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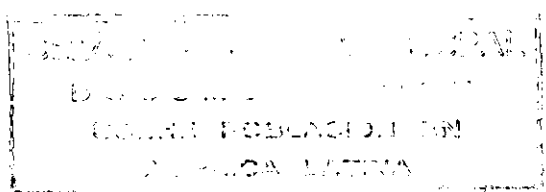
LC/G.1396(SES.21/15)  
LC/DEM/G.38  
17 March 1986

ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Twenty-first session  
Mexico City, 17-25 April 1986

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN  
DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE), 1984-1985

86-2-237





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## INTRODUCTION

This report provides an account of the activities carried out by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) within the framework of the Regional Population Programme during the period 1984-1985. The activities are grouped into four subprogrammes, each of which corresponds to a unit of work, i.e., demographic statistics and projections of population trends; population and development; education and training; and population documentation and processing of demographic data,

CELADE's programme of work, which has been approved by the member countries of the Commission, is carried out from its headquarters in Santiago, with the backing of a subregional office in San José, Costa Rica, for Central America and the Caribbean. In January 1985 an ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit was set up at ECLAC's subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, with the aim of strengthening and broadening the sphere of action of CELADE within the population field in the English-speaking Caribbean. In August the same year, a demographer with many years' experience of work in CELADE was seconded to the ECLAC Buenos Aires office, in order to deal with the requirements of countries in the River Plate Basin.

During 1984-1985, one of the events of greatest significance for CELADE was the International Conference on Population (ICP), held in Mexico City in August 1984. The recommendations made by the ICP for the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action have specific consequences on the activity of CELADE in the region. In order to better answer the requests of countries, deriving from these recommendations, CELADE undertook a reorientation of its activities towards the end of 1985, the results of which will become fully apparent over the coming two years.

The financial resources which funded the activities of CELADE during this period came mainly from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and from the regular budget of the United Nations. Contributions were also received from other donors such as the Government of the Netherlands, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, and the Government of France. Special mention should be made of the exchange and co-operation agreement with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The financial contribution of CIDA within the framework of this five-year agreement (1985-1987) is intended to further specific training, technical co-operation and research activities in the field of population within a selected group of countries in the region.

## I. SUBPROGRAMME 1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION TRENDS

### Background

The activities pursued by CELADE in general, and within this subprogramme in particular, fall within the mandate received by the institution from the countries of the region, which is to improve the capacity of governmental bodies to introduce demographic variables into economic and social development plans and provide assistance in formulating and appraising population policies. One of the basic requirements for the fulfilment of these aims is no doubt the possession of reliable data making it possible to diagnose the demographic position of the countries, and forecast the future behaviour of the population and other demographic variables, both for the country as a whole and for population groups which are concerned by population policies. Consequently a series of activities are underway designed to improve data collection, update knowledge of procedure for estimating and forecasting demographic variables and, in addition facilitate differential analysis which makes it possible to detect those sectors of the population which are of priority from the point of view of concrete policies. In connection with this latter feature, during the period covered by this report new modes of work designed to integrate activities which more closely link demographic data with planning were initiated. The activity as a whole was centered on the elaboration of data and studies which could be directly used in action.

These activities are pursued in Santiago, San José and Port of Spain and cover the twenty countries in Latin America and the English-speaking countries in the Caribbean. As from August 1985, CELADE also appointed a demographer to the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires. In principle, activities are performed in co-operation with the relevant national agencies. To this end, technical co-operation agreements have been signed with virtually all the Latin American countries. These agreements allow the following goals to be achieved: a) collaboration with the national agencies in drawing up the demographic surveys which are requested; b) standardizing, with the approval of the country concerned, and the United Nations, the figures in the demographic forecasts and projections; c) contributing to improving training of national professionals, familiarizing them with the latest methodological advances in the field of demographic analysis, and d) making better use of the information available in the country, as well as of the greater knowledge which the country's demographers have of national reality.

Within the framework of this subprogramme, collaboration exists with other CELADE subprogrammes, principally with the education and training subprogramme, through the provision of lectures as part of the regular programme and the preparation of seminars on specific topics. These seminars constitute an important means of updating knowledge of the most advanced methodologies, and of familiarizing the region's demographers with them.

#### 1. Population estimates and projections

As during the previous two years, between 1984 and 1985 this continued to be a field of intense activity, as new data became available for a number of countries from the population censuses carried out in the 1980s. The following table sets out, for each country, the most important advisory tasks carried out in this field.

/Country

Country	Type of projection	Information used	Co-operating agencies
Argentina	Urban-rural projections (U-R) and EAP (U-R).	1980 census	INDEC
	Mortality tables by province, 1980-1981.	Vital statistics 1980 census	INDEC CENEP
Bolivia	Population projections and EAP(U-R) by department.	1976 census	INE
Costa Rica	Regional, cantonal and school-age projections and national projections up to 2150.	Censuses Vital statistics	BGEC MIDEPLAN Others
Cuba	Revision of the national projection was initiated.	Censuses Vital statistics	CEE
Chile	Assessment of the 1982 census was initiated. Methodology for projections. Advice on mortality tables.	Censuses Vital statistics	INE University of Chile pension fund administrations
Ecuador	Evaluation of the 1982 census, national and U-R projection.	1982 census Other sources	INEC CONADE
El Salvador	The review of the national projection was initiated.	Censuses Vital statistics	Ministry of Planning
Guatemala	Evaluation of the 1981 census, and national and regional projections.	1981 census Vital statistics	DGEC
Honduras	The review of the national projection was initiated.	EDENH-II	CONSUPLANE
Haiti	Evaluation of the 1982 census was initiated.	Censuses Other sources	IHSI
Paraguay	Evaluation of the 1982 census was initiated.	Censuses Surveys	DGEC STP
Peru	Departmental and provincial projections were initiated.	1981 census Surveys	INE
Dominican Republic	Evaluation of the 1982 census and national projections. Regional projection was initiated.	1981 census Other sources	ONE Others
Uruguay	(U-R) projections and EAP (U-R)	1975 census	DGEC

While the chart sets out the activity in extremely summary form, a population projection requires extremely detailed assessment of the data and review of the demographic estimates drawn therefrom, i.e., mortality, fertility and domestic or international migrations as the case may be. In this respect, a close relationship exists between these tasks and the special projects provided for in the study of the differential behaviour of the demographic components. Moreover, generally speaking all of the available sources of information were taken into account: population censuses, vital statistics and national demographic surveys.

As backing for this advisory programme, CELADE prepared a package of computer programmes (PANDEM) containing the most commonly used procedure in demographic estimates, population projections and data analysis. In addition to having been used in the above activities, this package was made available to national demographers who have received special training in its use, at specially organized seminars.

A large number of publications have been prepared from these activities. For example, the series Fascículos de Población, a joint publication of CELADE and the national agencies, which sets out the results of the projections together with the principal indicators derived from them, continued to be published. During this period the volumes relating to Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic were published. In the last two years issues 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Boletín Demográfico were published, containing the urban and rural population projections, the projection of the economically active urban and rural population, the evolution of the historical economically active population and the school-age population. Also worthy of note is the publication of the book Métodos para proyecciones demográficas, which contains the documents presented at the Seminar on Population Projections held at the CELADE subregional office in San José, Costa Rica, in October 1982.

## 2. Activities relating to population censuses and demographic surveys

### Censuses

Since population censuses constitute the main source of data for preparing the necessary studies to assist the work of planners and policy decision-makers, advisory work on the taking of population censuses and the preparation of data continued. Between 1984 and 1985 censuses were held in Costa Rica, Colombia and Uruguay, while Bolivia is preparing its own census. In each of these cases, CELADE played an active role in defining the themes which were to be included and in designing the census schedule, mainly in so far as the questions designed to obtain demographic data were concerned; this was carried out through missions to the countries and through visits to the Centre from the national census organizers.

