanisms through which institutional changes have had an influence on the fertility variables. The new approach in this type of research will consist of gathering the major part of the information through anthropological observations and in-depth interviews with the married couples.

e) The Documentation Service. A large part of the demographic research carried out in Latin America is not formally published and thus escapes the reach of other researchers and systematic bibliographic control. The Fertility Sector has proposed the creation of a documentation service making use of computers. Given the technical complexity implicit in the designing of the system, assistance was sought from the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC). With this assistance, an expert in information recovery made an estimate of the material needed for the system and suggested how to process and utilize it.

2. Health and Population

a) Within the Programme of Comparative Studies on Abortion and Use of Contraceptives in Latin America (PEAL), the analysis of data not previously utilized continued to be carried out permitting the elaboration of several reports describing the different aspects of the region's situation. Some of them refer to methodological aspects related to measurement methods. A reexamination of the analysis was also made proposing new approaches, as for example, the preparation of a model on human reproduction.

b) CELADE worked out some time ago a very flexible System of Service Statistics (SIDES) for family planning programmes that can be adapted to more diversified programmes such as those concerning mother and child health. Its purpose is to offer an efficient statistical system which will provide the necessary data to evaluate the activities of family planning services and promote, where possible, the adoption of uniform procedures which will permit regional studies and comparisons. Various means have been used to expand the use of SIDES. Besides technical assistance, which will be commented on later, a teaching programme was developed which resulted in the organization and realization of the Seminar on Service Statistics in Family Planning Programmes (commented on briefly in the chapter dealing with training) from October 7 to November 15, 1974.

c) EPIAFAL: Family Planning Statistics in Latin America. This programme consists of maintaining an up-to-date file on family planning activities in Latin America. This information is being analyzed and permitted the preparation of a report on family planning programmes around 1970 which was updated for the years 1971 and 1972, and most recently, for 1973.

d) Among the activities of technical assistance to the countries, mention should be made of the collaboration with the Programme of Extension of Mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Services (PESMIB), of the Evaluation and Research Unit of the National Health Service of Chile, applying SIDES and in other research projects. Assistance has also been rendered to the Salvadorean Demographic Association for the different stages of its National Fertility Survey. At the same time, an adaptation of SIDES to the Family Planning and Mother Programme of the Panamanian Ministry of Public Health was carried out, in collaboration with San Jose.

C. POPULATION POLICIES

1. Population Policy Sector

a) The Sector's main activity during the period under report has concentrated on a project dealing with "Actors in the Formulation of Population Policies: A Study on Political Parties and Social Scientists in Chile (1958-1972)". Interviews were carried out with political party leaders and outstanding social scientists. An analysis of the production of social scientists in Chile during the period under study was also made. At present the final report is in the final stages of completion. The information so gathered additionally permitted the preparation of two monographs in which the influence of the social context on the production of the social scientists is discussed and an analysis is made of the decision-making process in connection with population policies as well as the situation, within the Chilean political system during recent governments, of the centres concerned with decisions of this type. Moreover, a Manual on Population Theories and Policies was also prepared.

b) A new project on development strategies and population Policies in Latin America was initiated. This is a comparative study dealing with the probable effects of certain public policies on the demographic dynamics,

considering these policies as interrelated elements within particular development strategies. Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba and Chile have been chosen for the study. Hoping to obtain better field work results, agreements were signed with research centres in Costa Rica and Brazil, the work already being underway in the latter. In the meantime, progress has been made in the analysis of relationships between development strategies and socio-economic structures on the one hand, and between demographic behavior and social structure on the other.

c) World Population Conference. Part of the Sector's studies have been devoted to this and other related conferences. The Sector collaborated with the Secretariat in the preparation of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference, held at San Jose, Costa Rica in April 1974. A background document was submitted there, and further presented at the World Conference. During this conference the Sector collaborated with the Secretariat Working Group on the World Population Plan of Action. Finally, an overall report was prepared for the Second Latin American Population Meeting held in Mexico in March, 1975.

2. Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America

Six national research centres in the social sciences and two Latin American regional centres are participating in this programme: the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies (CEUR), Instituto Torcuato di Tella, Argentina; the Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP), Brazil; the Centre for Studies on Population Dynamics (CEDIP), Public Health Department, Sao Paulo, Brazil; the Division of Population Studies, Colombian Association of Medical Faculties (ASCOFAME), Colombia; the Centre for Economic and Demographic Studies (CEED), El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico; the Institute for Social Research (IIS), National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico; The Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO); The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). Also, incorporated as associated centres are: the Central-Regional Corporation for Population (CCRP), Colombia; the Centre for Administrative Research, Instituto Torcuato Di Tella; the Centre for Social Studies and Research of Uruguay (CIESU).

