



*C. UNICA*

GENERAL

E/CEPAL/G.1170

E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.2

2 April 1981

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL SPANISH

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



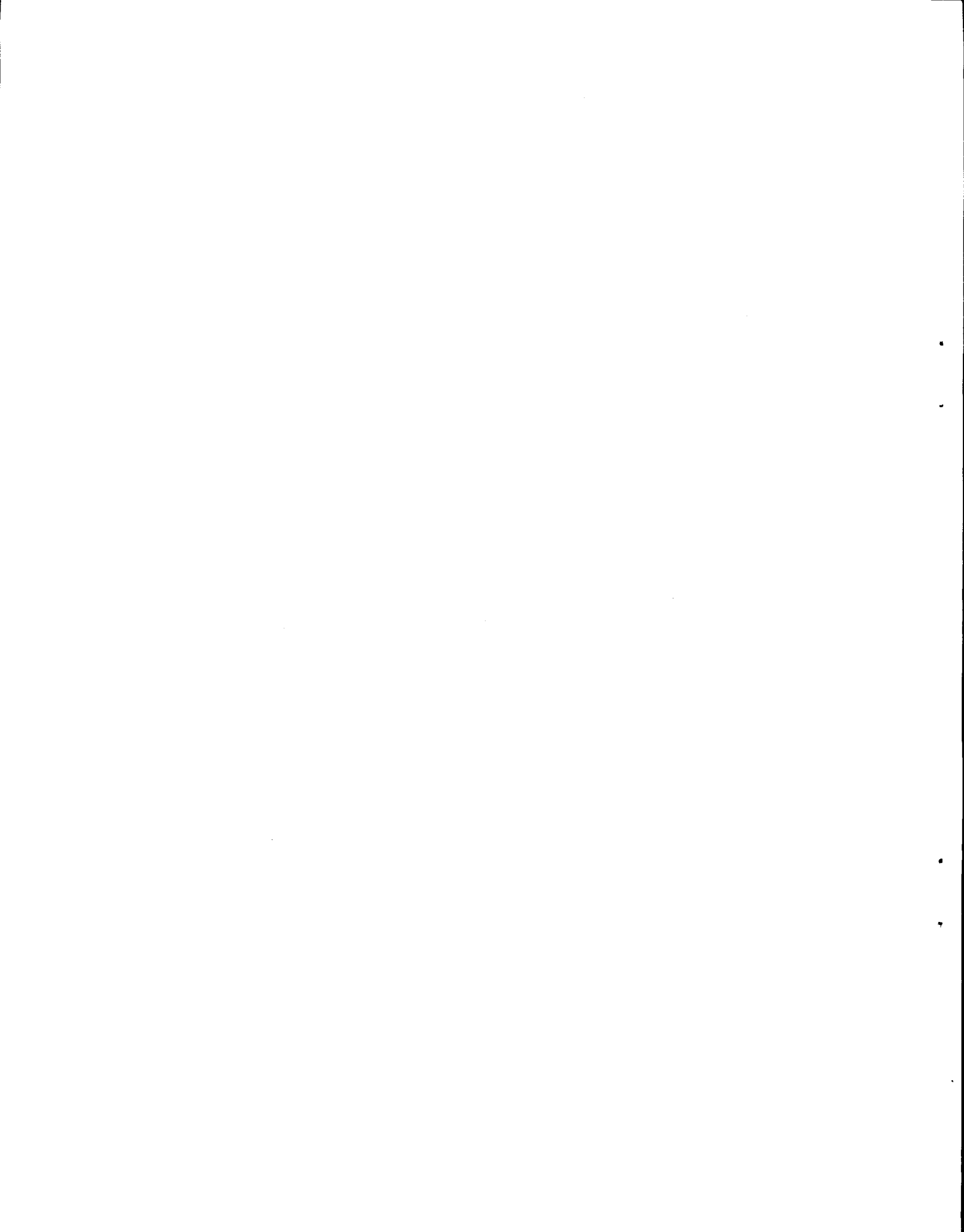
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C E P A L

Economic Commission for Latin America

Nineteenth session

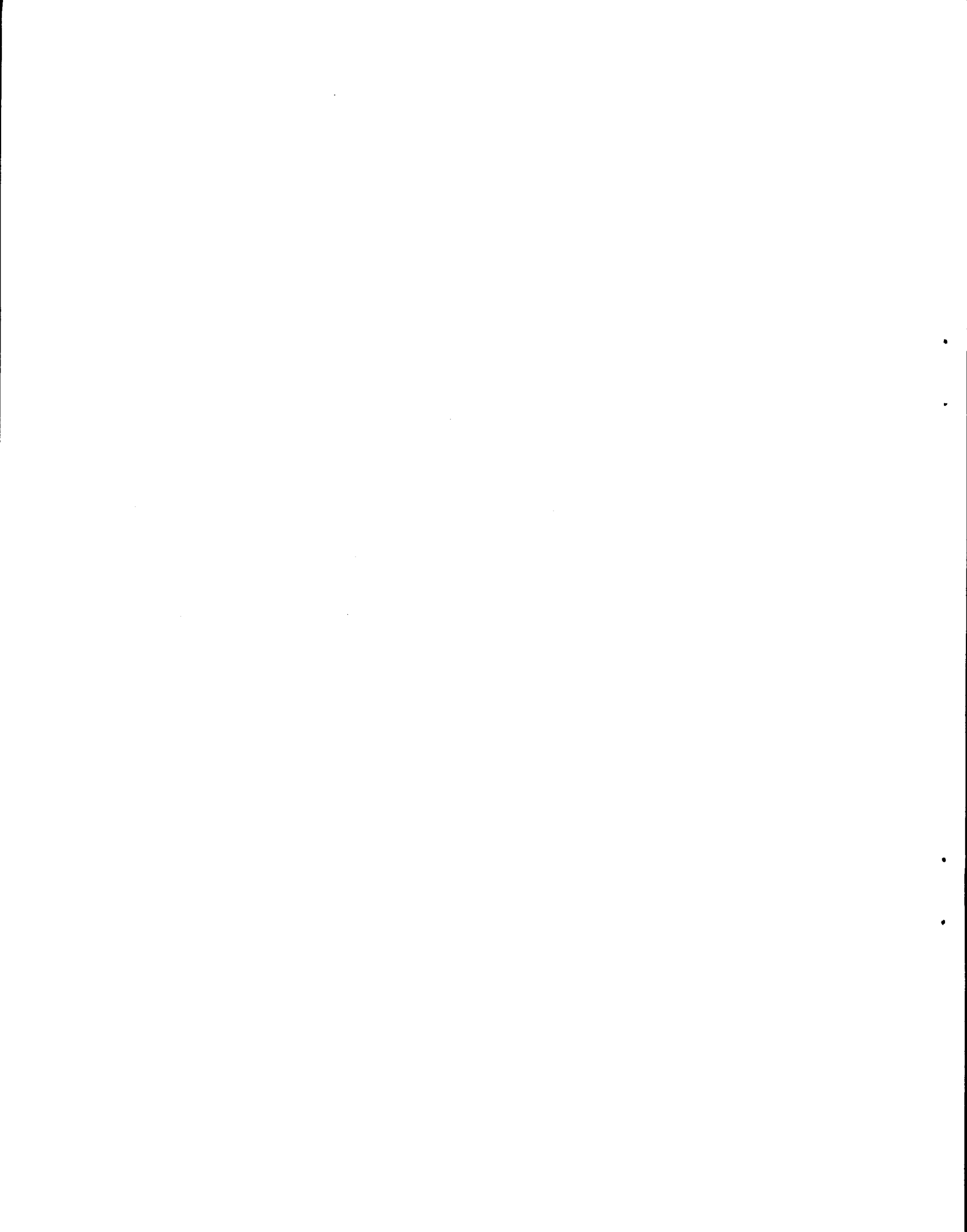
Montevideo, Uruguay, 4-15 May 1981

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN  
DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER (CELADE), 1979-1981



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## INTRODUCTION

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts, a special body established under Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 310 (XIV) that has specific guidance and advisory functions with regard to CEPAL's activities in the field of population, held its First Meeting on Population at Quito, Ecuador, in March 1979. On that occasion it adopted CELADE's programme of work for the 1979-1980 biennium, recommending at the same time that advisory assistance to governments on population and development planning should be intensified, that priority should be given to a series of topics and activities of interest to countries of the region, and that high priority should be assigned to the intensification of courses and seminars to train government officials of the region in population and development planning.

In accordance with these recommendations CELADE devoted particular attention to the intensification of activities relating to the above-mentioned questions during the biennium under consideration.

The present report gives an account of the principal activities carried out by CELADE in the context of the Regional Population Programme during 1979 and 1980. The activities are divided into four subprogrammes, which correspond to further work units, namely:

1. Demographic analysis, estimates and projections
2. Population and development
3. Education and training
4. Documentation and processing of demographic data

In general these subprogrammes include components relating to technical assistance, training, research and information.

An annex containing tables supplements the descriptive part of the report. It supplies details on technical assistance missions to countries of the region, training courses and publications issued.

## REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

### 1. Subprogramme on demographic analysis, estimates and projections

#### Background

This programme is aimed chiefly at improving and keeping up to date knowledge of the population situation of countries of the region, both with regard to population levels, structures and trends in the past -from 1950 or earlier- and with regard to population prospects until the year 2025.

With a view to achieving this goal, CELADE promotes the development and application of new population techniques suited to the conditions under which information is available. In this endeavour CELADE is working in close association with institutions that are carrying out similar work elsewhere, such as the Committee on Population and Demography of the United States National Academy of Sciences, the Centre for Population Studies (CPS, London University), the East-West Population Institute (University of Hawaii), the University of North Carolina (Population Laboratories) and the United States Bureau of the Census.