During the preparatory stage, pre-tests were carried out with advice from CELADE; in most cases financial backing from the CELADE-Canada Exchange Programme was provided. In this respect, the following technical assistance activities should be mentioned:

a) San Ramón experimental census (Costa Rica), carried out in 1983, which was completed and analysed in 1984 with the support of CELADE and CIDA.

/b) Pan de Azúcar



b) Pan de Azúcar experimental census (Uruguay), in which CELADE participated through a mission and made suggestions on a number of features.

c) Experimental censuses in Uyuni, Cliza and Comanche (Bolivia) in November and December 1985, with support from CELADE and CIDA.

In the case of a number of countries which carried out their censuses before the period covered by the report, technical assistance was provided in processing the data, which also required broad substantive support in designing the tabulation scheme, establishing the criteria for defining variables and assigning data whenever necessary. This was the case of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Costa Rica and to a lesser extent a number of other countries.

Special mention should be made of the Taller de Análisis y Evaluación de los Censos de Población del 80, organized by INDEC-Argentina and CELADE in May 1985, at which a critical analysis was made of the various stages of population censuses in Argentina and in the rest of Latin America. This workshop was attended by professionals from a number of countries in the region, in particular those which had not yet carried out their censuses, in order to take advantage of the experience presented at the workshop. CELADE prepared three documents for this workshop.

#### Demographic surveys

a) National Demographic Survey of Honduras (EDENH-II). This survey was carried out by the General Statistical and Census Office, with technical and financial assistance from CELADE (CELADE-CIDA) and financial collaboration from the UNFPA. The field work was completed at the beginning of 1984 and work was then begun on the stages involving preparation of the information, dissemination of results and preparation of the first analyses. It is important to emphasize the usefulness of this information, bearing in mind that the last census took place ten years ago and that there were no plans to carry one out in the near future. During these two years the following documents relating to the survey were published in Spanish: "Basic Tabulations", "General Report", "Infant Mortality in Honduras", "Geographical and socioeconomic differentials in fertility", "Domestic migrations" and others.

b) Nicaraguan National Sociodemographic Survey (ESDENIC-85). This survey was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, with financial assistance from UNFPA and CELADE, and with technical assistance provided by the United Nations Statistical Office and CELADE. A pilot survey was carried out together with a seminar to analyse its results; field work for the survey itself began in July 1985 and was expected to be completed in February 1986. No census has been taken in Nicaragua since 1971, and there is great interest in appraising this country's social and demographi evolution, following the political changes which have taken place and in view of the situation it is experiencing. The information gathered by this survey will be an essential support for economic and social planning activities.

c) Demographic Survey of Guyana. This survey is in its preparatory phase and CELADE is providing financial and technical support.

/d) Uruguayan

d) Uruguayan Fertility Survey. CELADE has provided the Ministry of Health with support in preparing a project which will be presented to UNFPA in order to carry out a survey into the direct determining factors in fertility and some of their consequences on health. This project has been approved and the survey will be carried out in 1986, with technical assistance from CELADE.

### 3. Progress in methodology

The 1984-1985 period is marked by a great wealth of development of new methods of data collection, and of demographic analysis. The development or improvement of the procedure will be of great benefit in producing more reliable data but will mainly help provide for the new demands which appear in the countries.

a) Estimation of child mortality using information on the previous birth. In August 1983, UNICEF and CELADE set up a programme of joint activities to carry out research into infant mortality with the aim of providing health planners with useful elements to assist in adopting measures aimed at reducing the probability of death in this age group. Among the activities it was planned to "carry out experiments in collecting the data necessary to estimate mortality at the beginning of life, using the existing administrative and service infrastructures in our countries". Experiments were thus carried out in maternity clinics in Bolivia and Honduras, using a questionnaire asking women attending the clinic to give birth whether the child born immediately before had survived. The experiments, which proved extremely useful, were published by the two institutions in a document entitled "New procedure for gathering data on child mortality". Furthermore, CELADE is providing technical assistance to the GEADE in Sao Paulo on research of this kind as well as to a rural hospital in Junín de los Andes, Argentina.

b) Procedure for demographic estimates using age-variable growth rates. CELADE and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) have carried out a programme of work and tested this procedure in a number of countries in the region with the participation of national specialists and students from CELADE, which culminated in November 1984 with a seminar in Santiago. A document on these applications was presented at the International Population Conference of the IUSSP in Florence (1985).

c) Experimental research into the aged. This research, organized jointly by the DGEN in Costa Rica, the University of Costa Rica and CELADE was designed to obtain estimates of the mortality of very old people, check declarations of age and identify the specific social, economic and health conditions in which these persons live. One year after the population census of July 1984, further field work was carried out in the cantons of Puriscal and Coronado to check the conditions of survival and other characteristics of interest concerning people over 60 years of age.

d) Year of death of mother. One of the most widely-used indirect methods for obtaining estimates of the mortality of adult women involves questioning each person in a census about the survival of their mother; however, one of the restrictions affecting this method is the difficulty of placing these estimates in time. CELADE attempted to solve this problem by including an additional question which was, if the mother had died: "what was the year of her death?" The pilot censuses in Imperial (Peru), San Ramón (Costa Rica) and the Honduran Demographic Survey (EDENH-II) provided

/extremely coherent

extremely coherent conclusions. This material was used to prepare a document which was presented at the International Population Conference of the IUSSP in Florence.

e) Estimation of international emigration using indirect methods. Given the difficulties which exist in obtaining reliable estimates on out-migrants and the restrictions to which the IMIAL programme is subject, an attempt has been made to improve these estimates by including specific questions concerning the place of residence of certain close relatives, particularly children, siblings, mother, into censuses. This was put into practice in a number of experiments and then in EDENH-II and the censuses in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Haiti. The corresponding analyses were initiated during the period under review.

f) Historical demography. In conjunction with IUSSP, CELADE has carried out research designed to estimate mortality using information provided by parish records on the orphanhood of spouses. The results of various surveys were analysed at a seminar held in San José (Costa Rica) in December 1984.

#### 4. Special studies

a) Research into infant mortality in Latin America (IMIAL). This project involving differential estimates according to geographical and socioeconomic variables was continued, and an attempt was made to introduce a number of methodological and substantive changes allowing it to become a useful instrument of decision in the field of infant health, and also permitting use of the last census and other available sources of information. During the period under review, the reports relating to Guatemala, Panama, Bolivia and Honduras were published and progress was made in analyses of Paraguay and Uruguay.

b) Research into fertility in Latin America using the own-children method (IFHIPAL). As far as this project is concerned, the same remarks hold as for IMIAL. Reports were published on Guatemala and Panama, while the report relating to Honduras is at the publishing stage and that on Chile is at an advanced stage.

c) Research into international migration in Latin America (IMIAL). In its data bank CELADE possesses a record of the aliens censused in each country within and in a number of countries outside the region. In this way it is able to provide each country with information on out-migrants, both as far as their number and characteristics are concerned. This programme has received greater impetus in these two years, as data from a number of censuses taken in the 1980s have been received and a broad set of tabulations has been produced. This is the case of Uruguay (1975), Bolivia (1976), Peru (1981), the United States (1980), Panama (1980), Argentina (1980), Guatemala (1981), Chile (1982) and also the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Holland. Issue No. 37 of the Boletín Demográfico which sets out this information is at the publishing stage. Moreover, sound international support has been received from the United Nations Statistical Office and from IUSSP.

d) Research into cause-specific mortality. This is one of CELADE's new fields of research which has arisen as a result of the following factors: i) a large number of countries possess reasonably reliable data on causes of death (Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, etc.);

/ii) studies

ii) studies of this type help gain an understanding of the changes which have occurred in mortality, above all if they are set against the socioeconomic variables, which have so far been the subject of greatest attention; iii) epidemiological diagnoses constitute a useful element for deciding on health policies; iv) there exists a desire to progress with methodologies designed to forecast mortality and consequently, population. In 1985 work was begun on this programme using data from Chile, and a seminar which will be given by an expert from INED (France) is under preparation.