Through an agreement among seven of the centres, CELADE was made the site of the Central Unit of the Programme. The Programme Committee is the governing authority of PISPAL. In March, 1973, the first ordinary session of the Committee was held at Santiago and the general scheme of the Programme's institutional structure and administrative organization was worked out along with the core contents of the tasks to be carried out by the Member Centres and by the Central Unit. The Committee met on several occasions during the period under report. As the site of the Central Unit, CELADE was in charge of appointing the necessary personnel.

a) The first task undertaken by the Central Unit was oriented toward the preparation of an inventory of research projects underway or terminated that were of importance to population policies. The relevant criteria were interpreted in a scheme classifying the research projects and the methodology to be followed in carrying out the inventory was set forth. It was agreed that the inventory would be started in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Chile; and that

in each case the member institutions would assume the responsibility in the respective country. The one for Chile was in charge of FLACSO and CELADE. During 1974, efforts to process the work carried out by the different centres were initiated and it is hoped that a publication will be ready in 1975.

b) At its second meeting, the Programme's Committee approved the procedures to be followed in the preparation and evaluation of the research projects prepared by the investigators of the member centres, for which funding will be sought from the Programme. The responsibility for the evaluation of the projects remains with the Central Unit. Consequently, the Central Unit made a detailed and critical report on each project presented and sent it on to the researcher concerned. Moreover, as part of the same objective, personal contact was made with each of the responsible persons involved.

c) As to technical assistance itself, the Central Unit has given advice on the preparation and execution of projects to CEED, ASCOFAME, CEBRAP, FLACSO, CELADE, and CIESU, among others.

d) Collaboration was also given in seminars entrusted to CEED, CELADE and CEBRAP: Seminar on Agrarian Structure and Population Dynamics (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 1974), on Political Structure and Population Policies, and on Urban Structure and Population Dynamics, respectively. The last two mentioned will be held in 1975.

e) The collaboration given to the Secretariat of the Programme Committee has fundamentally resulted in the preparation of documents establishing the minimum content that must be included in the research projects and the corresponding semi-annual progress reports as well as the common evaluation criteria to be used. As part of this collaboration, special attention was given to the preparation of the Progress Report on the Programme and to the Programme of Activities and Budget for the years 1975, 1976, and 1977 which were submitted to the donor agencies at the meeting held in Mexico in June 1974.

Finally, it should be noted that throughout the period the priority areas for research have been established as well as the lines of research to be followed that have been considered as most relevant.

D. FORMAL DEMOGRAPHY

1. Population Projections

During 1973 revised projections by sex and age were carried out for 14 countries which, when added to those previously prepared, completed the regional picture. New information subsequently came in from Chile and Paraguay which permitted the preparation of projections for the period 1950-2000; the respective organizations involved were the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN) and the Technical Secretariat for Planning (STP). Also revised were the population projections for Cuba and Uruguay since previous results had been judged as not very satisfactory.

2. Demographic Bulletin

Numbers 11 to 14 were published and contained the results of revised projections for the countries of the region. Additionally, number 14 included the results of projections corresponding to different assumptions on the future evolution of fertility in countries of the Andean Area.

3. Technical Assistance

a) Numerous technical assistance missions were carried out in several countries of the region dealing with the most varied aspects: preparation of demographic analysis programmes, population estimates necessary for the formulation of development plans, organization of a population unit, different studies on general mortality and of children under five years of age, retrospective and prospective demographic surveys. It is not possible to give detailed comments here on each one of the programmes. Nevertheless, mention will be made of the institutions that were assisted, to give an idea of the scope involved: The Centre for Demographic Analysis (Quito); the Minas Gerais Planning Office (Belo Horizonte); the Instituto de Pesquisas Econômico-Sociais (Maranhão); the Centre for Population Studies of the Bariloche Foundation (Buenos Aires); the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Argentina; the National Planning Office of Chile; the Technical Secretariat for Planning of Paraguay.

b) In relation to the programme of demographic surveys, a programme of tabulations, which have already been processed, for the National Demographic Survey of Honduras (EDENH) was worked out. With the results, some booklets on the report were prepared. Moreover, other booklets prepared mainly by CELADE-San Jose staff were revised. Technical assistance missions were carried out in Peru and Panama in connection with the respective Pilot Demographic Surveys; additionally in Peru, cooperation was given in the preparation and supervision of the National Demographic Survey, the first round of visits for which was started in October 1974, and which was to be completed by the end of January 1975.

c) Another aspect of technical assistance refers to the preparation of population estimates requested by different institutions. Among them, mention should be made of the Chilean Ministry of Education and several ECLA offices.

