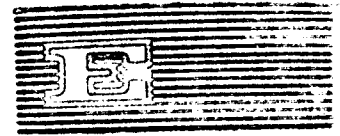


UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL  
E/CEPAL/992/Add.1  
11 April 1975  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

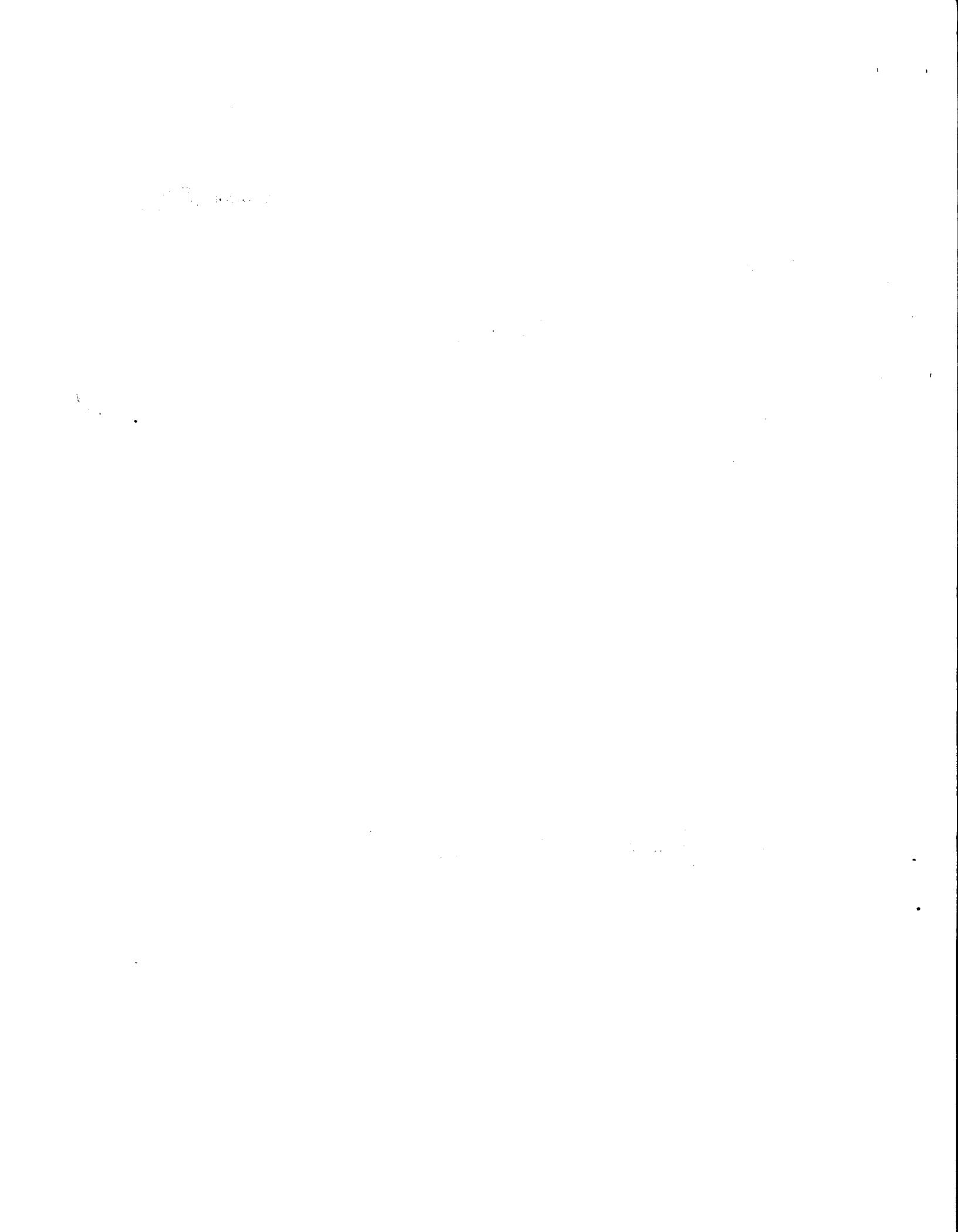
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Sixteen Session  
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 6-15 May 1975

CELADE ACTIVITIES PROGRAMMES FOR 1975-1977

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 programmed for 1975-1977.