#### 5. International seminars and meetings

Participation in international meetings is one of the most important means by which the Centre is able to maintain up-to-date knowledge of demography, improve the training of its personnel, disseminate the work carried out and train the region's demographers. CELADE has played a leading role in organizing, contributing to and providing assistance for seminars and other meetings held during this period.

a) Fertility in Mexico: changes and outlook; organized by the Colegio de México (7-9 March 1984). CELADE presented a document.

b) Ad-hoc Interagency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections, organized by the Population Division of the United Nations in New York from 15-17 October 1984.

c) A seminar directed by professor Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, organized by CELADE and the Government of France, on a number of specific demographic topics, held in Santiago from 24 September-4 October 1984.

d) A seminar on procedure for demographic estimates using age-variable growth rates, organized by CELADE and IUSSP in Santiago from 19-30 November 1984. Pupils from the CELADE Master's Programme, Latin American demographers and well-known demographers from outside the region took part in this seminar. Applications to a number of countries were prepared and a pre-seminar was held in August.

e) VI Meeting of the Working Group for the comparative analysis of the World Fertility Survey, held in New York from 22-25 October 1984. CELADE presented a paper.

f) Mortality in Mexico: levels, trends and determinants, organized by the Colegio de México (6-9 November 1984). CELADE presented a paper.

g) Seminar on social and biological correlates of mortality, organized by IUSSP in Tokyo from 24-27 November, 1984. CELADE presented a paper and in addition sat on the committee which organized the seminar.

h) Seminar on adult mortality and orphanhood in the past, organized by CELADE and IUSSP in San José, Costa Rica, from 12-14 December 1984.

i) International Population Conference of the IUSSP held in Florence from 4-12 June 1985. CELADE presented four papers at this conference, took part in organizing two sessions and one of the participants was a speaker at another session. These conferences are held every four years and in addition to allowing an extremely br

/scientific exchange

scientific exchange, they provide an opportunity to co-ordinate many activities with demographers from other parts of the world.

j) Seminar on the problems posed by the aged, organized by the Costa Rican association of public health, the Canadian Public Health Association and CIDA in San José, from 28-31 May 1985.

k) A seminar on micro-approaches to the assessment of the demographic impact of development activities, organized by the IUSSP in London from 28-31 May 1985. CELADE presented a paper.

l) Workshop on the analysis and evaluation of population censuses in the 1980s, organized by INDEC-Argentina and CELADE which was held in Buenos Aires from 20-24 May. CELADE presented three papers.

m) A seminar on a system of sociodemographic indicators in planning, organized by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica. CELADE presented a paper.

n) Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC in Santiago from 29 April-3 May 1985. CELADE prepared a paper and the corresponding area prepared the chapter on the demographic trends between 1960 and 1985.

o) Second Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting for the international youth year, organized by ECLAC and the Ministry of Education of Uruguay, which was held in Montevideo from 26-30 August. CELADE prepared a special report with demographic indicators relating to the youth population.

p) Latin American seminar on population and health, organized by CLACSO in Campinas (Brazil) from 22-26 September 1985.

q) Workshop on health, infant and perinatal mortality, organized by CENEP-Argentina and IDRC-Canada in Buenos Aires from 25-29 November 1985.

r) Joint seminar between Canadian demographers and CELADE, organized within the framework of the CELADE/CIDA exchange project, held in Hull, from 19-22 November 1985.

## II. SUBPROGRAMME 2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### Background

Bearing in mind the priorities established at the Second CEGAN Meeting on Population (1983) and the resolutions of the International Conference on Population held in Mexico (1984), the programme of work of CELADE includes a set of activities on the interrelations between population and development. These activities are designed to achieve the following aims:

a) strengthen understanding within the different spheres of national life of the nature and importance of the mutual relations between the demographic, socio-economic and environmental factors in the development process;

b) provide technical assistance in carrying out national research designed to clarify the relations between population and development, particularly in so far as identifying and quantifying the determinants and consequences of the demographic dynamics of Latin American countries is concerned, bearing in mind the existing spatial and social differences between them;

c) promote and develop conceptual frameworks and analytical instruments suitably adapted to the characteristics of the countries in the region, in order to integrate demographic variables into planning, and formulate, carry out and appraise population policies.

In order to achieve these aims, CELADE carries out research, furnishes technical co-operation, provides training and participates in specialized meetings on the interrelations between population and development. Research and training in this field concentrate on the identification of determining factors and study of the reciprocal factors which condition demographic dynamics and the various dimensions of the process of social and economic development. Technical co-operation is mainly provided to national institutions responsible for formulating population policies and integrating demographic variables into planning.

### 1. Research

In 1984 a new field of research was opened up helping to break down and clarify the relationship between population and development. Previous study and experience in the field of technical assistance to countries suggested that changes in demographic dynamics did not always follow the trend of economic development. In a number of national cases it was quite clear that while in a number of countries in the region economic stagnation had acted as a brake on the decline in the rates of mortality in the first years of life or even reversed the trend and increased them, in other countries this very same stagnation or economic slump did not constitute an obstacle to a strong decline in the rates of mortality, which have dropped to unprecedented levels for the region.

/A similar

A similar phenomenon can be observed through analysis of the behaviour of fertility. Considerable downturns have occurred in the levels of fertility in some countries in the region, which economic trends are unable to explain. Both in this case and in that of early mortality, it was necessary to differentiate between the productive dynamic, to which most attention was paid in considering development, and the social and cultural dynamic. As far as the social aspect is concerned, policies of providing assistance to the most needy sectors, such as concrete health policies, efficiently carried out by the State, may affect the relatively autonomous declines in mortality. Cultural progress, which has already proved relatively independent from the economic aspect as a result of the demonstration effect of the more developed countries, has a strong influence upon the declines in fertility, as has been confirmed wherever socioeconomic conditions have permitted the integration of social groups into these cultural patterns.

These fields of research have been applied to concrete cases, for example the study into differences in intra-urban fertility with data on Colombia, where it was verified that within an urban environment, the differences between economic, social and cultural features showed variations in the fertility patterns. In another study on Ecuador, using census data relating to infant mortality and fertility, the validity of the economic, social and cultural differences both in urban zones and within rural areas is again proved.

In pursuance of an activity initiated during the previous two-year period, during 1984-1985 a computerized file containing information relating to the spatial distribution of the population was set up. This file includes census data on the period 1950-1980 relating to the size of the population censused within the major administrative units --with details of the size of the urban localities-- for most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In some cases information is also available on intermediate and smaller administrative units. This material will provide a basis for studies into the spatial redistribution of the population and will be disseminated by means of broadsheets. The information gathered was used to carry out an analysis incorporated into the "Sociodemographic Diagnosis of Ecuador, 1950-1982", and into the document presented by CELADE at the ECLAC Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. During the second semester of 1985 two research projects using the file which has been produced were designed and will be carried out between 1986 and 1988, with the participation of research fellowship holders from a number of countries in the region.