Wherever possible, estimates of population variables -levels, trends, structures and differentials- and demographic projections by sex and age are prepared in co-operation or consultation with demographers of the national agencies responsible for preparing national statistics and planning the economic and social development of countries (national statistical offices and national planning offices).

Over recent years, particularly following the censuses conducted in the 1970s, there has been a considerable improvement in knowledge of the population situation in countries, both as a result of efforts to develop new methods -generally indirect ones- and as a consequence of the inclusion in population censuses and demographic surveys of questions suitable for collecting information that is of use in establishing fertility, mortality and international migration.

The holding of international seminars has permitted dissemination and critical consideration of new methods. Mention should be made of the importance of the seminar held by the United States National Academy of Sciences jointly with CELADE (Latin American Panel, July 1979), at which studies on mortality and fertility rates and trends in Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama and Peru were submitted, as well as a series of technical documents in which a critical analysis of methods and results achieved was made.

Revising population estimates is a continuing task: new information or new procedures make it necessary to evaluate existing estimates. Moreover, the growing demand for population indicators at the level of population subgroups prompts efforts to improve both existing estimation techniques and methods of collecting and processing data. CELADE has co-operated effectively with other institutions in this task.

### Research

In the period covered by this report research in the programme in question focused on:

1. Study of the fertility and mortality rates and structures of, and trends in, selected countries, in addition to Brazil and Colombia, which were on the Latin American Panel organized by the United States National Academy of Sciences, as mentioned above. All available information was used, and relevant methods were applied. The English version of the final reports will be published shortly by the National Academy of Sciences, and the possibility of their being published in Spanish by the respective countries is under consideration.

2. Development of indirect methods of measuring international emigration on the basis of information that can be collected in population censuses or demographic surveys. The questions required for collecting such information may be regarded as extensions of other questions that are already being included in censuses and demographic surveys used for measuring mortality. Specifically, they concern the place of residence of surviving children, which is reported by women, and the place of residence of surviving brothers and sisters, which the entire population reports.

Three experiments have been carried out, the results of which were analysed and submitted in a document at the second meeting of the Working Group of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, established to study measurement of international migration. Furthermore, a national demographic survey that includes the above-mentioned questions was started in Barbados. This survey is a valuable experiment in that conditions in Barbados are highly favourable for measuring emigration by means of the methods that are being developed. It should be emphasized that the above-mentioned Working Group has recommended that the programme for exchanging information on aliens covered by censuses in various countries, which is similar to the research on international migration in Latin America (IMILA) that CELADE has been conducting since 1970, should be extended to cover the entire world.

3. International migration of unskilled labour in Latin America. The purpose of this project, which is being executed jointly by CELADE and CEPAL with ICM's participation, is to conduct a study of the principal migratory flows that have occurred in the Latin American area, thus making it possible to measure the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the flows of migratory unskilled labour that occur among the countries in question. Preliminary reports have been prepared on migration of Colombians to Venezuela, Bolivians to Argentina, Brazilians to Argentina, Chileans to Argentina, Paraguayans to Argentina and Uruguayans to Argentina. It was considered desirable to add study of migration of Salvadoreans to Guatemala, Brazilians to Paraguay, Argentinians to Paraguay, and Nicaraguans to Costa Rica.

4. The review of existing population projections for Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. In a number of cases new information was available, and in other cases the review resulted from evaluation of existing estimates by means of recently developed methods. Issue number 27 of the Boletín Demográfico, of January 1981, sets forth the new population projections for 20 Latin American countries until the year 2025.

5. Study of child mortality in Colombia, which together with other studies forms a whole that illustrates various direct and indirect information methods resulting from the national fertility surveys carried out in the context of the World Fertility Survey.

6. Research on infant mortality in Latin America (IMIAL). Thirteen country studies have been published (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru), to which a study on Cuba, which will be published shortly, has recently been added. This project is aimed at establishing the mortality rate at birth, on the basis of information collected in recent censuses and national demographic surveys.

7. Estimation of fertility rates, trends and differentials through the own-children method (IFHIPAL). The studies conducted by Argentina and Costa Rica have been published, and the study on Cuba is about to be published. The latter project is of particular importance, both for measuring changes in fertility and for measuring differentials between population subgroups with reasonable accuracy.

8. Analysis of the evolution of fertility rates in the countries of the region, which is an activity carried out by CELADE in its capacity as member of the Working Group set up by the United Nations Population Division to carry out comparative analyses of data on fertility obtained from the World Fertility Survey.



9. Development and application of analytical-mathematical models for evaluating the demographic impact of family planning programmes, using data from the World Fertility Survey and service statistics on family planning; and development of a statistical system for the ongoing recording of information on public health activities emphasising programmes for mothers and children, which is necessary for administrative evaluation and assessment of the impact of such programmes.

10. Studies of mortality and fertility: (a) development and application of analytical-mathematical models for evaluating the demographic impact of changes in fertility and in specific mortality by sex, age and geographic area; (b) study of the interrelationship between infant mortality (neo-natal and post-neo-natal) and socio-economic variables, using data on continuous vital statistics; (c) study of the impact of structural changes in causes of death and the overall mortality rate on the increase in life expectation, by sex and age, using continuous vital statistics and population censuses.

#### Technical assistance

As mentioned above, programme activities relating to updating, review and population projections are generally conducted in co-operation with the relevant national agencies. The purpose of this form of advisory assistance is, on the one hand, to develop the technical capacities of national demographers and keep them up to date with regard to the use of demographic methods, which are undergoing constant development, and, on the other hand, to ensure that population projections and estimates adopted at the United Nations are also the official ones adopted by individual countries.

During the period covered by the present report the technical assistance provided under the programme has continued the policy reflected in previous reports, namely, to contribute to improving knowledge of the population situation in individual countries through promotion at the country level of the use in censuses and surveys of questions designed to collect information suitable for estimating determining variables in the evolution of the population, and through the analysis of the data collected.

In a brief review of advisory assistance provided in the region during the period covered by the present report the following should be stressed:

Argentina. The Statistical Office of the Province of Misiones was given advisory assistance in preparing and analysing the results of the Census of the Frontera Area.

Bolivia. A number of technical assistance activities were conducted in connexion with the preparation, execution and analysis of the Second National Demographic Survey conducted by the Bolivian National Institute for Statistics with advisory assistance from CELADE and the University of North Carolina (POPLAB).

Brazil. The report was revised on the basis of the results of the Demographic and Socio-Economic Survey conducted in the State of Maranhao with advisory assistance from CELADE. Basic tabulations for analysing fertility through application of the own-children method on the basis of the 1970 census, at the national level and in population subgroups, were also prepared.

Caribbean. A number of missions were conducted in the English-speaking Caribbean countries, where CELADE started carrying out activities at the end of 1979 with support from the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of the United Kingdom, which assumed the cost of financing an expert. The demographer occupying the position in question works at the CEPAL Office at Port of Spain and, with advisory assistance from CELADE Santiago, concerns herself with assisting countries in preparing programmes to tabulate the results of population censuses conducted in 1980; holding a course -scheduled for the middle of 1981- in which methods suitable for analysing information collected in recent censuses will be considered; giving assistance in holding the national demographic survey of Barbados mentioned above; and carrying out population studies on a number of countries of the area.

Colombia. CELADE participated in a workshop on mortality and fertility in Colombia held by the Committee on Population and Demography of the United States National Academy of Sciences. It was also responsible for revising and preparing commentaries on research work conducted at the University of Cali, Medellín.

Costa Rica. CELADE co-operated with the National Institute for Housing and Urbanism in assessing the country's housing needs in terms of growth in population and the number of families, family size and intra-regional migration, and by region and the socio-economic level of families, for the period 1973-1988. It also gave the Ministry of Labour and Social Security advisory assistance in expanding the sampling data of the household, employment and unemployment survey conducted periodically by that Ministry.

Cuba. A number of missions were conducted in Cuba for the purpose of giving the State Statistical Committee advisory assistance in preparing population projections by province and urban-rural area, as well as in revising population projections by sex and age for the period 1950-2000 and preparing the corresponding methodological document. Advisory assistance was also provided to the State Statistical Committee in connexion with the studies on Cuba of the above-mentioned IFHIPAL and IMIAL research projects.

Chile. In the context of CELADE's ongoing assistance to the National Institute for Statistics derived projections (by region and urban-rural area) were prepared.

Mexico. Assistance was given to the National Population Council (CONAPO) in preparing new population projections, and plans were made to develop a demographic analysis programme on the basis of the results of the 1980 census. It is expected that joint work will begin in March 1981, with the visit to CELADE of two CONAPO demographers.

Paraguay. Advisory assistance was given to the Technical Secretariat for Planning in holding a survey (ALPAR) aimed at measuring the volume of internal and international immigration to the Department of Alto Paraná and analysing it from the point of view of the socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and its impact on the process of spatial redistribution of the population. A general preliminary report has been prepared in that connexion. Furthermore, advisory assistance was given to the Technical Secretariat for Planning in the field of demographic analysis, with the aim of preparing population projections at the national and regional levels.

Peru. Consultative meetings concerning preparation of projections relating to the economically active population were attended. Conclusion of an agreement on joint demographic analysis with the National Institute for Statistics is planned.

Dominican Republic. With advisory assistance from CELADE, which participated in the design, execution and analysis stages, an experimental census that included non-conventional questions for estimating fertility, mortality and international migration was held at Licey al Medio. Assistance was also given to demographers of the Statistical Office in preparing the content of the census form that will be used in the next population census.