4. Formal Demography

A study has been initiated which deals with the mortality of members of religious orders in Chile during the period 1655-1892, by sex and periods. The information gathered from the different convents has been tabulated and a report is being prepared. Another study deals with the survival of grandparents; and with the information obtained from the Pilot Demographic Survey of Lima, a study was worked out about which a provisional report has already been published.

5. Study of Mortality in the First Five Years of Life, Based on Information from Censuses Taken Around 1970

The purpose of this research is to study mortality in the first five years of life in countries of the region taking into account geographic subdivisions and the educational level of the mothers involved. With these variables it is

hoped to identify those populations having the highest death risk at these ages, as well as to estimate the proportion that these groups represent, in terms of the number of inhabitants and deaths, with respect to the total country population. With these goals in mind, special tabulations were prepared using samples from Argentinian, Nicaraguan, and Paraguayan censuses. The study of each country is being developed with the collaboration of a research fellow from the respective country. As of now, the study dealing with Argentina has been completed. The results for this country have been evaluated with estimates based on its vital statistics and the conclusions appear highly satisfactory. The INDEC official in charge of this study prepared a report with the assistance of CELADE that was submitted at the Second Latin American Population Conference, held in Mexico in March 1975.

6. Historical Demography

a) During 1973 the research on documentary sources dealing with historical demography, begun in the previous year, was finished. It encompassed several regions of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. A seminar was held in Santiago on July 1973 to examine the results of the research. Ten papers were presented summarizing fundamentally the availability of documentary sources that could be utilized in future studies. Moreover, CELADE presented a summary of "Useful Documents for Historical Demography in Latin America". The seminar considered efforts to get cultural institutions to take measures to conserve existing documentary sources very important; also the Catholic Church should be approached to give researchers access to its registers. Moreover, the seminar considered it was necessary to complete the description of the documentary sources and to develop measurement methods that are applicable to all the sources and available data in Latin America. As a consequence of these recommendations, some steps were taken, among which probably the most important was a presentation on the conservation of documents before UNESCO and the Institute of Hispanic Culture.

b) Around the middle of 1974, the preparation of a Project on Historical Demography was initiated. To date three work units have been established: in Arequipa, Peru, dealing in general with the demographic structure of that region in the XVIII century; in Santiago, Chile, which will study the evolution of 20 Chilean families during two centuries; and a third, involving the Catholic University of Valparaiso, will study in a broad sense the demographic structure of the Chilean "Norte Chico".

c) With the collaboration of seminar and postgraduate students, private archives were examined in the convents of San Francisco, Augustines and the Claras Sisters of Santiago, in addition to that of the General Cemetery of Santiago, in order to obtain the vital statistics of the convent population in Santiago during the XVIII and XIX centuries. These data have been processed and mortality tables using them as a basis are now being prepared. Information which is now in the organization process was also obtained dealing with the following topics: equivalence of administrative territorial regions, in order to facilitate the use of Chilean national censuses from 1856 to 1920; internal migration in Chile between 1856 and 1920; rural migration in Chile during the XVII century; mortality in Chile in the middle of the XIX century.

E. POPULATION CENSUSES, DATA BANK, AND COMPUTER SERVICE

1. The Data Bank

a) The Tape Library. The 856 magnetic tapes that the Data Bank presently has, have been processed according to the KWIC system. They contain data from population censuses, census samples, census samples converted to the OMUECE coding system, programmes, experimental censuses, surveys on fertility, migration, demographic, abortion, labor force, PECFAL both urban and rural, and the System for Service Statistics and Family Planning of SERMENA in Valparaiso, and of the Ministry of Health of Costa Rica.

b) Census Samples Operation (OMUECE). This programme basically consists of gathering samples from the population censuses of the countries of the region since 1960. In its OMUECE-60 category, the Data Bank has samples from the censuses taken by the major part of the countries around 1960. Besides having prepared previous uniform, basic tabulations for comparative studies, work has continued on special tabulations to meet the requirements of the institutions and research projects. Examples of users that can be cited are the Division of Social Affairs of ECLA and the Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean PREALC-OIT. Under OMUECE-70, the samples from the censuses taken in Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic around 1970 are already stored. Also available are the complete censuses from the Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic. Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay have already been converted to the OMUECE coding system and their tabulations have been prepared.