Serie G, N°61  
Abril, 1975  
150

CELADE ACTIVITIES PROGRAMMED FOR  
1975-1977

COE UNIVERSITY  
1991

1991

## I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>
I. GENERAL REMARKS .....	1
II. TRAINING .....	3
1. Post-graduate training .....	3
2. Regular Training Programme in Methods of Demographic Analysis and Intensive National Courses .....	4
3. Training in demographic methods and techniques applied to related fields .....	5
4. Training at the undergraduate level (university chairs) ....	6
5. Teaching assistance in training programmes of international and national institutions .....	6
III. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE .....	7
1. Population and Economic Development .....	7
2. Fertility and Health and Population .....	8
3. Population Policies .....	10
4. Formal Demography .....	10
5. Population Censuses, Surveys, Computation and Data Bank ....	11
IV. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES .....	13
1. Exchange .....	13
2. Programme of Social Research on Population Problems relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL).....	13
3. Publications .....	14
4. Libraries .....	14

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text notes that without reliable records, it would be difficult to verify the accuracy of financial statements and to identify any irregularities.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of financial information. It describes how internal controls are designed to prevent errors and to detect any unauthorized transactions. The text highlights that internal controls are a key component of an organization's risk management strategy and are essential for maintaining the trust of stakeholders.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It notes that organizations should provide clear and concise information about their financial performance and should be open to external scrutiny. The text emphasizes that transparency is essential for building trust and for ensuring that the financial system is fair and equitable.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of external audits in providing an independent assessment of an organization's financial statements. It notes that external audits are essential for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of financial information and for identifying any areas of weakness. The text highlights that external audits are a key component of an organization's risk management strategy and are essential for maintaining the trust of stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of financial reporting processes. It notes that organizations should regularly review their financial reporting processes to ensure that they are up-to-date and effective. The text emphasizes that ongoing monitoring and evaluation are essential for identifying any areas of weakness and for implementing improvements.

## I. GENERAL REMARKS

An examination of the work done by CELADE from its beginnings up to the present time reveals successive stages which to a large extent have been closely tied to the institutional framework conferred upon the Centre and the financial support successively granted it by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).<sup>1/</sup>

Throughout this whole period and particularly from 1966 onwards, there was a constant expansion of activities, which must be seen as being in response to very concrete needs of the countries of the area. This capacity for growth and expansion in reply to a multiplicity of circumstances is reflected not only in the technical assistance field proper but also in research, supporting service and even in the training teaching programmes which have diversified considerably in order to benefit more people. In spite of this multi-directional development CELADE has always attempted to keep its sphere of work within a clearly delimited field with three or four lines of action, around which new ones have been incorporated.

Hence, in working out its annual Work Programmes it has taken the countries' requests into account, reconciling them with available funds and the dynamics which the Centre generates as an entity in fulfilling its commitments. This is an action of objectives, existing or expected requests and regular work programme which is what determines the shape of the present schedule, as reflected in the 'Activities' Report for the period 1973-1974.

Without a doubt 1975 signals the beginning of a new stage in CELADE's activities, as a result of the convergence of several circumstances that should be mentioned here.

At the institutional level, the Tenth Extraordinary Meeting of the ECLA Committee of the whole, held in Mexico on the 7th of March, 1975, agreed to the incorporation of CELADE into the ECLA system as a permanent institution with its own autonomy and identity. This decision marks the culmination of a process which was initiated in 1971, when the Economic Commission resolved to place the Centre under its aegis in response to a growing interest in population affairs in numerous countries in the area.

This same resolution re-affirms the aims and functions of CELADE as defined in the Operational Plan upon which its activities were based in the preceding years, now coming to a close.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Aside from the contributions from the agencies already mentioned, CELADE has on several occasions received appreciated support, usually for specific programmes, from the Ford Foundation (USA), Population Council (USA), International Development Research Centre (Canada), Canadian International Development Agency (Canada), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Agency for International Development (USA), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Organization of American States (OAS).

Apart from assuring the institutional security of the Centre, this decision, has important repercussions upon its activities. On the one hand, the fact that it becomes part of a system which has multiple fields of action makes coordination essential. As for the content of future work this integration opens the way for more daring interdisciplinary expansion in those areas where demographic variables are manifest, such as regional and sectoral planning, the training and absorption of human resources and urbanization and metropolization.