Venezuela. All analyses on fertility, mortality and international migration were considered, and hypotheses on the future evolution of the variables were made for the purpose of reviewing current population projections. Future courses of action for improving assistance to the Central Office for Statistics and Data Processing (OCEI) were also established.

Further activities relating to advisory assistance included CELADE's active participation in meetings of CEPAL and other agencies at which plans for forthcoming population censuses of for population modules for inclusion in household surveys were examined, chiefly with regard to the content and design of basic tabulations, with the purpose of proposing the inclusion of questions permitting the collection of information suitable for improving knowledge concerning the population variables of the countries of the region.

## 2. Subprogramme on population and development

### Background

At the first population meeting at the beginning of the period under consideration,<sup>1/</sup>whose conclusions were ratified at CEPAL's eighteenth session (La Paz, 1979), the need to incorporate population dynamics and characteristics into the processes of analyzing and planning economic and social development and formulating population policies that are integrated into the strategies, plans and projects resulting from such processes, while at the same time emphasizing the fundamental role of international technical assistance in carrying out these tasks, was reiterated.

In accordance with these recommendations, the subprogramme on population and development is aimed in general at establishing conceptual and methodological bases that will enable governments to take population dynamics and characteristics into consideration in economic and social planning and in policy-making, in the context of the specific conditions prevailing in the countries of the region.

Its specific objective are to carry out the following activities, in co-operation with other subprogrammes of CELADE and other institutions of the CEPAL system and the United Nations.

(a) Advisory assistance. Co-operation, at the request of governments, in designing and executing the basic, theoretical and methodological studies required for expanding the knowledge needed for designing, executing and evaluating policies with a demographic impact that are incorporated into national and subnational development strategies and plans: establishment or consolidation of institutions responsible for formulating and co-ordinating such policies, and study and application of methodologies suited to the specific characteristics of each country for incorporating population variables operationally into analysis and planning for overall and sectoral development at the national and subnational levels.

(b) Research. Analysis, preferably in co-operation with national agencies, of the determinants and economic, social, political and cultural applications of population dynamics in the context of the modes of development prevailing in the countries of the region; development of methodologies to incorporate consideration of population characteristics and

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<sup>1/</sup> Meeting on Population of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), Quito, Ecuador, 12-14 March 1979.

dynamics into planning processes and techniques; measurement of the interrelationships between population variables and economic and social variables, for incorporation into the quantitative economic development models used by governments and into population projections; analysis of the demographic impact of public policy, using the most appropriate methods; execution of studies on population policies, their content, the results they achieve, processes of formulating such policies, instruments used for executing them and methods and systems for evaluating them.

(c) Training. Participation in organizing and conducting regional, subregional and international training programmes for the professional staff required for analyzing questions concerning the interrelationships between population and development, designing and evaluating policies with a demographic impact and incorporating population variables into planning processes and techniques for overall and sectoral development at the national and subnational levels; co-operation in organizing and conducting seminars and workshops for theoretical, methodological and operational consideration of topics falling within the purview of the subprogrammes; participation in conducting extension programmes -seminars, workshops and publications- to disseminate knowledge, particularly at the levels where decisions concerning planning processes are taken.

### Research

The research activities of the subprogramme on population and development make up three major categories. The first category is aimed at identifying the factors that are determining the population trends noted in the countries of the region, as well as their implications for the development goals and objectives that those countries have set themselves.

The second category is based on the first and is aimed at measuring the relationships between population variables and socio-economic variables and at proposing methodologies that permit integration of the former into economic and social planning.

The purpose of the third category is to execute studies on the viability and content of population policies, the process of formulating such and policies, and machinery for implementing and evaluating them.

During the period under consideration the activities that fall within the first category of work focused on five research projects. The first of these projects is a study on development strategies and their relationship with the characteristics of

the demographic transition in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Cuba. The project considered the unforeseen and involuntary impact that state action has had on mortality and, particularly, fertility, devoting particular attention to social policies. The results of the project have been made known at various seminars on the question. A preliminary report on the study was completed in January 1980; the final version of the study has reached an advanced stage of completion and will be published at a later date, thus permitting wider use of its results.

The second category of research follows up studies on the interrelationships between poverty, the family and fertility that CELADE has been conducting. The first of these studies, which concerns Costa Rica and was completed prior to the period covered by this report, was an analysis of information on the socio-demographic characteristics of poor families, the fertility of families at various levels of poverty, and the contribution made by women and children to family income. The source used in this case was the national household survey conducted in 1966-1967. The experience gained from that study was used to conduct a similar one in Venezuela, using a subsample from the 1971 Population and Housing Census, which was transmitted to CELADE by the General Office for National Statistics and Censuses of that country. The results of that research were published in June 1981 and made available to the government of Venezuela.

In connexion with fertility, mention should also be made of the analysis of its socio-economic differentials, which is one of CELADE's contributions to the United Nations Working Group on the Comparative Analysis of the Data of the World Fertility Survey. The information made available in that analysis made it possible to compare the relationships between a number of socio-economic variables (social status, degree of urbanization of the area of residence, education, and economic activities of women) and fertility in five countries of the region, namely: Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. The corresponding report was submitted to the above-mentioned Working Group in November 1980.

The above research focused chiefly on analysis of economic and social factors associated with differences in fertility according to region and social group. The objective of the third category of research completed in the period under consideration was to consider, for purposes of comparison, how modes of development and public policy have affected the development of the regions of the countries considered (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), and how, in turn, the characteristics of such development and of national development have influenced the basic flow of internal migration that developed in those countries towards the principal

city. The information in question came from the two or three most recent population and housing censuses, from the economic and agricultural census and from other sources. The preliminary report and consideration of that report have made it possible to reach interesting conclusions concerning policy-making in the field of urban decentralization. A final version of the report that will permit more comprehensive consideration of those conclusions is currently being prepared.

With regard to analysis of population dynamics in rural areas and the characteristics that development has taken on in such areas, during the period under consideration efforts have been focused on study of the interrelationships between diversification of the occupational structure in such areas, the predominant agrarian structures and migratory trends in such areas. Following consideration of literature on that question, a pilot study that uses Chilean information from around 1960 included in the livestock and population and housing censuses to test methodological and hypotheses at the level of minor administrative units is currently being conducted. The experience gained in that study will be useful for refining the methodology to be used in other countries, particularly in those countries to which CELADE provides technical assistance.

Lastly, in the second half of 1980 an activity of a more permanent nature than the previous research was started in this category of work (with the purpose of establishing a system of socio-economic and demographic indicators at the level of minor administrative units and settlements of various sizes that will make it possible periodically to obtain the necessary information for considering problems relating to population growth and distribution at those levels.

The second category of work in the subprogramme on population and development, entitled population and development planning, covered a number of activities. The first activity was a listing and critical analysis of existing economic-demographic models, with emphasis on the BACHUE, PDM and LRPM2 models. The other activities consisted of consideration of the way in which fertility has become endogenous in those models and selection of one model (LRPM2) for experimental use in Ecuador and Bolivia.

On a parallel and as part of the same category of work, efforts to develop analytical tools for incorporating population variables in the specific circumstances in which planning takes place in the countries of the region continued. As a result, a way of establishing an interrelationship between the demographic model developed by CELADE and economic models of the input-output type was sought, and development of a demographic-educational submodel was begun.

In the third category of work, which concerns population policies, during the period under consideration the ongoing activity of maintaining updated files on such policies in Latin America was continued. The information compiled in this category of work was used for preparing chapter 2 on population policies of the Reference Manual on Population Education that is being prepared by UNESCO, and for preparing documents on population policies in the field of development planning (UNFPA Conference on Population and Development Planning, Cartagena, May 1979), on human settlements policies for Latin America (CEPAL, Latin American Conference on Human Settlements, Mexico, October 1979), and on population distribution and redistribution measures in Latin America (Seminar on Administrative Elements of Population Distribution, held by the International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes, Rio de Janeiro, August 1980).

#### Technical assistance

The technical assistance that CELADE provides to governments in the context of the subprogramme on population and development has focused chiefly on supporting them in their efforts to establish institutional machinery that permits incorporation of population variables into the economic and social planning process. Such support has included both advisory assistance in organizing population units in planning offices or ministries of planning and preparing requests to UNFPA for financial support for putting such units into operation, and assistance requested by governments in designing and executing studies to enable them to formulate and implement policies aimed at intentionally attaining specific population objectives, to adjust global, regional and sectoral policies to short and medium-term population trends, or to assess the demographic impact of policies that have been implemented.

The first country to request this assistance in conducting population studies for use in planning was Paraguay, which was later joined by Bolivia, Panama, Costa Rica and Ecuador. The activities carried out in 1979-1980 in those countries are described briefly below.

#### Paraguay

In the first quarter of 1980 implementation of the project "Estudios de población para el desarrollo" (PAR/75/P02) in Paraguay's Technical Secretariat for Planning was completed. CELADE technical co-operation was centred on preparation of a national demographic analysis (two volumes), a report on indicators and sources of data on population and development, and a document analysing differential trends in the growth of the countries minor administrative divisions. CELADE provided



advisory assistance throughout the duration of the project. Furthermore, the activities carried out helped to consolidate the position of the Population and Human Resources Division within the national planning system.

As an extension of the above-mentioned project, the Technical Secretariat for Planning started a new project on "Población y planificación regional" (PAR/75/P05) in the second half of 1980, the purpose of which is to examine the interrelationships between population dynamics and the global process of economic and social change, and the implications of population dynamics for that process, and to promote options for a regional planning strategy. CELADE has provided technical co-operation since these activities were started and has established a close link with ILPES in order to meet the project's future advisory assistance requirements. One of the tasks carried out jointly by CELADE and ILPES consisted of a seminar on population and development held at Asunción in the last quarter of 1980 under the sponsorship of the project and the Technical Secretariat for Planning. This seminar addressed medium-level technical officials within the government structure.