Another major field of research has been comparative analysis of fertility in the countries of Latin America, using data from the World Fertility Survey. In close collaboration with headquarters, the tables showing the relation between the number of children and the economic role of women, in addition to other features relating to them such as education, area of residence and a number of socioeconomic variables were analysed. The study covered 11 countries in the region and led to a publication which was sent to headquarters, in line with the established principle of collaboration.

The theme of women has again become the subject of activities by CELADE and a project is being developed to analyse the situation of women and their demographic

/behaviour. This

behaviour. This activity is linked with ECLAC programmes of work, through the Social Development Division's Unit for the Integration of Women in Development. These activities correspond to the interest and concern which has arisen within the United Nations system for studies into the situation of women and their full integration and participation in tasks of economic, social and cultural development, on an equal footing with men. This integration of women and their equal sharing with men must of necessity be reflected in family planning and thereby, in the rates of fertility of the countries in the region, which is the central thematic concern of this project within CELADE. As part of this project census data on Ecuador were analysed to test the working hypotheses.

Another sphere in which research was carried out during this period concerns study of the temporal comparability of levels of fertility, infant mortality and participation of different socioeconomic groups in the labour force. The purpose of this study is twofold; on the one hand it aims to acquire substantive knowledge of the above-mentioned relations between these demographic variables and social groups, so as to deepen knowledge of relations between population and development, and on the other hand to meet the need for a certain number of methodological collections of data so as to ensure the temporal comparability of the data used as a basis. To achieve this end work has been carried out using data from two census samples in Ecuador, corresponding to 1974 and 1982, which among other things led to a report entitled: "Ecuador: parity and infant mortality. A comparison between the 1974 and 1982 samples".

The situation of the aged is also a priority item for CELADE. Following the activities which provided background material for the Latin American Regional Meeting Preparatory to the World Assembly on Aging, CELADE played an active role in drawing up the recommendations made by the World Assembly. In fulfilment of the mandates received, pilot surveys are under way in Costa Rica and a survey is being carried out to gather information so as to correct misreporting of age by this sociodemographic group, as well as to analyse their living conditions and specific needs. Following this experimental survey, activities are being organized to analyse the project in three countries in the region, which are at a more advanced stage of demographic transition. These studies will be carried out jointly with governmental bodies in the respective countries, and will culminate in working sessions at the ministerial level with the participation of high-level civil servants, to put forward concrete lines of action to meet the specific needs of the aged.

As the body responsible for the Population Programme for Latin America, CELADE played an active role at the meeting organized by ECLAC to analyse the impact of the crisis on the countries of the region. The conference room paper entitled "Population and development. Facts and reflections" was drawn up for this meeting; this area was responsible for preparing the following chapters: Population in concepts of Latin American development (chapter I); Styles of development and demographic dynamics (chapter III); From declarations of intent to practical measures in the relationship between planning and population (chapter V).



Another major event which took place during the period was the International Conference on Population, held in Mexico in 1984, for which papers were prepared and after which meetings were held to channel the recommendations made by this international conference through our programme of work.

A further way of collaborating in research, creation and dissemination of knowledge on the relation between population and development is being explored through participation in a variety of international seminars organized by international bodies and countries, as well as through intensive international courses, such as collaboration with ILPES, CIM or OAS, or through intensive national courses. This aim is also served by the courses which correspond to the Master's in Social Studies in the Field of Population and particularly by technical assistance for research tasks carried out by scholarship holders to obtain the Master's diploma.

## 2. Technical co-operation

### Argentina

Assistance was provided to the National Bureau of Migrations of the Argentine Ministry of the Interior to prepare the instrument for gathering data for a project to assess the socioeconomic situation and integration of Japanese immigrants. Assistance was also provided to the Office of Planning of the Province of Río Negro in preparing a document entitled "Future regional distribution of the population and the state of the labour market in the Alto Valle" as well as to a research fellow in Santiago del Estero in preparing the project entitled "Integrated rural development, poverty and migrations in Santiago del Estero, Argentina".

Furthermore, CELADE collaborated in organizing and assessing the "Inter-American Course on Migrations" (May 1985), held in Buenos Aires under the sponsorship of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (CIM).

The programme of this course was restructured and a new proposal was submitted for consideration by CIM and OAS for 1986. In addition, collaboration was provided for the director of the Mendoza Nutrition Programme in designing a plan of activities.

### Bolivia

Within the framework of the project BOL/78/P01 (Population policies) of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, assistance was provided to the Universidad Mayor de San Simón in preparing and running the "Course on population and regional planning" which was held in Cochabamba towards the middle of 1985. Assistance was also provided to a professor from the University of Tarija in preparing a study of the economically active population in the Department of Tarija. The National Institute of Statistics was given assistance with the preparatory activities for the 1986 population census. CELADE also collaborated with the Centre for Population Studies of the Universidad Mayor de San Simón in preparing a national postgraduate course on demography, which will take place in the first half of 1986.

/Colombia

### Colombia

Advisory services were provided to the Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana de Medellín for the research project on "Infant mortality and social classes. The case of Medellín".

In 1984 CELADE collaborated with the Director of the 1985 Population Census in designing the census schedule, as well as in determining themes and tabulations.

### Costa Rica

Advisory services were provided to the Ministry of Planning in analysing and generally directing the project COS/79/P01, which included the design of three research projects into the use and improvement of a system of information on socio-demographic indicators. Similarly, CELADE collaborated in preparing the official report which Costa Rica presented at the International Conference on Population in Mexico and in designing a plan to follow up the recommendations made by the Conference. Moreover, support was provided for the ACNUR project in Costa Rica, in developing a permanent information system on refugees in this country.

CELADE collaborated with the Ministry of Planning in studies on migration and employment in the metropolitan area of San José, making use of the information gathered in a survey also carried out with technical advice from CELADE in 1983. CELADE has also collaborated with the Department of Statistics and Censuses and the Institute of Health Research of the Universidad de Costa Rica in designing and carrying out an experimental survey on the aged. Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Planning in designing and analysing a plan for experimental research into flows on the labour market, making use of data from the Household Survey and a research project on employment and income in the Metropolitan Area of San José.

### Cuba

Assistance was furnished to the Technical Committee on Housing and Urbanism, with documentation on the concentration of population and, together with the State Statistical Committee, activities in the field of population and development for the coming two-year period were defined.

This latter task involved the design of a research project composed of several modules (aging, socioeconomic determinants of fertility, territorial mobility of the population and socioeconomic factors, national sampling system) designed to make greater use of the existing sources of data; this project covers the period 1986-1989.

### Chile

The Planning Office of the Quinta Normal Municipal Council in Santiago was provided with advice on the design of a study into socioeconomic differentiation. CELADE collaborated with the Bureau of the National Institute of Statistics in the eighth region in designing a programme of activities.

/Ecuador

### Ecuador

As part of project ECU/80/P04, advisory services were provided to the National Development Council (CONADE) for a study into characteristics and trends within the process of urban concentration, as well as in following up the project's activities, defining socioeconomic strata for the fertility and mortality survey, and with analysis of the political constitution of Ecuador as a base of reference for designing a population policy. CELADE also assisted in reviewing the report which contains the sociodemographic diagnosis as well as in examining the material relating to the socioeconomic diagnosis and preparing the synthesis of both diagnoses. This synthesis also includes the forecasting elements required by the planning system and elements for the design of population and development policies. CELADE also collaborated with CONADE in programming tasks for the 1985-1986 period, and the document "The economic and social development of Ecuador, 1950-1982" was prepared as well as a report on each of the following topics: internal migration, spatial distribution of the population and urbanization in Ecuador.