c) Research on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA). This programme is endeavouring to obtain demographic information concerning individuals born in one country of the region who reside in another. This information, once obtained, would be very valuable for the study of international migration, especially of labor force, of Latin Americans both within the region and outside it. This research, which was initiated several years ago, appears now particularly relevant in view of the ever expanding requirements of countries, specially in the field of economic integration, as shown by intra-regional agreements. Among other things, it would shed some light on the so-called "brain drain". In this respect, efforts have not only been made concerning the Latin American countries themselves, but also North American countries, specifically the United States and Canada, and several European countries, all obligatory destinations for qualified labor. Unfortunately, many difficulties have been encountered (the lack of processing of the information that has come out of the censuses, for example) that have meant slower progress in the programme. Until now, data from the population censuses of Costa Rica (1963), Nicaragua (1972) and Panama (1970) are available. Some basic tabulations have been obtained from West Germany, Australia, and Sweden. Negotiations are in an advanced stage that will permit information to be obtained concerning Latin Americans (by country of origin) who were resident in the United States in 1970.

2. The Computer Service

a) For the processing of data, CELADE has access to different computer systems: IBM-360 computers belonging to various institutions and a 2741 APL-IBM communications terminal installed at CELADE itself. During the period the IBM-360 units were used for approximately 1 500 hours, and the terminal facility for about 700 hours.

b) The Programme Library. Many aspects of demographic research require a relatively similar treatment of the data involved, making it very convenient to prepare certain programmes or package of programmes that the analyst can use indefinitely with comfort, speed, and efficiency. The Computer Service created some time ago a programme library that has been enriched during the period with the updating of the SPSSG and SPSSH versions (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), with the programme and setting in motion of programmes of generalized use to obtain frequency marginals in 32K computers, the implementing and testing of the COCENTS programme (COBOL Census Tabulation System), developed in the U.S. Bureau of the Census, special statistical and calculating programmes used in APL, and a general usage programme for studies on pregnancies histories in fertility surveys. In addition, the Computer Service has recently developed a language for the conversion and correction of data using the computer which has been named CONCOR.

c) The Computer Service has played an important role in the processing of data for CELADE's research programmes in addition to supplying assistance to other institutions. Such assistance included population projections, household surveys, demographic surveys, surveys on migration, and others dealing with fertility, family studies, the Demographic Bulletin, and the POP Programme (the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

3. Technical Assistance

The two most important aspects of assistance to the countries have been: training, and data processing requested by the countries.

a) Training assistance was covered in the first chapter of this report. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that part of it was given to officials of statistical offices in their own countries. Such is the case, for example, of Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. It consisted mainly of introducing the CENTS and COCENTS programmes that provide rapid and efficient processing of population censuses. Other aspects have included advice concerning the various stages of data processing in Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama.

b) The second manner of giving assistance has recently become very important. At the request of the countries, tabulations starting with the complete censuses carried out around 1970 have been made. In the case of the Netherlands Antilles some 200 tabulations were involved; for Nicaragua, 68; for Panama, 115; and for the Dominican Republic, 34.

F. CELADE - SAN JOSE

Besides having at present the major part of the responsibility for the training programme, as has already been detailed in the first chapter of this report, CELADE-San Jose will be in charge of a broad research and technical assistance programme, summarized as follows.

1. Surveys

a) The National Demographic Survey of Honduras (EDENH). Based on the experience gained through carrying out experimental surveys, CELADE collaborated with the Government of Honduras on this research project under the auspices of the Bureau of Statistics. The work, initiated in 1972, culminated in 1974 with the preparation of the major part of the booklets that cover the main methodological aspects of the research and present, in analytical form, some of the more important results.

b) The Panama Demographic Survey (EDEP). Personnel from the Centre collaborated in the planning for the EDEP, that will be carried out by the Panamanian Bureau of Statistics and Censuses in 1975 with financial support from UNFPA. Among other activities, they participated in the second round of interviews of the pilot survey, and collaborated in a report aimed at evaluating its development with a view to the realization of the definitive survey.

c) The Peru National Demographic Survey (EDENPERU). Several missions have been carried out in Lima in order to collaborate with the National Office of Statistics and Censuses in the elaboration of the survey.

d) The Nicaragua National Demographic Survey (EDENIC). Advice has been given in the research design and in the formulation of a request for financial assistance from UNFPA. In keeping with the work plan, field work will begin in 1975.

e) The Fertility Survey in El Salvador. Assistance was given in the training classes for the personnel and in the analysis of the results.