### Bolivia

In this country CELADE has been providing overall technical assistance for project BOL/78/P01, which was started at the end of 1978 and the purpose of which is to develop the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination to formulate population policies and incorporate population variables into development planning. In 1979 and the first half of 1980 the project's activities focused on preparation of a broad socio-demographic analysis, involving both the socially and spatially disaggregated analysis of information from the most recent census concerning fertility rates and trends, mortality rates, migratory flows and characteristics of migrants, and the execution of field studies on the process of settlement and rural-urban migration. In the second half of 1980 the stage of forecasting and defining the country's complex of interrelated population and development problems in the medium and long-term was begun. CELADE's assistance with respect to this project chiefly took the form of three seminar-workshops, missions and sessions for members of the national team at CELADE through which the following activities were carried out: (i) training; (ii) advisory assistance in programming the project; (iii) advisory assistance in designing specific studies; (iv) direct assistance in reprocessing the census; (v) co-operation in analyzing and preparing analytical reports; (vi) exercises relating to project disaggregated by social sector; (vii) application of a model (LRPM2) in order to estimate the demand generated by different demographic changes in the fields of employment, housing, health and education.

Panama

In the case of Panama, CELADE is providing advisory assistance and direct co-operation in implementing two projects that are being executed by the Population Department of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy:

- (a) A project on "Población y desarrollo" (PAN/78/P01), the chief objectives of which are to carry out an analysis of population dynamics with a view to formulating population policies in the concert of planning for economic and social development; reactivation of the National Commission on Population Policy as a body to co-ordinate sectoral action in the field of population in accordance with the population goals set forth in the development plans; and the strengthening and institutional consolidation of a population agency to play the role of the technical secretariat of the National Commission on Population Policy.
- An analysis of population growth, spatial distribution of the population and internal migration was carried out with CELADE's direct co-operation.
- The third objective contains the important element of training the national team; for this purpose provision has been made for the holding of two national courses on population and development, for which CELADE will be chiefly responsible.
- (b) A project on "Crecimiento metropolitano y sus implicaciones socio-económicas" (PAN/79/P03), the goals of which are to evaluate the components of population growth in the metropolitan region, placing particular emphasis on the role of migration; to analyze the socio-economic impact of metropolitan population growth with respect to basic services and employment requirements; and, lastly to consider criteria for designing policies for spatial redistribution of the population.
- CELADE has participated in designing the project and in drawing up the plan of activities by providing technical assistance in the preparation of a survey on migration and employment in the metropolitan region and in the disaggregated processing of census information.

### Costa Rica

In the middle of the period under consideration, project COS/79/P01 was approved; this project will contribute, through the strengthening of the Population Department of the Office for National Planning and Economic Policy, to development of the institutional capacity to carry out a series of studies and activities to incorporate population variables into development planning. So far progress has been made in preparing a preliminary analysis and members of the national team have been trained.

### Ecuador

The former National Planning Board, which is now the National Development Council, requested technical assistance from UNFPA in October 1978 for implementation of a project that will make it possible to carry out studies leading to the establishment of a Population Policies Technical Unit at CONADE. The project started in February 1979 and lasted a total of 10 months. CELADE co-operated on this project, supplying one of its experts as a permanent adviser and providing short-term advisory services.

One of the results of this project was formulation of a proposal that a Population and Development Unit should be established within CONADE, which will make it possible, firstly, to develop at the secretariat of that organization the technical capacity for systematic consideration of population dynamics and long-term planning and, secondly, to provide the National Development Council with the criteria it needs for establishing an overall population policy. CELADE has given the government of Ecuador advisory assistance in preparing this project, which is to begin in 1981 with the Centre's active participation.

In addition to the form of advisory assistance described above, CELADE co-operated with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), CEPAL and ILPES in executing joint technical assistance tasks.

In the case of UNFPA, CELADE took part in the missions to identify basic population needs that the Fund conducted in Mexico and Ecuador. It also took part in the mission that ILPES sent to Panama in November 1980 with the purpose of providing the Ministry of Economic and Social Planning with advisory assistance.

With regard to CEPAL, during the period under consideration a series of studies and activities that have permitted incorporation of the population dimension in execution of a number of CEPAL or interagency projects were carried out.

Emphasis should be placed, among those projects, on assistance in preparing the documents submitted at the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements (Mexico, 7-10 November 1979), and on participation in the Conference itself. In addition, documents were prepared for the institutional project on critical poverty, and papers were submitted at the Regional Symposium on Critical Poverty in Childhood (Santiago de Chile, 3-7 December 1979). CELADE also co-operated in the CEPAL/UNEP project on Development Styles and the Environment by preparing a document on the impact on the environment of migration and the concentration of population, which was submitted at the regional seminar held by CEPAL on that question in November 1979.

### 3. Subprogramme on teaching and training

#### Background

One of CELADE's chief responsibilities since its establishment has been to operate a regional training programme, which has been progressively expanded and diversified over the years to cover a wider range of training activities and give a greater number of students access to training.

This evolution is a response to requests made by governments, which can be expected to continue in the immediate future.

Various methods of work are employed in operating the training programme, including various types of courses, among which emphasis should be placed on the regular programme, as it is the most important regional measure contributing to the training of demographers in the individual Latin American countries.

Table 2 of the annex supplies detailed information on teaching activities carried out in 1979 and 1980, which are divided into four principal categories.

1. Post-graduate programme. During the biennium under consideration this programme offered two types of training courses: one leading to the degree of Master in Economics with Specialization in Demography, and one leading to the degree of Master in Social Studies in the field of Population.

The first course, which has a curriculum lasting five semesters, is a project that was started in 1973 jointly with the Economics Department of the University of Chile, CELADE being fully responsible for the specialization in demography. This specialization was created with the basic purpose of giving graduates from schools of economics, statistics and social sciences an understanding of population studies in an interdisciplinary framework of learning.

In 1979 and 1980 eight Latin American students passed examinations in the specialization, two of whom fulfilled the requirement of submitting the thesis necessary for obtaining the post-graduate degree.

The course leading to the degree of Master in Social Studies in the field of Population, which is conducted jointly with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), was started in 1978 with the aim of providing social scientists concerned with, or interested in, the field of population with training opportunities. The course was structured in such a way that there should be 22 months of academic work, and its basic purpose

was to study demographic phenomena, taking into consideration population dynamics and their impact in an interdisciplinary context.

During the period under consideration 19 students completed the course, 14 of whom submitted a theses. It is expected that the remaining students will do so in the course of 1981.

Since these courses were received favourably by universities and national agencies, particularly institutions responsible for economic and social planning, and in view of the increasingly pressing need for professionals who are able to approach population studies in the light of other fields of learning, the Centre incorporated an interdisciplinary approach into the courses that make up its regular training programme, creating a master's degree course that began to operate during the current year.

The experience CELADE gained from being responsible for running the post-graduate courses referred to above provided an extremely valuable framework for formulating the new programme.

2. Regular education programme. Since CELADE's establishment, the regular training programme has chiefly consisted of the course on basic population analysis and the course on advanced population analysis.

The Basic Course, which lasts 10 months, has been given each year without interruption since 1958, with the aim of training officials belonging to government agencies and research and training centres of the countries of the region in population analysis techniques.

In 1979 and 1980 34 Latin American professionals graduated, the class of 1981 being the last to graduate from that type of course, as the master's degree course already mentioned came into operation this year.

The Course on Advanced Population Analysis, which last 10 months, has been given on a regular basis since 1960 and participants are students selected from among graduates from the Basic Courses. The curriculum of this type of course is designed to train professionals to use more complex population analysis techniques, to give deeper insights into the behaviour of population variables and their relationships with the development process, and to expand the research experience gained on the Basic Course.

In 1979 seven Latin American professionals completed the course in question, and in the current class, which will complete the course in the middle of this year, eight students are receiving instruction.

As indicated, the Latin American countries' growing demand for research and technical assistance in the field of demography from a perspective that stresses the complexity of the population phenomenon prompted CELADE to adjust its regular education programme to current needs and set up, as a substitute for the Basic and Advanced Courses, two master's degree courses: one in demography and the other in social studies in the field of population.

The latter course, preparation of which constituted a major part of the training activities in 1980, began to operate in 1981, marking the beginning of a new stage in the regular training programme. Although the bases of this course is similar to that of the one it replaced, this course is to be at a higher level and to provide more options for training specialists in the fields in question. On the one hand, demographers trained to use population analysis techniques and to produce the population inputs required for obtaining an adequate picture of the Latin American situation, and, on the other hand, specialists in social studies in the field of population who are able to use such population inputs by integrating them adequately into development strategies and plans.

A further purpose of training these two types of specialists is to strengthen and expand teaching and research in the field of population at universities and centres specialized in that area and, at the same time, to enable such specialists to meet the specific technical assistance needs of their countries of origin. The duration of the course is two years. During the first year all participants attend the same classes, and in the second year the classes are diversified on the basis of the specialization chosen: demography, or social studies in the field of population.

The high number of potential candidates from a great number of national institutions interested in having trained staff in the field of population is an indication of the keen interest shown by countries in the opportunities afforded by the programme that has been put into operation. In fact, the number of requests received by far exceeded the number of fellowships that could be made available.