At the level of the countries, there has been a very rapid and unprecedented change with respect to the attention that has to be paid to demographic variables and the dynamics of population, and their reciprocal implications with spheres of governmental action. Indeed, the Latin American population meetings in San Jose and Mexico and the World Conference in Bucharest, which all took place in less than a year, give eloquent proof of this change of attitude -as has been aptly pointed out- in placing the attention to, study of and taking of measures in population affairs within the compass of governments as part of a wider complex of governmental decisions. Naturally, this change is not accidental; it is rather the result of a process in which the evolution of demographic phenomena themselves has gradually revealed their true implications. The work of the specialized international organization has helped bring about this change of attitude in that through their research and technical assistance they have contributed to a better knowledge and understanding of the various national situations and of the role played by population dynamics within the general context of development.

The conjunction of the factors outlined, which are not independent in fact, will have direct effects on CELADE's future work. One can expect an intensification and diversification of requests for technical assistance, when decisions made at the political level have to be put into practice. The closer future participation of Latin American governments in the area of cooperation will mean that, simultaneously; there will be qualitative modifications in consultant work and technical assistance; possibly in certain areas the very concept of this function should be re-examined with greater flexibility, opportuneness and speed.

The conclusions reached at the Second Latin American Meeting on Population which was held in Mexico (3rd to 7th of March, 1975) include a long list of inputs for the adoption of population policies related to statistical information, research and training. There is also a clear statement of what is expected of international cooperation and regional organizations by way of an auxiliary contribution to the decisions and actions that the governments themselves adopt and undertake.

Indeed, many of the initiatives arising from this conference were already of interest and concern to CELADE and, concretely, first steps have already been taken in certain areas with the intention of creating adequate conditions for undertaking the new responsibilities that will be assigned to it at a later date, as they become feasible in terms of available funds. Certainly, from this same point of view, efforts directed at the development of methodological aspects and qualification of certain circumstances should be stepped up in the near future as part of a strategy allowing the Centre more far-reaching action in matters related to population policies.

The diversity of demographic, historic and socio-political situations in Latin America, constitutes a real challenge to those who at the regional level -as in the case of CELADE- are called to serve governments. This challenge will demand a strong effort to bring about a coordination of activities among international and regional organizations to ensure congruent work. The same thing should occur with respect to forging links between the regional and national entities.



It is thought also that certain aspects of the training can be absorbed by national entities. In brief, one should not expect a change in the dimensions of the Centre as a unit; the modifications adopted will arise above all out of an adaptation and re-orientation of the resources presently available.

Faced with the decision of governments to proceed from declarations of principles in population policy matters to putting them into practice, the regional organizations, among them CELADE, must create the necessary conditions for guaranteeing a positive response to requests for assistance and consultant service that it receives.

Therefore, by way of summary, plans for the Centre's future action try to absorb this new dimension along the following guide-lines:

- Intensify coordination with the various regional and international organizations;
- develop or improve rapid means of communication and coordination with national authorities and organizations;
- concentrate efforts on improving competence and knowledge in the realm of adoption of population policies which will be put at the service of the countries by consultants;
- re-structure and re-orient certain work areas by basing on closer contact with the various national situations;
- work during the transition period on the same scale and with the same resources as presently available.

## II. TRAINING

Training is carried out through a programme of five main types:

1. Post-graduate training.
2. Regular Training Programme, in Methods of Demographic Analysis and Intensive National Courses.
3. Training in Methods and Techniques applied to related fields.
4. Undergraduate training (university chairs).
5. Teaching assistance in training programmes, of international and national institutions.

This outline, designed to meet needs that have grown up over time, and resulting out of successive very precise requests, will in all probability be maintained for the next two or three years. The modifications that will be introduced will be dependent, more than anything, upon the assigning of funds or the emphasis to be placed on each of its components.

### 1. Post-graduate training

a) Master's programme. Apart from being the newest of CELADE's activities, this is the one that presents the greatest possibilities for expansion in response to the interest manifested by several universities. Indeed, there are concrete plans for including a specialization in demography within a programme of studies for a Master's degree, such as Economics or Sociology. Such is the way the Master's programme in Economics of the University of Chile is being organized. There are a few more initiatives that might be implemented in the same manner in the near future. A second approach conceives the creation of a Master's programme in Demography, for graduates of the Economic, Social and Mathematical sciences.

At the moment there is not sufficient categorical evidence for choosing either of these alternatives, the most probable being that both solutions be adopted in the near future.

CELADE's contribution will be the same as before, with high participation in the early stages of structurization, programme planning and bibliography selection, continuing with the contribution of the teaching staff and bibliographic material. Naturally, in the case of courses held in countries where CELADE has headquarters, this collaboration will be closer and stronger, which largely accounts for the fact that it is in these places that the greatest expansion is shown in possibilities of this sort.