Technical advice was provided on preparing and carrying out the Intensive Course on Population and Development which was held in Quito during the second half of 1984 under the auspices of CONADE.

### El Salvador

Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Planning within the framework of project ELS/78/P04 in preparing research into displaced persons in El Salvador and in reformulating this project. As part of project ELS/83/P01, CELADE collaborated in organizing and getting under way a course on population and development, held in San Salvador towards the middle of 1985, as well as a second course on the subject in November 1985.

Finally, together with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and UNFPA, CELADE also collaborated with the Ministry of Planning in preparing a new project on population and development.

### Haiti

CELADE co-operated with national authorities in developing an agreement on joint activities for the 1985-1986 period, which was signed by the Haitian Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning and CELADE. Under this collaboration agreement, two officers from CELADE gave classes as part of the course on Demographic Inputs in Planning held in Port-au-Prince towards the middle of December 1985, sponsored by the Ministry of Planning and the Centre for Planning Techniques and Applied Economics.

### Honduras

As part of project HON/78/P08, advisory services were provided to the Higher Council for Economic Planning (CONSUPLANE) on preparing and organizing a seminar on development strategies and the integration of the population into planning.

/CELADE collaborated

CELADE collaborated in preparing a survey into internal migration, using data provided by the Honduran National Demographic Survey (EDENH-II).

#### Nicaragua

Assistance was provided to a research fellow from the Institute for Economic and Social Research (INIES) in relation with the preparation of a "System of socio-demographic indicators for Nicaragua".

CELADE collaborated in the preparatory activities for the National Socio-demographic Survey of Nicaragua (ESDENIC) which was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses.

#### Panama

Advisory services were provided to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy within the framework of project PAN/83/P01, including assistance to an official from this Ministry, who spent a training period in the San José Subregional Office of CELADE, in designing a research plan based on data gathered during the socioeconomic survey taken in the metropolitan region of Panama, with technical collaboration from CELADE in 1981.

#### Dominican Republic

A start was made on preparing a research project into population and development in the Dominican Republic, which is being carried out jointly by two researchers from the Institute of Population and Development Studies of Santo Domingo and CELADE.

Work was also begun on a study of the territorial mobility of the population, based on information gathered during the survey into migration to Santo Domingo and Santiago de los Caballeros in 1982.

#### Activities at the regional level

During 1984-1985 a file of census material from the 1980s continued to be maintained, requests from countries for information on the material were met and background material was provided to the Statistical Office in headquarters and to the UNESCO regional office. In addition, a volume containing the schedules of the latest censuses carried out by Latin American countries was prepared.

CELADE also collaborated with the joint ECLAC/UNCHS Human Settlements Unit in preparing specialized papers and provided comments on a study carried out by the joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit into population, natural resources and the environment. CELADE also collaborated in the ILPES training programme by organizing classes on one subject and directing a seminar on policies for the redistribution of population.

/CELADE put

CELADE put forward suggestions for the preparation of the Latin American Programme of Population Studies of the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO). During 1984-1985 activities connected with the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging were continued.

Other technical co-operation activities

During the fourth quarter of 1984 working sessions were held with experts from the People's Republic of China who were provided with information on policies for the spatial redistribution of the population in Latin America. In 1985 a further mission from the People's Republic of China was provided with collaboration in training in the field of population and development.

During the second half of 1985 co-operation was given in providing classes within the Teaching Programme on Population and Development carried out by the University of Moscow (USSR), in collaboration with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

### III. SUBPROGRAMME 3: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

#### Background

Since being set up, CELADE has given priority to the training of professionals from the region in the field of demographic analysis, the social aspects of population and the specific techniques applied to population studies. With the passing of time, and in response to the growing demand from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of research and technical assistance within the sphere of population, and as a result of the very complexity of the demographic phenomenon, CELADE adjusted the structure of its education programme so as to adapt it to the real training requirements of suitable national personnel, capable of contributing to the social and economic planning of the countries of the region, by taking the population into account as a variable.

A detailed description of CELADE's teaching activities during 1984-1985 is given in table 2 of the annex. This information covers both courses organized entirely by the Centre and those in which CELADE has participated, either by helping to organize and carry out the event or by collaborating in the teaching itself, at the request of governmental institutions of the countries in the region.

#### 1. Graduate programme

The graduate programme consists of a Master's Programme in Demography and Social Studies of Population, which began to be taught on a regular basis in 1981. This programme was set up in response to the growing demand from the countries in the region for teaching, research and technical assistance in this discipline, and it replaces the Courses on Basic and Advanced Demographic Analysis which CELADE had been providing since 1958.

This new programme is designed to fulfil two main purposes: to improve the academic level of participants and to provide two options for specialization. On the one hand it gives demographers training in techniques of demographic analysis, and on the other trains specialists in social studies in the field of population, who are thus capable of integrating population as a variable in plans for economic and social development in the countries of the region. The two-year Master's Programme is carried out in Santiago, Chile. The first year of study, which is common to both the Master's degree programmes, provides intermediate-level training in population analysis, thus allowing those students who for different reasons are not able to continue with the second year to return to their countries with a basic knowledge of population analysis techniques and enabling them to contribute to the preparation of essential demographic inputs. The second year of study differs, according to the specialized field chosen, i.e., Demography or Social Studies in the field of Population.

The first graduates of this programme (1981-1982) were 16 participants from 9 countries of the region. During the period covered by this report, the second year of the 1983-1984 Master's Programme was completed, and 15 professionals from 10 Latin American countries graduated (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Venezuela) at the end of the

/programme in

programme in December 1984. In January 1985 the 1985-1986 year started, with the participation of 27 students, of whom 25 came from Latin American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela) and two from Spain. Twenty-five of the 27 students following the course successfully completed the first year which ended in December 1985.

## 2. Intensive courses on demography (regional and national)

The Intensive Regional Course on Demography, together with the Master's Programme mentioned above constitutes part of the regular teaching programme of CELADE. Since 1978 the four-month long full-time intensive regional courses in demography have been given in the subregional office of CELADE in San José (Costa Rica).

Each course is designed to rapidly improve the technical level of the professionals responsible for applying population analysis techniques and methods who work for governmental institutions in Central America, the Caribbean and Panama, associated with activities in the field of population.

During 1984-1985 two courses were given --one per year-- followed by a total of 54 professionals from countries in the region, including a number of government officials from Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The intensive national courses on population studies pursue similar objectives and have a similar content and duration to the regional courses, but are given at the request of the countries concerned, by means of agreements signed between governmental institutions and CELADE. Consequently, each intensive national course may possess the required flexibility to satisfy specific national needs. The co-operation agreements which are signed between CELADE and the sponsoring national organizations preferably involve universities, planning offices and agencies engaged in producing statistics. CELADE's contribution essentially involves teaching the principal subjects covered by the course and in addition includes the provision of teaching material and advice on the organizing and programming of the course. In certain cases, CELADE also provides financial support by granting fellowships to students not residing in the place where the course is held. Furthermore, some subjects may be the responsibility of national teachers who are in a number of cases graduates of CELADE's regular courses.

In 1984-1985 the following intensive national courses on population studies were given:

- Intensive National Course on Demography in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), through an agreement signed between the National Office of Statistics (ONE), the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, the National Council for Population and the Family (CONAPOFA) and CELADE. This course was attended by 23 Dominican officials.

- Intensive National Course on Population and Development in Quito (Ecuador), organized jointly by the General Secretariat for Planning of the National Development Council (CONADE) and CELADE, which was attended by 19 Ecuadorian professionals.

/- Intensive

- Intensive National Course on Demography in Bogotá (Colombia), organized by virtue of an agreement between the National Department of Statistics (DANE) and CELADE, which was attended by 27 Colombian professionals.