3. Intensive courses on demography (regional and national).  
The intensive courses are a specific response to the interest shown by countries in rapid improvement of their national technical standard in the area of information and study of population variables. The courses are concentrated in a period of 3 to 4 months and have to be attended on a full-time basis.

The regional courses began to be held in 1979 at the San José de Costa Rica Office. Since they are held on an annual basis, they may be regarded as part of the regular training programme. They are principally intended for professionals from

the countries of Central America, the Caribbean and Panama. Participants are selected from among the officials of national agencies that produce statistics or are responsible for programming economic and social development, and from among professionals belonging to universities or research institutes or who are engaged in teaching. Officials interested in being trained to use population analysis techniques often choose these intensive courses because it is difficult for them to leave their specific responsibilities for longer periods. Twenty seven students graduated in these courses during the 1979-1980 biennium.

Intensive national courses started in 1966, with an approximate average of 23 students per course. They are held in the country that requests them, and the national agencies sponsoring them have been institutes responsible for censuses and statistics, planning offices, public and private universities, etc. It is interesting to note that in the 27 intensive national courses held so far, regardless of the type of sponsoring agency, participants came from a variety of institutions and from different regions of the country in question. An example of the favourable reception given to this type of training is the Intensive Course held in 1979 at Sao Luiz de Maranhao, Brazil, in which 30 professionals from the State of Maranhao and neighbouring regions participated.

4. Training in methods and techniques applied in related fields. This category includes various teaching activities that focus, under CELADE's responsibility, on training national staff in specific fields related to the study of population.

As may be seen from table 2 of the annex, this category includes training that is given through the incorporation of professionals into the training programme as research fellows. This type of activity also plays an advisory assistance role, since it enables officials of national agencies to carry out specific research projects that are of particular interest to the sponsoring body for periods of one to six months either at CELADE Santiago or San José. While preparing his study, the research fellow not only receives tutoring from CELADE professionals but also has an opportunity to consult with the officials of that body with respect to special fields, which enables him to broaden the scope of his research.

5. Training in support for programmes of other institutions. This title covers a wide range of activities that constitute CELADE's response to specific requests for assistance in the field of training in the area of population. The requests in question come from national institutions and international agencies and concern both substantive and operational aspects of the use of basic data and of population studies. Among the activities carried out in that connexion in 1979 and 1980 were training courses on the use of population analysis techniques, participation in courses and seminars on various aspects of development planning and economic policy, and courses on the use of operational systems for processing data from population censuses and specific surveys.



4. Subprogramme on documentation and processing  
of population data (INFOPAL)

Background

Countries need appropriate information for studying and analysing population dynamics in Latin America, so that they can draw up and evaluate policies and programmes incorporating the population dimension into development planning. The principal objective of the INFOPAL programme is to facilitate for countries of the region access to, and storage, retrieval and processing of, such information in, for example, censuses and surveys and relevant reports and documents on population.

The infrastructure and human resources needed for storing, retrieving and processing data and documentations on population varies widely from country to country and within countries in Latin America. Many national institutions, particularly government offices, have very limited documentation resources and little or no access to computers, and have difficulty in recruiting and retaining trained research assistants and programmers, since their resources do not permit them to pay adequate salaries. Moreover, there are a number of institutions in the region whose facilities could be used more effectively.

One of CELADE's important functions as the United Nations agency responsible for the Regional Population Programme in Latin America is to provide technical assistance to national offices that have limited human and economic resources in overcoming some of their constraints with respect to information on population, and to co-operate with better endowed institutions. Furthermore, CELADE's regional character and its infrastructure within the CEPAL system make it one of the most suitable organizations for carrying out complex data processing for national offices that cannot be carried out in the individual countries, and for providing services at the regional level to facilitate the flow of documentation on population among countries; such services could be provided at the individual level only at the cost of enormous duplication of effort.

The INFOPAL subprogramme consists of three interrelated elements that meet the population information requirements of planning and statistics offices and other agencies concerned with population questions:

- a) The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL), which obtains, organizes and provides access to books, articles, reports and other manuscripts on population questions written in, or on, the countries of the region;

- b) The Population Data Bank, which obtains and stores important series of microdata from Latin American surveys and census samples, which are supplied to users on magnetic tapes or processed at CELADE;
- c) Population Data Processing, which co-operates with national offices in processing censuses or surveys and carries out special processes at the request of countries on the basis of the information stored in the Population Data Bank.

Each of these subprogramme elements provides technical assistance, training and services at the regional level, and operates systems that help countries meet their needs with respect to population information at the national level.

#### The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL)

During the 1970-1980 biennium DOCPAL's work centred on a series of interrelated activities, each of which focused on the following specific objectives:

1. To increase the flow of technical population information within each country by enhancing the capacity of national institutions to obtain, organize and supply documents on population written in or on the country in question;
2. To increase the flow of population information among countries by supplying services at the regional level on the basis of the up-dated collection of Latin American population documents and the corresponding computerized data base containing a description of each of these documents;
3. To increase the flow of population information from and to other regions through co-operation in establishing and operating the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN), whose co-ordination unit was approved in the resolution of the United Nations Population Commission in 1979;
4. To facilitate the interrelation of population documentation with documentation systems in other fields relevant to development, such as socio-economic planning.

With a view to enhancing national capacity to attain the first objective referred to above a considerable effort was made with regard to development of systems. Since the computerized procedures used by DOCPAL for supplying regional services cannot be implemented in most Latin American countries, a compatible non-computerized system that will enable national agencies to handle their own documentation with ease and computerize it in

the future, once computerization is feasible, was developed. Four handbooks covering all the essential aspects of operating a non-computerized system at the national level were prepared for that purpose.

At a seminar held by DOCPAL in March 1980 at San José, Costa Rica, 33 research assistants from 11 Central American and Caribbean countries were trained to launch and implement this non-computerized system. Moreover, staff members of national documentation centres from Costa Rica, Chile, Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago received training at CELADE.

Furthermore, with a view to enhancing the documentation infrastructure, technical assistance missions were carried out at the national offices of Honduras and Panama in order to assist in establishing population units that work on projects financed by UNFPA. Exploratory missions were also carried out in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

With regard to the second objective, during the period 1979-1980 DOCPAL continued to provide its three services at the regional level consisting of (a) the printing and circulation of four issues of the periodical DOCPAL Resúmenes, each with approximately 700 documents, (b) delivery of copies of documents from one country to another, (c) interactive searches (specialized bibliographies) on specific topics requested by users. The extent to which requests and regional use of DOCPAL services have increased may be seen from the fact that, whereas 100 searches were made in 1978, in 1979 they rose to 350, and in 1980 to approximately 500.

With regard to DOCPAL's third objective, since the United Nations Population Information System (POPIN) did not establish its Co-ordination Unit until the end of 1980, little progress was made in increasing the flow of information between Latin America and the rest of the world through co-operation with POPIN. However, with financial assistance from IDRC a pilot plan to exchange magnetic tapes with the principal English language journal on population documents, the Princeton University Population Index was put into operation. DOCPAL also continued to use the Multilingual Population Thesaurus for classifying documents, since it is likely that it can be adapted as a component of the world-wide system.

Lastly, in view of the fact that in many countries population documentation centres form part of socio-economic and planning documentation systems, the staff of DOCPAL started, in co-operation with CENAL/CLADES and the CEPAL Library, to develop a common system of work that will facilitate development of systems at the national level and also reduce costs in the CEPAL system.

## Population Data Bank

The CELADE Population Data Bank acquires and stores magnetic tapes containing samples of the information collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses of most Latin American countries and of various important demographic surveys. Since the tapes include microdata, in other words, information on individual questionnaires (safeguarding the identity of the persons surveyed), it is possible to generate any new tabulation of data, according to the specific needs of planners, research workers and other persons.

The purpose of the Data Bank is to provide national institutions with information on magnetic tape that has been duly reviewed in order to ensure consistency and that is, where possible, in a standard format. As many national institutions do not have ready access to a computer or to programming services, the Data Bank also enables the CELADE Data Processing Sector to process and produce special tabulations for countries that request them. In 1979 and 1980 approximately 20 sets of data were processed and dispatched and approximately 300 existing tabulations of censuses and surveys were copied and supplied to different Latin American institutions.

Since planners and research workers working on projects relating to development problems must generally produce new specific tabulations to meet their project needs as the research progresses, it is highly desirable to have a processing system that is rapid and convenient and that, above all, produces individual tabulations of data from the CELADE Bank and other data banks at low cost. With assistance from a Canadian consultant and financial support from Canada the Canadian system for handling statistical data bases, called RAPID, was adjusted to Latin American conditions for that purpose. An interface was also prepared in order to connect it with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), which is widely known. Using this system, known as PRODUCE, research workers and analysts can currently produce their own tabulations at a cost that varies from 10 to 50% of the usual cost, even if they have no prior experience in programming.

A number of the surveys stored in the Data Bank, including the majority of the Latin American National Fertility Surveys (WFS), have been converted to the format of a data base for processing with the PRODUCE system. Seven national research workers who were invited to the Research and Training Seminar on Data from the World Fertility Survey, held at CELADE for the purpose of carrying out studies requested by government institutions of the participating countries, used the PRODUCE system for a number of months for producing their own tabulations and the analyses required for preparing extensive reports.

### Processing of Population Data

The chief objectives of the sector relating to the Processing of Population Data are to provide assistance to national agencies in processing their censuses, surveys and related information for use in their development plans and programmes, and to help countries improve their capacity to carry out their own processes rapidly and efficiently.