This being so, and it in no way means that some universities are favoured over others, CELADE is concerned with palliating the situation effectively. One way is to encourage the incorporation of nationals who have graduated from the Centre and who, for reasons of their training or capabilities are in a position to serve as professors. A second alternative would be to send some of its own staff members to conduct intensive seminars on subjects requiring CELADE's direct participation, in a highly concentrated teaching period.

b) Research Seminars. These grew up out of a desire to give impetus to high-level training in subjects and topics having a high interdisciplinary content. The seminars are designed to function as a work team, with a chairman and a small group of associated researchers. They pursue two goals: to confirm and amplify theoretical knowledge and improve or broaden the participants' ability as researchers, as well as increasing possibilities for using existing data in a particular field.

The activities directed at training planners at an advanced level in subjects related to the interaction of demographic, economic and social phenomena fit within this model, as was explicitly recommended in the conclusions of the Second Latin American Population Meeting, mentioned before.

## 2. Regular Training Programme in Methods of Demographic Analysis and Intensive National Courses

The Basic and Advanced Courses are the core of this regional training programme. Both will continue to be delivered at the San Jose, Costa Rica headquarters, funds and sufficiently qualified candidates permitting, at least up to the end of the present decade. The Basic Course, which has many more candidates than can be accepted each year, will be delivered annually, as it has been since it started in 1958. The Advanced Course will be given every two years, in principle; present plans envisage starting a new Advanced Course at the beginning of 1976. By that time it will be advisable to evaluate the progress made in post-graduate training in various universities of the region, in order to decide whether it is fitting or necessary to continue it.

It is hoped that by 1979 or 1980 national organizations will be in a position to give training at the level of the Basic Course and that the university post-graduate programme will fill the need that has been met up to now by the Advanced Course. In this way the transferal of responsibilities, which up to now have been in the hands of regional organizations, will be made effective, as asked for in one of the conclusions of the Mexico meeting.

It is also possible that, within a relatively short period of time, the negotiations going on with the University of Costa Rica, about giving university recognition to the graduates of the Basic and Advanced Courses, after certain requirements have been met, will bear fruit. If such an initiative succeeds a new possibility will open up for the training at post-graduate level outlined in the preceding paragraph.

### 3. Training in demographic methods and techniques applied to related fields

Embraced by this title is a series of teaching efforts designed to fill very particular needs, in fields related to the use of methods and techniques applicable to population research. At the outset it was an ad hoc programme which is gradually becoming a more or less regular task because of continuing demand. This field could serve as an example of the need for a coordinated effort on an international level to detect and fill the vacuums which exist in highly specialized training, usually of the instrumental type. CELADE has given important support to two activities of this kind; the first is concerned with techniques for evaluating family planning programmes and the second with the use of languages and computing systems for census data processing.

Potential demand is certainly much greater and embraces a wide array of subjects which, although not part of the core of demographic research, serve sometimes as auxiliaries and sometimes as extensions to areas in which demographic dynamics assume special forms.

CELADE expects to continue with this type of training in the coming years, while stressing the desirability of close cooperation with other international organizations. At the same time it is felt that such activity should remain very flexible as a guarantee of meeting the countries' demands opportunely.

The Intensive National Courses in Demography complement the training programme envisaged in the Basic Regional Course. Similarly structured, but more condensed than the latter, the National Courses aim at training, in a short period of time, intermediate-level technical personnel from government offices and study centres, in countries which have a large enough demand to justify organizing one of these courses. Apart from the fact that the Basic Course must maintain a certain regional representation, which limits the number of participants from a given country to three or four at most, it often happens that the personnel interested in this type of training can not leave their country for a whole year but would be able to attend a full time National Course of approximately twelve weeks' duration.

In recent years, three National Courses have been delivered on average, a rhythm which it would be useful to maintain for some time more for the benefit of those countries which show a lower degree of development in their national training programmes at that time. From this perspective, the support and promotion of National Courses should be based on ever more selective criteria.

Since some international aid agencies of developed countries have expressed interest in concentrating efforts on relatively less developed countries, it is thought that these courses could be incorporated into such strategies, with the necessary financial aid coming from them.

The Research fellows' programme seeks to give technical assistance to national institutions directly and in well defined projects. CELADE is in a position to continue to accept a small number of fellows in this way, for a varying number of months, according to the nature and scope of the project. A possibility presents itself here also for channelizing funds from international contributions of developed countries towards those who are lagging behind in terms of the formation of technical teams in the field of research into population-related topics.