### 3. Specialization seminars

The aim of the specialization seminars carried out by CELADE is to familiarize Latin American and Caribbean professionals involved in demographic research and population studies with the latest technical progress and methodologies used in this field. The seminars are attended by distinguished professionals and former fellowship students of CELADE, who work in bodies or universities in a number of countries in the region, in fields closely connected with the topics to be studied. In addition, the seminars are attended by the teaching staff of the Centre and in some cases by students on the Master's Programme. It should be pointed out that these seminars are organized under the direction of a guest professor of recognized international prestige. The material used during the seminar is subsequently published in Spanish, making possible a more efficient divulgation of the knowledge to the professionals taking part, with obvious benefits for research and teaching in the institutions and universities to which the officials belong.

During the period covered by this report the following seminars of this type were held:

1. A seminar on the contributions made to selected demographic topics, run by professor Jean Bourgeois-Pichat at the CELADE centre in Santiago, which was attended by 32 professionals.
2. A seminar on adult mortality and orphanhood in the past, held at CELADE's subregional office in San José, attended by 18 professionals.
3. A seminar on economic demography, under the direction of professor Georges Tapinos in CELADE's centre in Santiago, attended by 40 participants.
4. A seminar on up-dating demographic techniques, organized jointly by CELADE, the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Science and the Ministry of Planning of Haiti, which was attended by 18 professionals from the country.

### 4. Courses on specific methodological aspects

This item covers short-length courses, carried out with specific purposes in mind, programmed and taught by CELADE at the request of countries in the region.

During 1984-1985 four courses of this type were carried out:

- Three courses on "The use of the microcomputer as a tool in demographic analysis", two in CELADE's San José subregional office and one in the Centre in Santiago. The first was attended by 21 professionals from Central America and the Caribbean while the second was run exclusively for Costa Rican officials (22 participants) and the third, in Santiago, was attended by 25 Latin American participants.

/- The



The fourth course, devoted to "Demographic aspects of migration", was organized jointly by CELADE and the Office of Agricultural Programming and Policy of the Uruguayan Ministry of Agriculture and was attended by 20 Uruguayan professionals.

#### 5. Research fellows

This possibility allows for the training in CELADE, at the request of national institutions, of officials from governmental bodies over a two to three-month period on average. This programme, which is carried out both in the Centre in Santiago and in the San José subregional office, allows research projects into population which are of interest to the countries in the region to be carried out.

In 1984-1985 CELADE advised 32 research fellowship holders from a number of countries in the region, who pursued a variety of research activities and specific tasks required of them by their parent institutions under the direction of experts from the Centre.

#### 6. Educational collaboration with other United Nations institutions

During the period covered by this report, CELADE provided ILPES with educational collaboration in running a seminar on spatial redistribution of the population, under the responsibility of a member of the Centre's Teaching Staff, and five lectures were given relating to population problems and policies. Both of these teaching activities constituted part of the XXV Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, organized by ILPES in 1984.

During this same period two courses were also given on population and development, under the responsibility of CELADE Teaching Staff from San José, within the framework of the National Programme for Training in Population, organized by UNESCO and the Ministry of Education in San Salvador (El Salvador), attended by 20 and 33 participants respectively.

CELADE also collaborated in providing classes on demographic dynamics and the socioeconomic process (25 hours teaching), in the Interregional Course on Population and Development Planning, given by Moscow State University, jointly with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations (DTCD) which was provided with financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). This course was held in the Population Research Centre in Moscow State University in October 1985 and was attended by 20 professionals from Bulgaria, The People's Republic of China, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Philippines, Ghana, India, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Sudan, Thailand, Tanzania, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

#### 7. Support to national university programmes

A number of Latin American universities are in the process of integrating the teaching of demography into their various courses. During the period under review, CELADE pursued a number of activities in this direction, most noteworthy of which was a course on demography given by CELADE Teaching Staff in the Schools of

/Sociology and

Sociology and Geography of the Universidad de Costa Rica. These courses covered the first semesters of 1984 and 1985 respectively.

Moreover, CELADE collaborated in developing a teaching programme on demographic analysis which began in 1986, as part of the Population Programme of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana de Colombia.

#### IV. SUBPROGRAMME 4; POPULATION DOCUMENTATION AND DATA PROCESSING (INFOPAL)

##### Background

Objectives and organization. National development programmes and projects require population information for planning and execution. To this end, the CELADE Population Documentation and Data Processing Subprogramme (known as INFOPAL 1/ for short) endeavours to:

- a) Strengthen the capabilities of governmental and private organizations to manage and utilize population data and programme information for national, regional and local planning, development projects and population policies; and
- b) Facilitate the sharing of population research, demographic data and population information technology among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and with other regions.

The Subprogramme is organized in two elements, relating to documentation and quantitative data, respectively: a) the Latin American and Caribbean Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL), and b) the Population Data Processing and Data Bank. After outlining important population information problems in the region and CELADE's approaches to solve them, the specific activities carried out during 1984-1985 under each element will be described.

Population information problems in the region. The problems in meeting the long-term objectives of the Subprogramme vary among the countries, but many difficulties, and their solutions, are common. A set of key problems, particularly in governmental agencies and small research centres, revolve around the computer, since most population data analysis requires the processing of demographic data that can only be done by computer as also may soon be the case for the retrieval and management of bibliographic information. The national institutions not only find it difficult to recruit trained programmers and other information specialists, but because of low salaries compared with the private commercial and industrial sectors, also have a high turnover of young programmers who, after learning on the job, move on to higher salaries elsewhere.

A second computer-related problem concerns access. Most national statistical offices in Latin America have a computer (usually a minicomputer), but these are frequently saturated and general access is limited. In most of the smaller English-speaking Caribbean countries access is even more limited since the statistical offices generally do not have their own computers and, in fact, their 1980 censuses were processed outside these countries. Other governmental and private research agencies using population information normally do not have large computers, programmers or information specialists.

One serious result of the manpower and computer-related problems is that sectoral, regional, city and local agencies --whether governmental or private-- cannot obtain rapidly and at low cost appropriately disaggregated data for specific sectoral or physical planning and project implementation.

/Other problems

Other problems centre around locating and obtaining access to the population information. Population data are collected and analyses carried out, but the information is "lost" in the sense that potential users cannot obtain in their own countries the specific information they require due to inadequate or non-existent documentation systems for storage and retrieval. Efforts to computerize such systems have not been very successful and duplicate work done elsewhere.

In addition to these problems, the recognition of the importance of taking population factors into account in governmental and private development planning is increasing the number of potential users that must be served and the variety of fields from which they come, so that population information users now are frequently without special knowledge or training in demography or population, per se, and this tendency is likely to grow.

In the past, CELADE attempted to alleviate computer-related problems through the adaptation of computer programmes (software) that could be fairly easily used on a large computer, but this was not entirely successful because access to computers remained limited, processing expensive and even the most "user-friendly" mainframe computer software required special training. Furthermore, key survey processing software required costly licenses.

Major directions of the 1984-1985 INFOPAL subprogramme. The rapid evolution of computer technology, in particular the microcomputer and its prompt introduction into the Latin American and Caribbean region are now providing opportunities for solving many of these problems. Individual departments of agencies can often afford to purchase their own microcomputers along with software that permits the users to do their own work without assistance from programmers. As most well-written programmes are interactive, little training is needed to begin and errors can be corrected during the work.

Recognizing the potentiality of microcomputers for solving many of the problems of using population information in the countries, during the 1984-1985 biennium CELADE based many of its activities on the present or eventual use of microcomputers. It should be noted that a visit to Santiago in 1985 by ESCAP Population Division staff opened up various avenues of collaboration in the use of microcomputers and the sharing of computer programmes.