During the period 1979-1980 CELADE analysts and programmers carried out a total of 45 technical assistance and training missions with a view to achieving those goals. Twenty-five of those missions were devoted to preparation of the processing of the 1980 population and housing censuses, and other missions were carried out under the agreement with the World Fertility Survey in order to provide technical assistance in data processing to the countries participating in the Survey. In the great majority of cases, processing systems adjusted or developed by CELADE were left installed and the corresponding staff was trained.

With a view to ensuring that programmers at national offices receive appropriate training enabling them to carry out census processing tasks efficiently, a total of 20 persons were given individual training at CELADE relating to programmes to ensure consistency in data and automatic correction, preparation of tabulations, projects, etc.

In view of the need in the region for computer programme packages that do not require skilled programmers and that enable research workers to produce their own tabulations rapidly and at low cost on the basis of existing information, the PRODUCE system, described above under the section on the Data Bank, was developed. This system was used for processing the basic tabulations of the National Fertility Survey of Paraguay at a much lower cost than is normal for such tabulations. Missions were carried out in Brazil, Costa Rica and Panama to train the staff of national offices to use the PRODUCE system; during those missions information on other programmes developed by CELADE (CONCOR, SISTHARG, etc.), was also provided.

During the period under consideration the Data Processing Sector also continued to carry out other activities aimed at developing and improving the computer programmes requested by countries, particularly the CELADE programme for correcting and establishing the consistency of data, called CONCOR.

Lastly, during the period under consideration 35 programming and tabulation processes were developed and carried out at the request of national offices of countries of the region.

Table 1

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS

1979

Country and date	Organization and purpose
<u>Argentina</u>	
5-7/II	INDEC. Advisory services for 1978 population census data processing.
27-31/V	FUDAL, CENEP, INDEC. Establish technical assistance and organizational links with DOCPAL.
24-30/XI	Misiones Statistical Office, UNDP-CENEP-INDEC-CEPAL-Human Resources. Establish contact with officials.
<u>Bolivia</u>	
20-23/II	Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination. Advisory services (BOL/78/P01).
25-30/III	Idem.
13-17/V	Participation in Training Seminar of the programme "Population Policies in Development Planning" (BOL/78/P01).
3-7/VI	Participation in workshop to design a diagnostic programme (BOL/78/P01).
13/V-8/VI	Participation in Second Seminar-Workshop (BOL/78/P01). Technical assistance.
25/VIII-2/IX	University of San Simón. UNFPA project on demographic training and research.
22/X-3/XI	Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination. Processing of tabulations and "own children" method. 1976 population census.

Bolivia (cont.)

- 13-21/XII INE. National Demographic Survey. Advisory services for population policies project (BOL/78/P01).
- 11-14/XII Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination. Processing of tabulations and "own children" method. Population census, 1976.

Brazil

- 11/II-2/III Intensive national course in demography, Maranhao Teaching services.
- 4-14/II Idem
- 8-22/IV Idem
- 10-30/III Idem
- 10-19/V - Brazilian Association of Population Studies. Participation in workshop Brazil
- Committee on Population and Demography, Brazil Panel
- 29/XII-12/XII IBGE. Meetings for consultation on technical assistance programme.
- 29/XI-6/XII IBGE. CELADE assistance in computing as applied to population data and demographic analysis.

Colombia

- 8-11/XI WFS. Preparation of analysis and training seminar.

Costa Rica

- Instituto Nacional de Vivienda y Urbanismo (INVU). Advisory services in the preparation of a study on housing needs at regional level in Costa Rica.
- Oficina de Planificación (OFIPLAN). Assistance in connexion with research for formulation of an integral population policy (COS/79/P01).
- 14-21/I Office of Planning and Economic Policy. Advisory services in formulation of UNFPA project on population and development planning.

Costa Rica (cont.)

- 14-20/I Office of Planning and Economic Policy.  
Advisory services in formulation of UNFPA  
Project on population and development  
planning.
- 6-9/IV CELADE.  
Briefing officials on pilot study on  
international migration.
- 28-30/IV Idem.
- 6-13/V Participation in WFS meeting and discus-  
sion of results.  
National Fertility Survey, within the  
World Survey Programme.
- 16-29/VII Office of Planning and Economic Policy.  
Advisory services in preparation of  
project application to UNFPA on population  
and development planning.
- 21-26/VIII Office of Planning and Economic Policy.  
Continuation of advisory services.
- 25-30/XI Idem.

Cuba

- 20/IV-4/V State Statistics Committee.  
Collaboration in preparation of population  
projections by provinces and urban and  
rural areas.
- 14/V-8/VI CEDEM.  
- Advisory services in programming Advanced  
Demography Course.  
- Lecturing on subjects related to recom-  
mendations of project CUB/78/P01.

Chile

- 16-17/IV National Health Service.  
Advisory services for demographic survey  
of Sixth Region.
- 14-29/VII CELADE.  
Latin America Panel meeting.
- 30/XI INE. Observation of Melipilla experimental  
census.



Ecuador

29/I-5/II National Council for Planning and Economic Co-ordination. Advisory services for project ECU/78/P01

27/I-27/VII Idem.

3-16/III Idem.

15-21/IV National Statistics and Census Institute. CONCOR course.

16-24/IV FAO. Agricultural and Livestock Planning Course (Andean area countries). Teaching services.

16-24/IV National Statistics and Census Institute. INIAL Programme.

17-28/VI National Council for Planning and Economic Co-ordination. Advisory services for project ECU/78/P01.

28/X-2/XI National Statistics and Census Institute. Organization and preparation of WFS-Ecuador.

20/X-1/XI Idem.

Guatemala

26-27/VII Universidad de San Carlos, Guatemala City. Talks with authorities on project for National Intensive Course on Demography.

Haití

19-30/VI Haitian Statistical Institute. Giving course on "Techniques of Demographic Analysis".

Honduras

27/V-19/VI CONSUPLANE.  
Formulation of UNFPA project proposal on women's activities.  
Review situation of other UNFPA activities in Honduras.

2-8/XII CONSUPLANE.  
Advisory services for UNFPA project on women's activities.

England

29-IX/5-X Center for Population Studies and M.O.D. Programming activities of CEPAL expert in Port of Spain.

Mexico

- 26-29/III Ministry of Planning and the Budget.  
Advisory services in general co-ordination  
of the National Data System with regard to  
the next censuses.
- 21-24/III Ministry of Planning and the Budget.  
Analysis of demographic items in Tenth  
General Population and Housing Census, 1980.
- 26-29/III Ministry of Planning and the Budget.  
Analysis of procedures for census data  
collection.
- 5-13/V Participation in national conference on  
WFS results.  
Talks with national authorities on WFS  
Workshop and collaboration and technical  
assistance regarding DOCPAL.
- 20-22/VI Briefing the UNFPA Regional Co-ordinator.
- 23-27/VI CONAPO.  
Talks on CELADE technical assistance.
- 3-25/VII Department of Statistics.  
National Advanced Demography Course.  
Teaching services.
- 30/VII-11/VIII CECADE.  
Course on economic development. Teaching  
services.
- 3/VIII-2/IX CONAPO.  
Advisory services in preparation of CONAPO  
activities document and UNFPA project.
- 25-30/VIII CONAPO.  
Advisory services in UNFPA project.
- 21/X-3/XI CONAPO.  
Final version of project on Integration of  
Population Variables in Development Plans.
- 28/XI- 7/XII Participation in UNFPA mission on Evaluation  
of Basic Needs for Assistance in Population.
- 3-25/VII Department of Statistics.  
Giving Course on Mortality II in Advanced  
Intensive National Course in Demography.

Nicaragua

2-19/XII

National Statistics and Census Institute.  
UNFPA Multisectoral programming mission on  
future activities in population.

Panama

5-26/VI

Statistics and Census Department.  
Advisory services in organization and teach-  
ing CONCOR Workshop organized by the Bureau  
of the Census.

2-7/IX

Initiate activities of project PAN/78/P01.  
Advisory services.

4-7/XII

- Advisory services to PAN/78/P01 project.
- Preparation for WFS Analysis and Training Seminar.

9-16/XII

National Statistics and Planning Office.  
Technical assistance on PAN/78/P01 project.

Paraguay

15-18/III

S.T.P. - Dirección General de Estadística  
y Censo.  
Discussion on initiation of ALPAR.

26-29/III

Dirección General de Estadística y Censo.  
Identification of computation "hardware"  
resources.  
Evaluation of equipment for processing  
National Fertility Survey.

5-9/VI

S.T.P. Technical advisory services in  
documentation centres participating in  
DOCDL.

4-10/VI

Dirección General de Estadística y Censo.  
Checking programmes and correcting Paraguay's  
Fertility Survey.

12-23/VI

S.T.P. - Dirección General de Estadística y  
Censo.  
Personnel training and initiation of studies  
in ALPAR field.

1-19/VII

S.T.P.  
Advisory services for ALPAR migration  
survey.

15-28/VII

Assistance in programming WFS-Paraguay data  
editing.

Paraguay (cont.)

- 26/VII-2/VIII Supervision of ALPAR Survey.
- 14-23/VIII Advisory services for ALPAR Survey.
- 5-14/IX S.T.P. Project PAR/75/P02.  
Report on levels and trends of population variables.  
Advisory services on design of analysis of spatial distribution of the population.
- 20/IX-11/X Dirección General de Estadística y Censo.  
Advisory services on WFS-Paraguay programmes and inputs.
- 4-14/XII S.T.P. Technical assistance to project PAR/75/P02.
- 7-16/XI Advisory services for ALPAR Survey.
- 11-16/XII Idem.