#### 4. Training at the undergraduate level (university chairs)

Even though, at the beginning of 1975, we do not have complete information about the present state of demographic teaching as an independent subject in the different fields of study offered by Latin American universities, there is evidence of a rapid proliferation of subjects. It is also true that their resurgence has been asystematic to a certain extent, since it is often dependent upon the relative stability of the teaching staff in charge of this subject.

CELADE's presence has contributed in a specific case to more harmonious development, by accepting at the urging of university authorities, the responsibility of organizing and delivering the various courses which have been gradually added to different curricula.

In November 1974, under the auspices of a regional organization -the Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (the University High Council of Central America)- a seminar was given whose main purpose was to examine the present state of teaching at undergraduate level in the universities of Central America and the Caribbean and aspects directly connected with it. The experience demonstrates that the problems which are most difficult to solve arise not so much out of this incorporation in itself, but out of the requirements for guaranteeing that it continue to function, with a competent and stable teaching staff.

In this sense CELADE's future work will be oriented towards encouraging the creation of new university subjects where conditions exist for using trained national personnel or, in their absence, training them as a pre-requisite.

#### 5. Teaching assistance in the training programmes of international and national institutions

Traditionally, CELADE has done everything possible to meet requests for aid in programmes whose subject matter or topics have demographic content in a whole variety of courses.

The increasing importance attributed to population -related affairs produces a higher demand and a heterogeneity in requests of this nature year by year. Although it is proposed to continue in this line of work, it is felt that researchers and professors of the country and former CELADE fellows should play a stronger part. This type of policy, while stimulating the interest of people trained in demography, would also give new blood and a broader scope to the list of educators. The opening up of opportunities that this seeks to promote would contribute, in passing, to a better use of the resources trained by the countries themselves.

### III. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The tasks of research and technical assistance, whose joint presentation is an indication of the close ties between them, have taken two different directions, up to now, with quite clearly defined guide lines. One line of work is concerned in particular with applying and working out methodologies both for the gathering of basic data and for its later analysis. Activities ranging from research and providing technical assistance in censuses and experimental surveys, to putting out reports containing estimates and population projections, are included here. It also includes developing and adapting methods for analysing the behaviour of demographic variables. The results of this activity assume the form of new data, statistical reports and monographs and new analytical methods which remain at the disposal of those who use them and serve as feed-in both to the countries and the Centre itself.

The other subset of activities is integrated with studies of an interdisciplinary kind in which the different demographic variables are dealt with within a wide context of reciprocal interaction. The product of this work is destined above all for use as feed-in for governments adopting planning measures, basically of the sectorial kind. The two currents are not disconnected; on the contrary, they complement each other.

At the beginning of 1975, the Centre operated with five well defined sectors, to which almost all the research programmes and technical assistance missions were attached.

This particular division was born of the historic evolution of the Centre's efforts to respond to the priorities given by the countries themselves. Naturally this functional structurization will have to adjust to new requirements of regional cooperation, and reinforce some of these sectors.

The five sectors mentioned are:

1. Population and Economic Development.
2. Fertility and Health and Population.
3. Population Policies.
4. Formal Demography.
5. Population Censuses, Surveys, Computation and Data Bank.

The first three correspond to the line of work in interdisciplinary studies, mentioned in the last place. The last two undertake demographic analysis, the application and development of methods, and consultant services in the gathering and use of data.

#### 1. Population and Economic Development

The main objectives of this work area are to study the role of population, in its demographic dimension, in the economic and social development of the Latin American countries on the one hand, and, on the other, to decide what criteria and analytical instruments are needed to introduce demographic variables into the strategy design for development and planning.

In spite of the progress made in acquiring knowledge about interrelationships between development and the situation and trends of growth, spatial distribution and changes in the demographic and social characteristics of the population,

there are still large gaps to be filled in the regional area. The insufficient, and sometimes inadequate, statistical information, the limited resources for empirical research and the very dynamism of conditions in Latin American countries over the last decades, have been serious obstacles to an understanding of such interrelationships. Increasing governmental awareness of the role played by population in the process of development, the greater priority given to social aspects of planning, as well as the unclear, and frequently contradictory definitions of the nature and causal sequence of demographic, economic and social variables, all point to the need for more information and analysis.

Priority will still be given to paying attention to two subjects of study, human resources and the re-distribution of population, both of which are of great importance in developmental planning. As regards the former, basic studies on the demographic determinants of work availability in certain specific population groups (especially of women and the very young and very old) and their interaction with economic and social determinants will continue.