Following the approach set out above, during 1984-1985, in addition to its regular programme of technical co-operation and exchange, CELADE's major efforts in the field of population information were directed towards:

- a) the strengthening of national self-sufficiency through the development and adaptation of user-friendly microcomputer systems to meet specific population information needs, and
- b) the strengthening of population information services to reach a wider audience including non-population specialists.

## 1. Population Data Processing and Data Bank

### Development of national self-sufficiency

A CELADE study of unmet national needs for quantitative population data for public and private planning and project implementation found that a major problem of non-demographers as well as demographers centred around the availability of geographically disaggregated census data, such as, for example, a cross-tabulation of age, sex, school attendance and educational attainment for planning a new school in a rural area. For the reasons described above, national statistical offices are unable to carry out the computer reprocessing of their censuses to produce such small area data rapidly and at low cost. To give countries the capabilities they require to confront this problem, CELADE negotiated a grant from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada to develop a micro-computer-based system known as REDATAM (Retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer).

REDATAM will permit national statistical offices, planning agencies, etc., to maintain their population and housing census microdata on a hard disk or on removable laser disks (for smaller and larger countries, respectively) and to obtain tabulations for any small areas or variables coded in the original data. As REDATAM uses a microcomputer commonly available in the region (IBM-PC, XT or AT or fully compatible), is designed to process only the data of the small area selected, and is interactive and highly "user-friendly", results can be obtained rapidly, inexpensively and without programmer assistance. By the end of 1985, a large part of the system was programmed, arrangements made to operationally test REDATAM during 1986 in two countries, Chile and St. Lucia, and microcomputer equipment purchased with the grant to permit the countries to offer services in their countries during (and after) the tests. A paper on small area population data in planning and the implications for the REDATAM design was presented at the International Union for the 1985 General Conference of the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).

To increase national capabilities, during 1985 CELADE also completed the first version and corresponding user manual of PANDEM (in Spanish: Package for Demographic Analysis by Microcomputer), which is an interactive system for the IBM-PC microcomputer or compatibles for carrying out demographic calculations and estimates of fertility and mortality using indirect techniques. PANDEM, which was created through the collaboration of CELADE demographers and computer programmers, can be used directly without training by any knowledgeable demographer. At the end of 1985, a questionnaire was sent to the more than 60 users in the region and elsewhere requesting suggestions for improvements and additions in a second version.

To facilitate the production of population projections in the countries without having to resort to large computers, CELADE also adapted the United Nations Population Division "Population Projections Programme" with a corresponding user's Manual for use on an IBM-PC microcomputer and provided it to all recipients of the PANDEM system.

/During the

During the biennium, efforts were undertaken to increase country self-sufficiency through two-week regional and national training courses focusing on "The Microcomputer as a Tool for Population Analysts". These included training not only in the use of microcomputers in general and PANDEM and the United Nations Projections Programme, but also spreadsheets, graphics and word processing. In May 1984 the first of these courses was held in CELADE-Costa Rica for 21 demographers and programmers from 10 Central American and Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela).

A second microcomputer course was held in November of the same year for 22 officials of 11 Costa Rican institutions. A third course was held for 19 national officials as part of the Colombian National Intensive Demography Course of the statistical office (DANE) of Colombia. A fourth microcomputer course was held in CELADE-Santiago for 23 demographers from 9 countries, primarily in South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela).

The demand for these courses was very high with around 4 candidates for each participant that could be accepted. However, while a similar course is planned in 1986 for English-speaking Caribbean agencies without computer experience, an analysis of the results of the previous courses, the increasing availability of microcomputers in Latin American national agencies and the existence of user-friendly programmes such as PANDEM suggests that the need for future basic training in the use of microcomputers, per se, for demographers is becoming less necessary. Rather the future orientation will be on integrating the use of the microcomputer into substantive training as the regular tool for carrying out demographic analyses such as was the approach in a number of the substantive courses involved in the 1985 CELADE Master's Degree Programme.

#### Technical co-operation

During the biennium, a total of 46 data processing technical assistance missions (plus assistance to CELADE headquarters countries, Chile and Costa Rica) were undertaken to 19 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, Guyana, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay). The majority of the missions were related to the processing of the 1980 censuses, although a number also involved demographic surveys such as in Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guyana. For the latter survey, which will be carried out in 1986, two microcomputers were ordered by CELADE with funds obtained from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). As these will remain in the national statistical office, they will also increase the self-sufficiency of the office in future work.

In addition, in-service technical training was given on census processing systems to 15 programmers from 14 countries of the region.

The experience obtained by CELADE through the technical assistance provided for processing the 1980 round of censuses was summarized in the publication "La experiencia en el procesamiento de los censos en América Latina en la década del 80" and in two documents considering problems and suggested solutions relevant for the next round of censuses in 1990.

/Regional services

### Regional services and exchange

The CELADE Data Bank makes available samples of the national population and housing censuses collected since 1960 as well as important demographic, fertility and migration surveys; all information is kept in the form of microdata (i.e., records of individual units of observation) on magnetic tape and therefore must be processed by computer to obtain usable results. During 1984-1985, the data bank acquired a sample of, or in some cases the complete dataset of the "1980" census of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela, as well as census data on the foreign-born and their families for many of these countries. In some cases the complete census was provided in exchange for a data processing service provided by CELADE.

A total of 55 datasets and data processing programmes (software) were sent to 27 country agencies in the region and elsewhere. In January 1984, a Supplement of the "Boletín del Banco de Datos" was published listing all the holdings and services and a revised version was in preparation at the end of 1985 for publication in January 1986.

Finally, it should be mentioned that 25 special processes were carried out by CELADE programmers using the information in the Data Bank on request from national and international agencies unable to carry out the work themselves.

#### 2. Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL)

The objectives of CELADE/DOCPAL are to assist the countries to develop the national self-sufficiency required to meet the needs of national users for specific population information from their own countries and to facilitate the sharing of experiences and knowledge among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and with other regions. Fundamental to both objectives is the computerized CELADE/DOCPAL regional database (and associated collection of the actual documents) of around 23 000 books, articles, reports and other documents on population in Latin America and the Caribbean, which increases by around 2 000 documents per year. The database is the source for the various regional services (see below) that can be provided more efficiently from a regional centre, since the need for each country to duplicate the work of maintaining the database is eliminated. In addition, the procedures that underlie the database serve as the bases for both manual and computerized systems in country agencies (and are directly compatible with the ECLAC common documentation methodology used by ECLAC in other fields), avoiding the need for each country to duplicate the work of inventing its own system.

#### Development of national self-sufficiency

During the biennium, CELADE/DOCPAL continued to co-operate with national agencies endeavouring to create their own documentation centres. In particular, CELADE assisted the national population councils of Mexico and Peru to design documentation centres and prepare requests to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada for funding. After these documentation centres were established, key staff members from each along with personnel from documentation centres in Bolivia and Nicaragua were given in-service training in DOCPAL procedures and other aspects relevant to the setting up and management of a documentation centre.

/These and

These and other participating DOCPAL centres in the region have indicated strong interest in computerizing their operations and requested assistance from CELADE. Unfortunately, since the storage and retrieval system presently used by CELADE requires a mainframe computer and extensive programmer assistance, it is not suitable for small documentation centres with limited resources. Since a microcomputer with a highly user-friendly low-cost computer programme would be appropriate, after obtaining favourable information in late 1985 on a predistribution copy of UNESCO's ISIS programme for microcomputers, CELADE requested funds to obtain a microcomputer to develop the necessary DOCPAL application programmes so that small population documentation centres can manage their own information and also receive relevant portions ("downloaded") from the CELADE/DOCPAL database.