Peru

- 15-16/V Participation in national conference on WFS results.  
Talks with national authorities on WFS Workshop.  
Collaboration and technical assistance regarding DOCPAL.  
Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE).  
Discussion on analysis of Cañete Experimental Census.
- 5-12/I ONE. Census data editing course.
- 22-30/IX WFS-Peru. Recodification and tabulation of abortion and rural studies (comparison with WFS-Peru).
- 12-16/XI Preparation for WFS Analysis Seminar and WFS computation.
- 2-8/XII WFS. Advisory services for project on in-depth analysis.

Dominican Republic

- 8-6/IV National Statistics and Census Department.  
Advisory services on execution of pilot study on international migration.
- 23-27/IV Idem.

Dominican Republic (cont.)

- 28/VI-2/VII National Statistics and Census Department. Participation as observer in Experimental Census of Licey al Medio.
- 27/VI-2/VII ONE. Participation in Experimental Census of Licey al Medio.
- 18-25/X ONE. Technical assistance in review of population projections.

Suriname and Barbados

- 13-16/XII Co-ordination of CELADE activities in Caribbean region.

Trinidad and Tobago

- 3-6/XII Co-ordination of CELADE activities in Caribbean region.

Uruguay

- 7-10/I Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DGEC).  
Advisory services for study on international migration.
- 12/III Idem.
- 1-4/VI DGEC - Ministerio Salud Pública - CIERSU. Technical advisory services in computer centres participating in DOCPAL.
- 3-6/VI Dirección General de Estadística y Censos. Advisory services for international migration study.
- 26-29/XI Dirección General de Estadística y Censos. Discussion of report on international migration.  
CELADE technical assistance to the approved project.

Venezuela

- 27/I-10/II Population Statistics Course. Teaching services.
- 20-30/IX Central Statistics and Data Processing Office. Course on application of COMCOR to Experimental Census of La Victoria. Teaching services.
- 3-17/IX Co-ordination and Planning Office. Agreement on technical assistance to the government of Venezuela in formulating the economic and social development strategy for the 1980s.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS

1980

Country and date	Organization and purpose
<u>Angola</u> 18-24/IV	Economic Commission for Africa. Participation demographic training mission Portuguese-speaking African countries.
<u>Argentina</u> 21-25/V	Centro Nacional de Estudios de Población (CENEP). Advisory services Statistical Office, Misiones Province, in Area de Frontera census data analysis.
<u>Barbados</u> 2/VI	Statistical Service. Discussions on Experimental Demographic Survey.
<u>Bolivia</u> 14-21/I	Advisory services BOL/78/P01 project.
9-16/II	Idem.
10-21/III	Idem.
11-27/III	Idem.
17-30/III	Idem.
20-25/IV	National Statistics Institute. Advisory services second National Demographic Survey.
1-3/V	Participation Tripartite Meeting BOL/78/P01 project.
23-29/V	National Statistics Institute. Advisory services second National Demographic Survey.
23-29/V	National Statistics Institute. Advisory services second National Demographic Survey.
1-4/VI	Advisory services BOL/78/P01 project.
30/V-2/VI	Advisory services processing tabulations Bolivia 1975 Census.

Bolivia (Cont.)

11-26/VI National Statistics Institute.  
Advisory services second National Demographic Survey.  
Participation seminar analysis 1975 Census results and Mortality study.

28/VI-5/VII National Statistics Institute.  
Advisory services second National Demographic Survey.

13-20/VII Iden.

14-22/IX Advisory services BOL/78/P01 project.

13-11/X National Statistics Institute.  
Advisory services second National Demographic Survey.

22-26/X Iden.

26/X-1/XI Participation IV Seminar-Workshop BOL/78/P01 project.

26/X-15/XI Iden.

Brazil

4-15/II IBGE.  
Installation and use CONCOR system. Feasibility studies installation CENTS AID II and RAPID.

21/III IBGE.  
Discussions use automatic data correction system 1980 Population and Housing Census.

27/IV-10/V IBGE.  
Implementation of RAPID. Advisory services in revision and correction census data.

28-29/VII IBGE.  
Advisory services 1980 Census data processing.

Chile

7-9/I Catholic University of Chile, Concepción.  
VII Jornadas Nacionales de Estadística.  
Teaching services.

Colombia

28/II-22/III CONICOM. Advisory services organization documentation on population.

20/III-2/IV COLCIENCIAS.  
Participation general national meeting on proposals DOCEAL link.

Costa Rica  
I-15/III

San José CELADE.  
Seminar "DOCPAL course and processing techniques documentation on population for Latin America". Co-ordination and teaching services.

6-30/III

Idem.

4-9/III

Technological Information Centre.  
Meeting on ISIS system.

16-21/V

San José CELADE.  
Advisory services to the Library.

1/VI-5/VII

University of San José.  
Advisory services documentation and revision population data processing programme.

13/X-7/XI

San José CELADE.  
Intensive regional demography course. Teaching services.

23/XI-6/XII

Idem.

CEIPLAN.

Continuation of advisory services which San José CELADE is lending the population and development project (COS/79/P01).

Cuba

I0-17/II

State Statistic Committee.  
Discussion feasibility CELADE collaboration in carrying out IPAL and IPHIAL studies.

20-27/VI

State Statistics Committee.  
Advisory services Demographic Survey data processing.

3-8/VI

State Statistics Committee.  
Assistance preparation in short mortality tables

Ecuador

22/I-5/II

National Statistics and Census Institute.  
Advisory services processing consistency National Fertility Survey data.

12-22/IV

Idem.

12/IV-6/V

Participation UNEPA mission Evaluation Basic Population Needs.

12-22/IV

UES-Ecuador.  
Installation CONCOR.

20-30/IV

Participation UNEPA mission Evaluation of Basic Population Needs.



Ecuador (Cont.)

- 8-21/VI National Statistics and Census Institute.  
Advisory services National Fertility Survey.
- 16-31/VIII Idem.
- 15-22/IX National Development Council.  
Advisory services population activities and  
ECU/78/P01 project.

Ethiopia

- 15-16 and 22-29/IV Economic Commission for Africa.  
Participation demographic training mission  
Portuguese-speaking African countries.

Guatemala

- 26-29/II General Statistics Office.  
Advisory services discussion demographic  
topics Experimental Population Census.
- 3-14/VIII General Statistics Office.  
Installation CONCOP and SPSS.

Guyana

- 9-13/II Follow-up activities CELADE expert in the  
Caribbean.

Haiti

- 3-5/VII Haitian Statistics Institute.  
Planning Office.  
Contacts regarding various demographic activi-  
ties.

Honduras

- 15-17/IV Consejo Superior de Planificación Económica.  
Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.  
Discussion aspects relating to preparation  
population estimates and projections.
- 5-15/V CONSUPLAN.  
Advisory services Documentation Centre of the  
Population Unit.
- 1-6/VI Idem.

Mexico

- 17-19/II National Population Council.  
Advisory services estimation demographic  
variables Mexico.
- 13-21/IV Idem.
- 19-23/X Colegio de México.  
Curriculum evaluation.

Mexico (Cont.)

- 24-28/XI CONAPO.  
Advisory services training course project.
- 27/IX-11/X CECADE.  
Course on programming and economic policy.  
Teaching services.
- 11-14/X CONAPO.  
Advisory services analysis and discussion  
demographic situation.
- 23-30/XI CONAPO.  
Advisory services preparation teaching activi-  
ties training course.

Mozambique  
25-26/IV

Economic Commission for Africa.  
Participation demographic training mission  
Portuguese-speaking African countries.

Nicaragua  
10-12/IV

National Statistics and Census Institute.  
Discussion preparatory activities Intensive  
National Course in Demography.

Panama  
16-29/III

Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy.  
Training in documentation techniques.

10-20/III

Statistics and Census Office.  
Advisory services preparation report automatic  
data correction 1980 Population and Housing  
Census.

22-25/V

Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy.  
Advisory services PAN/78/P01 project.

20-30/VI

Contraloría General de la República.  
Installation of RAPID and SPSS software  
packages.

17-24/IX

Tripartite meeting PAN/78/P01 project.

23-31/X

Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy.  
Advisory services to CENUDOP.

7-10/XI

Idem.

9/XI-5/XII

Advisory services PAN/78/P01 project.

Paraguay  
5-22/III

Technical Planning Secretariat.  
Review final activities and project document  
(PAP/75/P02).

Paraguay (Cont.)

- 17-21/III Technical Planning Secretariat.  
Review final activities and project document  
(PAR/75/P02).
- 27-30/VII S.T.P.  
Advisory services design training programme in  
population and regional planning (CELADE-ILPES  
mission).
- 25/X-1/XI S.T.P.  
First Population and Development Seminar  
(PAR/79/P05). Teaching services.
- 12-19/XII S.T.P.  
Advisory services preparation population  
projections.

Peru

- 5-15/I National Statistics Office.  
Course on CONCOR.  
Programme interpretation Cajabamba Experimental  
Census data.
- 8-21/I ONE.  
Advisory services installation CONCOR system  
in WANG.
- 2-9/II ONE.  
Advisory services preparation draft analysis  
report.
- 1-4/VII Idem.
- 31/V-7/VII ONE.  
Advisory services Experimental Census.
- 22-29/VI Idem.
- 17-23/VIII ONE.  
Advisory services draft analysis.
- 17-22/VIII National Planning Institute.  
Consultations on redistribution of the  
population.

Dominican Republic

- 17-19/III National Statistics Office.  
Seminar organization documentation centre.
- 5-10/VII National Statistics Office.  
Discussion mortality and fertility analysis  
document.

Dominican Republic (Cont.)

20-30/VII National Statistics Office.  
Advisory services National Demographic Survey.

20-25/X National Statistics Office.  
Discussions implementation project together  
with national population projections.