2. Service Statistics in Family Planning

a) The Alajuela Demonstration Project. Based on the experience gained in the development of seminar of evaluation of family planning programmes, held by CELADE in Santiago, and the test carried out in the Programme of the Chilean National Medical Service for Employees, a demonstration project was worked out on the use of the service statistics system (SIDES) developed by CELADE, in the IV Health District in the province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. The analysis was concluded on the results obtained from the prospective and retrospective research which together cover the period 1968-1972. In addition, the preparation of the final report was worked on.

b) Application of the Service Statistics System in Costa Rica (SIDESCO). As a consequence of a request by the Government of Costa Rica for the establishment of the system in the National Programme for Family Planning and Sex Education developed in the country, CELADE - San Jose gave advice to the

National Population Council (CONAPO) in the adaptation of the system to national needs and to the executing institutions involved in its implementation (the Ministry of Health, the Costa Rican Social Security System, the Centre for Family Integration, and the Costa Rican Demographic Association).

c) Service Statistics in Family Planning in Panama. As has already been stated in this report, the advice rendered to the Ministry of Health was given in collaboration with CELADE-Santiago.

d) At the request of the Nicaraguan Demographic Association (ADENIC), a preliminary study was carried out on the feasibility of applying SIDES in the family planning clinics that ADENIC had decided to establish in several sectors of Managua.

3. Evaluation, Adjustment, and Revision of Population Projections

As the results of the latest population censuses, demographic surveys, and vital statistics have been obtained, studies have been made to revise the population figures by sex and age for the period 1950-2000. This study encompasses the analysis of recent trends in fertility, mortality, migration, the consistency of population data from the latest censuses, and the future prospects in the evolution of the demographic variables being considered. Estimates have thus been provisionally or definitively revised for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic.

4. Demographic Estimates for the National Plans of Economic and Social Development

Several countries have requested assistance in the preparation of information necessary to elaborate their respective plans for social and economic development. The assistance consists of demographic diagnoses, revision of population estimates, preparation of census tabulations, and the like. The planning offices of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have received this support. Also mentioned should be the collaboration given to the national authorities and other agencies of Nicaragua, in connection with the earthquake of December 1972, for the Reconstruction Plan for Managua. Among other things, special tabulations were made on the population census and assistance was given in the designing of the unemployment survey of the devastated area.

5. Other Activities

a) CELADE collaborated with the Central American University High Council (CSUCA) in the planning and development of the seminar on demographic training in the universities of Central America and the Caribbean. As a first step, a survey among the 18 universities of the region with the principal objective of gathering recent information on the state of demographic training at these centres of higher learning was carried out.

The terms of reference were specified in relation to the collaboration that CELADE will give to the Department of Economic and Social Planning of the Economic Integration Secretariat (SIECA), in connection with socio-economic

studies dealing with the Area of Integration. As its initial task, CELADE gave this Department the population projections available for each one of the countries of the isthmus.

b) The Computer Service. The experience acquired through the Data Bank and the Centre's Computer Service, has made possible the development of activities in this field at CELADE-San Jose. The acquisition of an IBM 360/40 GF computer by the University of Costa Rica has allowed the incorporation of modern techniques applicable to demographic research and has permitted a better utilization of the information available in the CELADE Data Bank. In spite of having only one analyst-programmer, the computer sector made many positive contributions to the activities developed in 1974.

1. Research

a) Within what could be termed substantive investigation, research projects are underway that encompass aspects such as the study of family units based on fertility surveys, the relationship between industrialization and population reproduction, a comparative analysis of the surplus labor force, modernization of economic structure and rural-urban migration, production structure, and the external migration of Paraguay. The final report on various projects has already been published.

b) As to methodological research, other projects can be included related to the comparability of census information on the economically active population in the countries of Latin America during the period 1960-1980, on the socio-economic variables related to vital statistics, and on the technical aspects of demographic and social statistics systems. Reports on these research studies have also been published.

c) Agrarian reform and internal migration in Peru constitute an important project. In this connection, an institutional agreement was reached between the Department of Social Sciences of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru and PROCEC. This department committed its institutional support based on teaching exchange and research. Systematic gathering and organization of the secondary data available has been initiated for the study of internal migratory flows in Peru, and partial reports have already been prepared. The project relied on the advice of an expert designated by the Population Unit of ECIA.

2. Teaching

An important advance was made in this field with the addition of a specialist program called Population and Society within EIAESO's Master Degree in Sociology, which will allow the post graduate training of sociologists specializing in matters related to demography. PROCEC was in charge of planning the activities and promoting the programs of study. PROCEC would assume the responsibility for its execution.