Parallel to the macro-studies mentioned above, the analysis of the information gathered in a series of surveys conducted in large cities in recent years by CELADE and other institutions will be continued. This wealth of material will provide a deeper knowledge of selectivity, personal motivations, informative channels, professional mobility and other aspects of the mechanism of migration to the urban centres and the assimilation of the immigrants, as well as of migratory patterns (movements by stages, individual and family migration) distance and type of place of origin, etc.). These elements are essential to a better understanding of the cultural, social and psychological factors which play a part in individual demographic mobility and are therefore indispensable to the formulation of policies directed at affecting population re-distribution.

When CELADE is incorporated into ECLA's system the expansion of this work area should help to create the necessary conditions for giving priority to research which aims at establishing how population and development are interrelated in specific historical contexts, particularly those which allow one to detect effects of different types or styles of development on the dynamics of demography and prevent probable future effects.

## 2. Fertility, Health and Population

The Fertility Sector of CELADE is responsible for explaining fertility and related variables. Two other Sectors which deal essentially with fertility as a dependent variable, are related to a lesser degree to the understanding of fertility phenomena and, to a greater extent, to the measurement of fertility itself, usually at the national level, to the effects of preparing population projections (Formal Demography), or to specific aspects related to health or the evaluation of programmes which could have an influence on fertility (Health and Population).

In the past the Fertility Sector has devoted itself primarily to the study of data collected in the PECFAL-Rural and PECFAL-Urban comparative surveys. These studies provide the basic descriptive information which was lacking in Latin America. Up to a certain point, the surveys provided information for explanatory analysis. Nevertheless, the analyses made in CELADE, mainly in the first two socio-demographic seminars (SIEF), have displayed certain methodological problems.

Moreover, the consideration of the Latin American situation and the analysis of available data have led to doubts as to whether the key questions about the effects of change on fertility and associated variables have been tackled effectively in the developing countries. Possibly the lack of even medium-range theories is due to the lack of innovative studies.

In the face of these briefly sketched difficulties and an anxiety to move on to the explicative analysis, the Fertility Sector will be orientated, in the next few years, towards small scale but very detailed studies arising out of specific topics, in carefully selected areas. In the close future, the work will be centered on depth studies using approaches which are not normally used in surveys and not used previously in CELADE and which, as is known, have rarely been applied in Latin America. This alternative of fertility survey methodology, which may be termed "anthropology", and the way in which it is applied to the study of social change and the variables related to fertility, is illustrated in the project proposed for 1974-1975 on Family Formation in a period of structural change in the Peruvian Sugar Cooperatives. Doubtless, capabilities will improve as experience is gained and certain ideas be modified to adjust them more adequately to the situations encountered.

If the initial efforts made in this new direction prove to be successful, an attempt will be made to prepare others. The most appropriate medium would appear to be that of specialization seminars, although the emphasis would not be limited to analysis alone, but would include field work.

Simultaneously with carrying out the internal programme along the suggested lines, it is probable that in external activities there will be a certain level of continuous participation in the World Fertility Survey, as this moves towards the phase of execution in 1975 and subsequent years. Doubtless, the work of the depth studies will contribute to an evaluation of the validity of many of the World Fertility Survey's measures.

As regards activities within the Sector called Health and Population, a growing demand may be expected for technical assistance for health and welfare programmes, involving activities directed at family planning. This sphere of government action is in its initial stages in several countries of the region and it is probable that others will adopt measures in the same respect in the not too distant future. Whatever the differences in the population policies followed, in terms of definition content, goals and means of reaching them, prevailing conditions are leading public organisms to intervene directly in family reproductive behaviour.

The planning, organization and evaluation of these activities calls for, -it seems superfluous to say so- previous research, personnel training, information systems and analysis of the functioning and the results of the programmes.

Even when it is difficult to anticipate beyond a two year period what fields will be given priority by CELADE, which will depend, principally, on governmental plans and on concrete programmes of official organizations, it seems natural that in defining a prospect the line of activities already embarked upon should be pursued and re-inforced, both because of the probability of an increased demand for it and the contribution made by the experience acquired in this field, which are as follows:

a) Technical assistance in personnel training, research and evaluation in family planning programmes, or health and welfare programmes involving family planning.

b) Training, by means of regional and national courses and seminars, in statistical service systems, bio-social research, evaluation of family planning programmes, and related topics.

c) Consultantship in service statistics systems for family planning programmes.

d) Information about activities on family planning programmes in Latin America.