Suriname  
14-15/II

Follow-up activities CELADE expert in the  
Caribbean.

Trinidad and Tobago  
7-8/II

Idem.

20-24/III

CEPAL Port-of-Spain Office.  
Contacts DOCPAL-CELADE in the Caribbean con-  
cerning documentation.

United States  
6-16/IV

Committee on Population and Demography.  
Final reports Latin American Panel.

17-19/IV

POPLAB.  
Co-ordination advisory services Demographic  
Survey Bolivia.

Uruguay  
17-21/III

General Statistics and Census Office.  
Technical assistance population projections.

Venezuela  
14-26/VI

"Simón Rodríguez" National Experimental Uni-  
versity.  
Course on Integrated Rural Development Plan-  
ning. Teaching services.

25/X-7/XI

Central Statistics and Data Processing Office.  
Advisory services and training Population and  
Housing Census data.  
Implementation United Nations population  
projections programme.  
Implementation own children method.

6-10/XI

Central Statistics and Data Processing Office.  
Presentation analysis and discussions demo-  
graphic situation 1950-1971.

Table 2

SUMMARY OF TEACHING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY CELADE  
1979

Category	Number of particip.	Duration	Hours taught by CELADE
<b>A. Postgraduate training and Specialization Seminar</b>			
1. Master's Degree in economics with specialization in Demography. Santiago	8	2 semesters (5-semester programme)	200
2. Master's Degree in Social Studies of Population. Santiago	19	12 months (22-month programme)	162
3. Seminar on population estimates (W.Brass, K.Hill, S.Preston and Trussell, G.Feeney) Santiago, July 1979	35	1 week	8
<b>B. Regular Training Programme and National Intensive Courses</b>			
1. Course on Basic Demographic Analysis. Santiago	17	10 half months	585
2. Subregional Intensive Course. Sao Luiz Maranhao, Brazil	30	12 weeks	201
3. Course on Advanced Demographic Analysis	7	12 months (12-month programme)	340

E. Regular Training (cont.)

4. Subregional Intensive Course in Demography. San José, Costa Rica	13	4 months	440
C. Teaching of methods and Techniques applied to related fields.			
1. Research fellows	5	2 to 3 months	400
2. Seminar on Techniques of Demographic Analysis, Haitian Statistics Institute. Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June	40	2 weeks	45
D. Teaching services in support of programmes of other institutions			
1. Course on Censuses and use of the CONCOR system. Central Statistics and Data Processing Office. Caracas, Venezuela, September	17	1 week	20
2. Course-seminar on Social Planning. ILPES, Santiago, March	25	6 weeks	20
3. Course on central planning. ILPES.			
Subject: Economic Planning and Policies	23	4 weeks	5
Subject: Regional Planning			
Santiago, October	22	4 weeks	12
4. I National Course on Statistics. OAS-Inter American Statistical Training Center. Paramaribo, Suriname, January	10	2 weeks	22

D. Teaching services (cont.)

5. Advanced Intensive Course in Demography. General Statistics Office, Mexico, July	20	3 weeks	24
6. Course on Family Planning for Midwives. Ministry of Health, La Serena, Chile, February	35	2 weeks	6
7. Course on Agricultural Planning with special emphasis on demography and economic integration. Ministry of Agriculture- FAO, Quito, Ecuador	24	2 weeks	12

SUMMARY OF TEACHING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED  
BY CELADE. 1980.

Category	Number of particip.	Duration	Hours taught by CELADE
<b>A. Postgraduate education and Specialization Seminar</b>			
1. Master's Degree in Social Studies of Population (FLACSO/CELADE) (March- July)	19	5 months (22-months programme)	42
2. Master's Degree in Economics with specialization in Demography, University of Chile/CELADE) (January- June)	2	6 months	20*
3. Analysis and Training Seminar using data from the World Fertility Survey (March-October)		8 months	7
<b>B. Regular Training Programme and National Intensive Courses</b>			
1. Course on Basic Demographic Analysis	17	10 half months	613
2. Course on Advanced Demographic Analysis	8	6 months	174**
3. San José CELADE Regional Intensive Course (Costa Rica)	12	4 months	450
<b>C. Instruction in methods and techniques applied to related fields.</b>			
1. Research fellows, Santiago	2	1,5 months and 3 months	60

\* Final thesis advice.

\*\* 10 weeks devoted to preparation research work.



Summary of teaching (cont.)

D. Training in support of programmes of other institutions

1. Social Planning Course (ILPES/UNICEF), Brasilia (April)	21	2 weeks	12
2. Integrated Rural Development Programme. Course on Migration in the regional context (OAS, Caracas, Venezuela) (June-July)	18	1 month	24
3. Population Statistics Course-Workshop. - Demographic Elements - Data Processing by Computer. CIENES, Santiago, Chile	20	2 weeks	
4. Seminar on Census results (INE, La Paz, Bolivia)	20		*
5. Sixth Latin American Seminar on Mother and Child Health. - Economic Development and Population Dynamics in Latin America. Public Health Department, Santiago (July)	20	1 week	6
6. Basic Course in Programming and Economic Policy. Subject: Population Dynamics (CELADE, Mexico) (September-October)	15	3 weeks	14

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\* Conducted in round tables.

Table 3  
PUBLICATIONS ISSUED  
1979

I. Periodicals

Serie F

- F/23 : Boletín Demográfico N° 23  
F/24 : Boletín Demográfico N° 24  
F/119 : Notas de Población N° 19  
F/120 : Notas de Población N° 20  
F/121 : Notas de Población N° 21  
DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina,  
Vol. 3, N° 1  
DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina,  
Vol. 3, N° 2  
Cuadernos del CELADE, N° 1. "Las Políticas de Población  
en América Latina, 1974-1977".  
Cuadernos del CELADE, N° 2. "I. Exodo de Personal  
Calificado. II. Tendencias Demográficas y Desarrollo".  
Boletín del Banco de Datos, N° 9

II. Books

- E/18 : Introducción a las matemáticas de la población.  
E/27 : Dinámica y Economía de la Población.

III. Monographs

- A/165 : Compatibilidad entre población y mortalidad.  
A/1039 : La mortalidad en los primeros años de vida en  
países de la América Latina, Argentina, 1966-1967.  
C/1009 : República Dominicana: Análisis de la población  
económicamente activa, 1960-1970.  
B/39 : Evaluación y Corrección de Datos Demográficos.  
VII. Técnicas de corrección y ajuste de la mala  
declaración de la edad.

Publications (cont.)

IV. Seminar and conference documents

- DC/20 : Conclusiones y Recomendaciones de la II Reunión Latinoamericana de Población.  
DC/20 : Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population.  
DC/21 : Informe de Actividades del Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), 1977-1979.  
DC/21 : Report on the Activities of the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE), 1977-1979.

V. Joint publications

- Alto Paraná: Diagnóstico de la Región. (Análisis crítico de la bibliografía existente).  
Encuesta Demográfica Nacional del Paraguay. Informe General sobre Aspectos Demográficos.  
EBENPAR. Fecundidad general y fecundidad diferencial en Paraguay, 1977.

1980

I. Periodicals

Series F.

- F/25 : Boletín Demográfico N° 25.  
F/26 : Boletín Demográfico N° 26.  
F/122 : Notas de Población N° 22.  
F/123 : Notas de Población N° 23.  
F/124 : Notas de Población N° 24.  
DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina, Vol.4, N° 1.  
DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina, Vol. 4, N° 2.  
DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina, Índice Acumulativo, Vols. 1-2, 1977-1978.

II. Books

Redistribución Espacial de la Población en América Latina.

III. Monographs

- A/166 : El uso de Modelos Lineales en el Análisis Demográfico, con Aplicaciones al Estudio de la Mortalidad Infantil.  
A/167 : Pobreza y Desarrollo. Características Socio-Demográficas de las Familias Pobres en Venezuela.

Publications (cont.)

- A/1040 : Diferencias Socio-Económicas de la Fecundidad en Costa Rica, 1960-1970.
- A/1041 : Diferencias Socio-Económicas de la Fecundidad en Costa Rica, 1958-1963.
- B/42 : Procedimiento para la utilización de la tarjeta de registro bibliográfico, Manual 2.
- B/43 : Procedimiento para la elaboración de resúmenes. Manual 3.
- B/44 : Procedimiento para la indización de documentos y utilización del "Tesoro Multilingue sobre Población" en un Sistema Manual de Documentación. Manual 4.
- B/45 : Procedimiento para la recuperación de información en Sistema Manual de Documentación sobre Población. Manual 5.
- B/47 : Descripción del Sistema de Documentación sobre Población en América Latina.
- B/48 : Preparing Subnational Population Projections: A Manual for Selected Indirect Methods.
- C/1010 : Las estructuras modelo de fecundidad de Coale-Trussel. Un Análisis empleando información de América Latina.
- C/1011 : Evaluación de la historia de embarazos en la Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad, Costa Rica, 1976.
- D/97 : El Desarrollo de Nuevos Modelos de Nupcialidad y Fecundidad.

IV. Seminar and conference documents

- E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.1: Estructura Institucional, Actividades y Trayectoria del Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE).  
Institutional Structure, Activities and Budgetary Evolution of the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE).
- DC/22 : Programa de Publicaciones de CELADE.
- DC/23 : CELADE Publication Programme.

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATIONS

1979 AND 1980

		Number of titles	
		1979	1980
I.	Periodicals	10	8
II.	Books	2	1
III.	Monographs	4	13
IV.	Seminar and conference documents	4	4
V.	Joint publications	3	..
VI.	Miscellaneous publications	33	26
TOTALS		56	52