3. Other Activities

PROCEC is in charge of the technical coordination of the Working Group on "Integrated System of Demographic and Socio-economic Statistics" of the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO). PROCEC was also responsible for the general organization of the first meeting of the Group, held in Mexico at the end of 1974.

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. ELAS/CELADE PROGRAMME (PROELCE)

The central objective of PROELCE has been the development of research in the specific area of Population Sociology in Latin America, using the results of its activities in the training programme related to this field, as well as in the development of the methodological aspects required for population studies seen from a social relationships point of view. The advances obtained will contribute to improving the theory and the technical procedures necessary for the study of the socio-demographic aspects of Latin American reality.

1. Research

a) Within what could be termed substantive investigation, research projects are underway that encompass aspects such as the study of family units based on fertility surveys, the relationships between industrialization and population reproduction, a comparative analysis of the surplus labor force, modernization of agrarian structure and rural-urban migration, production structure, and the external migration of Paraguay. The final report on various projects has already been published.

b) As to methodological research, other projects can be included related to the comparability of census information on the economically active population in the countries of Latin America during the period 1940-1960, on the socio-economic variables related to vital statistics, and on the technical aspects of demographic and social statistics systems. Reports on these research studies have also been published.

c) Agrarian reform and internal migration in Peru constitute an important project. In this connection, an institutional agreement was reached between the Department of Social Sciences of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru and PROELCE. This Department committed its institutional support based on teaching exchange and research. Systematic gathering and organization of the secondary data available has been initiated for the study of internal migratory flows in Peru, and partial reports have already been prepared. The project relied on the advice of an expert designated by the Population Unit of ECLA.

2. Training

An important advance was made in this field with the addition of a specialization programme called Population and Society within FLACSO's Magister Degree in Sociology, which will allow the post graduate training of sociologists specializing in matters related to demography. PROELCE was in charge of planning the activities and preparing the programme of study. PROELCE would assume the responsibility for its execution.

3. Other Activities

PROELCE is in charge of the technical coordination of the Working Group on "Integrated System of Demographic and Socio-economic Statistics" of the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO). PROELCE was also responsible for the general organization of the first meeting of the Group, held in Mexico at the end of 1974.

B. PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

a) The Editorial Service and Publications Sector was reorganized in 1973 permitting a more rapid and effective work output. The creation of the Distribution Section within the Sector allowed a total reorganization of the stock control systems, and a complete revision of the subscriber files in order to normalize the way in which CELADE publications were being received. With the help of the Computer Service a master catalogue of users was prepared which permits address labels to be prepared rapidly, a necessity for the quick dispatch of publications, and access to statistical information by countries, publications, and subjects. This master catalogue presently has 1 137 address entries, and thanks to it and the subscription revision, a large part of the documents returned because of address changes and the like has been eliminated. In addition, there is a file with about 2 000 university, institution, and personal addresses to which information and catalogues will be sent as a first attempt to make the work of the Centre better known.

b) Among the publications of the Sector is a series of books which are printed both by its own service and by printing offices in Santiago and Buenos Aires. It should be pointed out that four books were published in 1974, and the preparation of another four is almost complete, lacking only a few additional details before they can be put into circulation. Additionally during the period, an appreciable number of documents from various series has been published: 9 from Series A (Research Studies and Reports), 1 from Series B (Manuals), 12 from Series C (Student Monographs), 5 from Series D (Translations), and 16 from Series G (Administrative Reports). Moreover, volumes 11 to 14 of the Demographic Bulletin were published along with volumes 1 through 6 of Population Notes, and number 6 of the Data Bank Bulletin.

c) CELADE-San Jose has also developed significant editorial activities through its three series: 5 documents for Series AS, 3 for BS, and 12 for DS. Additionally, several editions of periodic publications must be added to the list, such as the Information Bulletin on Family Planning Service Statistics, the Demonstration Project, Costa Rica.

d) The information programme has undergone several changes during the period which have resulted in more dynamic and effective information dissemination. The appearance in 1973 of the magazine Population Notes, replacing the Information Bulletin that CELADE had published periodically for 12 years, is a good example of this change. Three Spanish and one English language edition are published annually, the latter containing the year's best articles: the Information and Publications Programme (PRODI), established in 1974, is at present in charge of it. Moreover, the periodic publication of press releases (CELADE News) was initiated by the Programme in order to inform the communications media of Latin America about the more important activities and events that have taken place at CELADE. At the same time, the elaboration of studies of demographic interest was initiated specifically aimed at social scientists and students, and thus drafted in correspondingly appropriate language. As a part of this programme, the semi-annual publication continued of the Demographic Bulletin containing population data and projections.