The recent international meetings have stressed the need for very concrete efforts orientated towards guaranteeing congruency in international cooperation, avoiding the overlapping of efforts or actions which do not always pursue the same ends. A look at the wide array of organizations connected in some way with the Centre brings out the necessity of emphasizing CELADE's interest in providing effective coordination.

### 3. Population Policies

The recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action, and those coming out of the Mexico Meeting, should constitute the principal base for this Sector's future action. Because of its nature and implications it should make a large scale effort to coordinate with other branches of ECLA and ILPES.

Up to the present, and since this is an entirely new activity, the main focus of attention has been on documentation, research and thoughtful examination of the principal conditions existing in Latin America at this time. These are a first step towards creating the scientific tools to be put at the disposal of potential users.

The governments of the region seem to be moving very rapidly towards the adoption of political measures in population matters, which, as has been stated, can be implemented only with the combined help of ECLA, ILPES and CELADE. Moreover, certain conclusions exist which require the combined efforts of the three entities in helping to set up and operate national organizations having the ability to concert activities in the field of population at a high level.

Because of this new situation, the work of the next years must concentrate on a series of efforts leading to a tentative approximation of the different implications and pre-requisites which are a preliminary step to the adoption of a demographic policy. With the same end in mind, it is felt that a strategy for producing documents on possible alternatives for population activities is needed.

### 4. Formal Demography

The work done under this heading has concerned itself mainly with bringing demographic estimates and projections for the countries of the region up to date, and also with the preparing of derivative projections: urban-rural, regional, labour force, school age population, etc..



It also includes the study and development of techniques of demographic analysis, application and adaptation, for use both internally and by national institutions.

By this means, there is constant professional advice given to the countries and in the courses and seminars given at the Centre.

The prognosis for the immediate future is for an expansion and strengthening of this area, which would provide better working conditions for methodological work, both in terms of data use and data gathering techniques. Indeed, in the face of a greater availability of data, and additional demands for more refined studies on strata and segments of population applicable to regional and sectoral planning, demographic analysis of a more technically powerful and efficient nature has an important contribution to make. CELADE itself, throughout its entire period of work, has involved methods which adapt to the peculiar Latin American circumstances and there is sufficient potential for offering new contributions.

A work plan with clearly defined characteristics has been incorporated recently as a nucleus in the field of Demographic History.

The initiative, which is not new, now goes into a stage of effective expansion having received funds which ensure the incorporation of qualified personnel for some time to come and allow the prepared plan of action to be put into effect.

After an initial phase of bibliography gathering, scrutiny of documentation sources and critical study of methodology for possible use in Latin America, there now follows one of putting available data to use.

In the immediate future attention will focus on studying a very limited number of subjects related to a single country. This being a new area, slow progress is preferred so as to avoid a dispersion of efforts. The possibility of extending the work to other countries will be considered according to the results obtained.

Finally, the whole Sector is also called upon to give impetus to teaching programmes, setting up suitable mechanisms for passing the results of research and the new techniques on progressively to the respective subjects of study.

##### 5. Population censuses, Surveys, Computation and Data Bank

This is a Sector which embraces a series of activities and services related to the production, processing and storage of data. In recent years it has grown rapidly, in particular because of a whole tide of requests for consultants which is likely to continue in the next few years.

In the area of census data analysis, CELADE's work of giving technical support to national organizations will, as at present, be bi-dimensional, firstly widening and extending this professional advice to existing and future population units, in the respective government divisions; secondly, holding seminars and work meetings for professionals connected with government programmes which employ data on the labour force, spatial distribution, migration, education, fertility and mortality, among other population topics.

The experience acquired in the most recent censuses is of great value in the programming of censuses of 1980. Taking this into account, reports will be prepared for countries or groups of countries on subjects related to the promotion of the census programme, planning and implementation of the projects, use of the results and evaluation of fulfilment of objectives.

Similarly, it is agreed that there is a need for carrying out a series of experimental censuses with strong methodological emphasis. Its results and conclusions should be available in time for them to be incorporated into the national censuses. The conclusions of the Mexico Meeting on this subject give very clear instructions as to the strategy to be followed, which will involve several organizations.

There is also manifest interest in improving non-traditional information systems and, therefore, CELADE will continue to provide expert advice on drawing up demographic surveys and analysing their results.