C. THE SANTIAGO AND SAN JOSE LIBRARIES

1. The Santiago Library

The "Giorgio Mortara" Library received 11 649 publications during the period, which were classified in the following manner:

	1973	1974	In stock 31/XII/74
Books and monographs	2 377	2 624	13 275
Reprints	223	310	2 463
Booklets (including forms and bulletins)	657	946	3 105
National and international Periodic Publications	2 044	2 468	14 300
Totals	5 301	6 348	33 143

The Library gave the following services:

	1973	1974
Readers: CELADE	1 910	2 256
Secondary and university students, researchers	1 125	1 834
Totals	3 035	4 090
Loans: Private (home)	4 060	5 624
Inter-library	303	500
Reading Room	1 577	3 221
Totals	5 940	9 445
Consultations	2 492	1 705
Totals	2 492	1 705

Publication of the Monthly Bulletin was ceased and a quarterly one replaced it with information concerning the new material received by the Library. In addition, it includes a supplement with the periodicals received during the year.

In 1973, the small existent map collection was enriched by the addition of numerous maps obtained from 7 Latin American countries along with others prepared at CELADE in relation to various research projects.

2. The San Jose Library

The San Jose Library has been reorganized increasing its personnel and improving the services offered. At the end of 1974 the total collection numbered more than 12 000 titles.

D. COLLABORATION WITH THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE (WPC) AND THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR (WPY).

In another part of this report, reference has been made to the partial aspects of CELADE's collaboration in the activities indicated under this title. Nevertheless, a more complete synopsis of the activities involved is summarized below:

a) Participation in the work of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action.

b) Participation in the Symposium on Population and Family, preparatory for the World Population Conference, organized by the United Nations Population Division at Honolulu in August 1973. At this meeting a document entitled "Population Policy and the Family: The Latin American Case" was submitted.

c) Preparation of the reference document on "Abortion in Latin America: the Situation in some Latin American Capitals According to Surveys of the Latin American Demographic Centre", prepared at the request of the United Nations Population Division for the World Population Conference.

d) Cooperation with ECLA in the elaboration of the document "Social and Economic Factors Affecting Population Trends in Latin America", that was utilized in the preparation of the background documentation for the WPC; in the organization of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference held at San Jose in April 1974, and in the preparation of the Second Latin American Population Meeting held in Mexico during March 1975.

Country	1973	1974	1975	Total
Argentina	1	1	1	3
Bolivia	1	1	1	3
Brazil	1	1	1	3
Colombia	1	1	1	3
Costa Rica	1	1	1	3
Cuba	1	1	1	3
Guatemala	1	1	1	3
Honduras	1	1	1	3
Mexico	1	1	1	3
Nicaragua	1	1	1	3
Panama	1	1	1	3
Paraguay	1	1	1	3
Peru	1	1	1	3
Dominican Republic	1	1	1	3
Uruguay	1	1	1	3
Venezuela	1	1	1	3

A research fellow subsequently joined the Advanced Course in 1974 and thus figures only once in the respective totals.

There was no Specialization Course in 1974.

No Advanced Course was given in 1973.

Table 1.1
THE REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME

Participants by Course and Country of Origin. 1973-1974

Countries of Origin	All the Courses ^{a/}	Basic Course	Advanced Course ^{b/}	Specialization Course	Research-Fellows Programme
TOTAL	54 ^{c/}	41	5	2	7
- in 1973	24	20	-	2	2
- in 1974	30 ^{c/}	21	5	-	5
Argentina	4	2	1	-	1
Bolivia	1	1	-	-	-
Brazil	5	2	1	-	2
Chile	2	2	-	-	-
Colombia	2	2	-	-	-
Costa Rica	4	4	-	-	-
Cuba	1	-	-	1	-
Ecuador	3	2	1	-	-
El Salvador	4 ^{c/}	3	1	-	1
Guatemala	2	1	1	-	-
Haiti	4	4	-	-	-
Honduras	2	2	-	-	-
Mexico	3	2	-	-	1
Nicaragua	2	2	-	-	-
Panama	3	1	-	1	1
Paraguay	3	2	-	-	1
Peru	5	5	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1	1	-	-	-
Uruguay	2	2	-	-	-
Venezuela	1	1	-	-	-

^{a/} No Advanced Course was given in 1973.

^{b/} There was no Specialization Course in 1974.

^{c/} A research fellow subsequently joined the Advanced Course in 1974 and thus figures only once in the respective totals.

Table 1.2
Participants by Course and National Sponsoring Institutions

National Sponsoring Institutions	All the Courses	Basic Course	Advanced Course ^{a/}	Specialization Course ^{b/}	Research-Fellows Programme
All the Institutions Organization in charge of data collection	54 ^{c/}	41	5	2	7
Universities	19 ^{c/}	15	2	1	2
Planning Offices	6	2	1	-	3
Others	15	13	1	-	-
a/ Idem a/, table 1.1					
b/ Idem b/, table 1.1					
c/ Idem c/, table 1.1					

Table 1.3
Participants by Course and Academic Background

Academic Background	All the Courses	Basic Course	Advanced Course ^{a/}	Specialization Course ^{b/}	Research-Fellows Programme
All levels	54 ^{c/}	41	5	2	7
With university degree	22 ^{c/}	12	4	1	6
With more than three years of university studies	24	21	1	1	1
With less than three years of university studies	8	8			
a/ Idem a/, table 1.1					
b/ Idem b/, table 1.1					
c/ Idem c/, table 1.1					

Table 2
FELLOWSHIPS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND YEAR

Source of funds	1973-1974	1973	1974
United Nations (UNDP and UNFFPA)	44	19	25
Ford Foundation	6	4	2
AID	3	1	2
Without Financing	1	-	1

Table 3
NATIONAL COURSES ON DEMOGRAPHY: 1973 AND 1974

National Sponsoring Institutions	Place	Duration	Number of Students	Hours of Training in charge of CELADE
Department of Economic and Social Sciences, University of Zulia	Maracaibo (Venezuela)	January 15- April 13 1973	22	99 ^{a/}
Department of Economic and Social Sciences, Autonomous University of Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	May 28- August 28 1973	21	234 ^{a/}
Department of Economic Sciences, University of La Plata	La Plata (Argentina)	July 23- October 31 1973	18	144 ^{b/}
Department of Sociology and Political Sciences, Centre of Social Sciences Pontificia Universidade Católica of Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	September 17- December 14 1973	19	116 ^{b/}
The Statistical Office and El Colegio de México	Mexico City (Mexico)	April 15- July 19 1974	19	87 ^{a/}

a/ Under CELADE professors from San Jose.

b/ Under CELADE professors from Santiago.

Table 4
SEMINARS AND SPECIAL COURSES BY YEAR

Seminars and Courses	Place	Duration	Number of Participants
II Seminar in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF)	Santiago (Chile)	March-August 1973	5
Course for Computer Programming Applied to Statistics and Demography	Santiago (Chile)	September-November 1973	23
Course on Bio-Social Research Techniques	San Jose (Costa Rica)	October-December 1973	22
III Seminar in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF)	Santiago (Chile)	March-September 1974	4
IV Seminar in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF)	Santiago (Chile)	September 1974 February 1975	3
Seminar on Demographic and Social Aspects of the Family and the Household	Santiago (Chile)	September-November 1974	5
Seminar on Service Statistics in Family Planning Programmes	Santiago (Chile)	October - November 1974	24

Note: 31 fellowships were financed through UNFPA, 21 through Regional Project RLA 66-058, 10 through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2 through IDRC and the Government of Holland and 2 through PSB. Twenty participants had no fellowships.

NADP

Table #

SEMINARS AND SPECIAL COURSES BY YEAR

Number of Participants	Duration	Place	Seminars and Courses
2	March-August 1973	Santiago (Chile)	II Seminar in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF)
22	September-November 1973	Santiago (Chile)	Course for Computer Programming Applied to Statistics and Demography
22	October-December 1973	San Jose (Costa Rica)	Course on Bio-Social Research Techniques
4	March-September 1974	Santiago (Chile)	III Seminar in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF)
3	September 1974 February 1975	Santiago (Chile)	IV Seminar in Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF)
5	September-November 1974	Santiago (Chile)	Seminar on Demographic and Social Aspects of the Family and the Household
24	October-November 1974	Santiago (Chile)	Seminar on Service Statistics in Family Planning Programmes

Note: 31 Fellowships were financed through UNFPA, 21 through Regional Project IIA 66-058, 10 through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2 through IDRC and the Government of Holland and 2 through PBB. Twenty participants had no fellowships.

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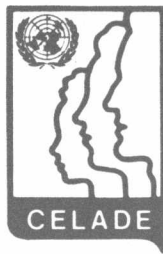
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