The data bank will go on functioning with the same objectives which are as follows:

- a) to broaden the scope of national tabulation programmes of census data, in order to increase the possibilities of analysis and
- b) to assure the future availability of basic and detailed Latin American census data.

Within this framework, one of the main tasks will be to put the Census Sample Programme (OMUECE) into action, incorporating the samples of the population censuses of 1970. The IMILA programme which aims at gathering data on international migration movements in Latin America, through census information, will continue over the next few years. Likewise, it is meant to continue enriching the bank with information from surveys of demographic interest carried out in the region, particularly multi-purpose household surveys on employment, income, cost of living, etc., and migration and fertility surveys.

Given the importance of the Computer Service as a supportive unit of the Data Bank, the incorporation of new systems and programmes which facilitate the handling of the data and their statistical analysis will be a permanent concern. This methodology, will be made available to those who use the Centre and to other institutions in the form of manuals applicable to the population field.

Finally, the success of different courses in computation applied to demography and to statistics has encouraged CELADE to offer this type of opportunity, for the time being only sporadically. At the same time, it is felt that support should continue to be offered to other institutions who are interested in similar efforts.

#### IV. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

##### 1. Exchange

Exchange consists of a series of efforts that have been carried out up to now, through agreements with other institutions with the aim of developing joint research programmes. Within this concept the ELAS/CELADE (PROELCE) Programme was implemented in 1972, to promote the development and delimitation of a field of information related to the Sociology of the Latin American population. The continuation of these activities beyond July, 1975 is dependent on new funding sources being found.

The facilities that the Centre offers to researchers from other institutions, usually universities, interested in Latin American studies, should be mentioned here.

In the new phase two-fold expansion of the exchange is contemplated. On the one hand, negotiations have been started to put into effect a Programme of Exchange and Cooperation with various centres and universities in Canada which, it is hoped, will receive the financial support from a government agency of that country. Should the initiative which, apart from the direct exchange, includes various academic components of research and cooperation with Latin American countries be successful, new possibilities would open up both for the institutions directly involved, and also for national centres.

It is felt that it would be possible to reinforce and broaden CELADE's sphere of action in the English speaking countries of the Caribbean by a similar mechanism. The preliminary negotiations to this effect have given promising results which could lead to concrete programmes.

The second action line has to do with setting up a permanent, steady and direct link with the other regional centres sponsored by the United Nations. The experience accumulated in each one of them should be put at the disposition of the others, both for the direct benefit of the institutions and their personnel and that of the different countries.

##### 2. Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL)

This is a programme in which national and regional research centres of the social sciences participate, its general object being to carry out and promote social research projects on the relationship between population and development centered around the cultural, social, political, economic, demographic and ecological variables of greatest relevance to the formulation of global and sectoral population policies. By agreement of its members CELADE is the headquarters of the Central Unit of the Programme. The permanent activities reflect the orientations of a Committee and have been included in the Programme of Activities for 1975 and 1977.

CELADE, in its capacity as central headquarters of the Central Unit of this Programme has to provide the basic infrastructural services, such as general administration and accounting, and its Director is the chief authority of this unit acting as go-between, between the activities of CELADE and of the unit, while verifying their integration.

In its capacity of member-Centre, CELADE is represented on the previously mentioned Programme Committee and thus participates in the definition of PISPAL's oriented programme outlines. In the same way, its share in the possible financial gains of PISPAL's Research Fund is foreseen. The Centre also submits research projects to the Programme Committee for consideration; among these, CELADE is carrying out research on Development Strategies and Population Policies, with partial financing from the Programme.

### 3. Publications

CELADE's editorial activities will be largely reduced to the work of the substantive fields. Given the teaching and research programmes foreseen in this document as part of the future evolution of CELADE, it may be expected that in the next few years the series that have constituted the nucleus of its publications programme up to now, will continue to be published. The Demographic Bulletin and the Population Notes, two periodical publications from CELADE, increasingly in demand in Latin America and elsewhere will continue to be vehicles for keeping interested researchers and organizations informed about the most recent and reliable demographic data of the region and about the population topics which are receiving most attention in CELADE and other Latin American institutions.

### 4. Libraries

CELADE's libraries in Santiago and San Jose have come to be the richest collections of Demography and related subjects in the region. Both are designed not only for lending support to the teaching and research of the institution itself, but also for being a source to be consulted by Latin American scholars. Thus it is indispensable that these collections, apart from systematically increasing their stock, modernize their methods, especially in the consultant service, which will necessitate the use of the computer and rapid systems of article and reprint copying.