With funds obtained from IDRC, around 2 000 documents were microfiched for an exchange with the Brazilian population documentation system DOCPOP of the Sao Paulo State Statistical Office, SEADE, and a guide was written that will serve other centres wishing to microfiche their documents was prepared. To further facilitate the efforts of population documentation centres working with DOCPAL, country bibliographies also were provided to the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Since national self-sufficiency in this area is more easily created when there are knowledgeable substantive users familiar with the benefits of a documentation system to their work, emphasis was placed on the intensive utilization of the DOCPAL database particularly during the preparation of the research papers and theses of CELADE's Master's degree students.

#### Technical co-operation

In addition to the technical co-operation directed towards the increase of national self-sufficiency (outlined above) CELADE provided technical assistance to the DOCPAL participating centres in the region (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay). In a joint mission with IDRC, CELADE also provided assistance to the Cairo Demographic Centre in Egypt to develop a manual population documentation system and in this regard also participated in a mission to the Arab League Documentation System in Tunisia.

#### Strengthening of regional services

Three regional services are provided by CELADE on a regular basis from the DOCPAL database: a) the biannual journal DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts (in Spanish: DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina); b) specialized bibliographies via interactive searches; and c) the provision of copies of documents (clearinghouse). Four issues were published of the journal DOCPAL Resúmenes with over 700 documents abstracted in each. The readability and convenience of use of the journal was much improved starting in 1985, through the use of photocomposition; the previous eight volumes since 1976 were produced by high-speed computer printer.

A sustained effort was made to increase the use of the database for the second regional service, the generation of specialized bibliographies through interactive searches requested by mail or in person. The total number of searches went from around 640 in 1983 to 730 and 1 100 in 1984 and 1985, respectively. The small size  
/of the



of the DOCPAL staff makes it doubtful that the number of searches can increase much more without technological changes in the region making it possible for users to make their own interactive searches via telecommunications. The third DOCPAL regional service, the provision of actual copies of documents on request when the abstract provided is not sufficient, also was increased, from 1 400 in the previous biennium to around 1 800 in 1984-1985. As a result of the microfiching of documents for the exchange with the Brazilian documentation centre (see above), users can request microfiche rather than paper copies of some documents, much reducing the overall cost of reproduction and postage.

In 1985, DOCPAL experimented with the production of computer output microfiche (COM) of the abstracts and database indices so that national documentation centres in the region without computer facilities could have access. A request for a small grant was made in late 1985 to support making and providing regular updates of the COM database indices.

In addition to the exchange of information with individual countries such as Brazil (see above), CELADE/DOCPAL continued the very fruitful exchange with the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration (ICM) involving the inclusion of the ICM information on migration in the CELADE/DOCPAL database and the utilization of the latter for ICM information services and the production of their specialized abstracts journal with assistance from CELADE programming staff.

Finally, as part of the effort to further increase the use of the DOCPAL regional services, as well as stimulating exchange and the improvement of documentation facilities in individual national institutions, CELADE participated in the creation of the association, PROLAP, of over 50 Latin American centres working in population and presented a paper on ways of improving the flow of population information and technology among the participants.

With respect to exchange activities, during the 1984 International Conference on Population (ICP) held in Mexico, CELADE participated actively in the installation of the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN) reference centre for the delegates and was in charge of the demonstration of its own and various other population databases. It also took part in the POPIN Advisory Committee meeting following the ICP and contributed to the production of the second edition of the POPIN Population Multilingual Thesaurus.

#### Note

1/ INFOPAL: Information on Population in Latin America and the Caribbean.



## ANNEX



Table 1

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS

Country and date	Organization and purpose
<u>1984</u>	
<u>Argentina</u>	
25 February-3 March	INDEC. Signment of an agreement on technical assistance. CENEP, CEUR. Consultation on population matters. Argentine Congress. Visit in relation to the sending of CELADE publications
25-31 March	Ministry of the Interior. National Bureau of Migration Advisory services
4-8 April	Secretariat for Planning. Visit in relation to a programme of joint activities
<u>Bolivia</u>	
10 April-5 May	Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Cochabamba. Technical assistance in relation to a project on teaching of population matters. Project BOL/83/PO1
20-24 May	Universidad Mayor de San Simón. Co-ordination and consultations in connection with the organization of a course on population and regional planning, organized by the Ministry of Planning and CELADE
27-31 May	Universidad Mayor de San Simón. Inaugural address and teaching in a course on population and regional planning
11-18 June	Universidad Mayor de San Simón. Teaching in a course on population and regional planning
11-20 June	Universidad Mayor de San Simón. Idem
11-29 June	Universidad Mayor de San Simón. Idem
19-30 June	Universidad Mayor de San Simón. Idem
<u>Brazil</u>	
24 June-2 July	State Data Analysis System (SEADE). Technical assistance in preparing a study into infant mortality using a new procedure

Table 1 (cont. 1)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
9-14 July	SEADE. Technical assistance in data processing
<u>Colombia</u>	
17-29 September	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE). Teaching on an Intensive National Course on Demography
6-20 October	DANE. Idem
21-28 October	DANE. Idem
12-24 November	DANE. Idem
19 November-1 December	DANE. Teaching on a course on demographic software for mainframe computers and microcomputers
<u>Costa Rica */</u>	
6-13 April	Ministry of Planning. Technical assistance on Project COS/79/PO1
8-16 December	CELADE San José. Participation in a seminar on Historical Demography organized by the IUSSP and CELADE. Technical sessions with officials from CELADE in San José
<u>Chile */</u>	
<u>Ecuador</u>	
25 February-9 March	National Development Council (CONADE). Technical assistance with project ECU/80/PO4 in preparatory tasks for the Intensive National Course on Population and Development
7-13 April	CONADE. Technical assistance with a study into features and trends of urban concentration
7-14 April	CONADE. Technical assistance in preparatory activities for the Intensive National Course on Population and Development. Project ECU/80/PO4

\*/ It is difficult to assess the technical co-operation provided to Chile and Costa Rica in terms of missions, as these countries respectively house centre and subregional office of CELADE.

Table 1 (cont. 2)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
5-8 June	CONADE. Idem
7-24 August	CONADE. Teaching in an Intensive National Course on Population and Development
21 August-6 September	CONADE. Idem
1-13 September	CONADE. Idem
11-21 September	CONADE. Idem
18-30 September	CONADE. Idem
29 September-18 October	CONADE. Idem
3-16 November	CONADE. Advisory services in connection with project ECU/80/P04
6-20 November	CONADE. Planning of activities for a mission to Santiago by two CONADE officials in connection with the overall design of the sociodemographic and socioeconomic diagnosis of Ecuador, 1950-1982
<u>El Salvador</u>	
9-12 April	National Ministry of Planning. Advice on the programme of regional projections
<u>Guatemala</u>	
6-9 February	Bureau of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC). Examination together with national authorities of the preparation of population projections
11-17 April	DGEC and the Planning Office (SEGEPLAN). Collaboration in the preparation of regional projects
11-17 November	SEGEPLAN. Technical assistance in setting up programmes for projections and in using micro-computers
<u>Haiti</u>	
12-16 February	Haitian Institute of Statistics and Data Processing (IHSI). Measures to obtain and expand the census sample, with a view to joint analysis of the results and formulation of a collaboration agreement

Table 1 (cont. 3)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
13-15 February	IHSI. Assessment of the state reached in processing data from the 1982 census
<u>Honduras</u>	
3-6 January	Bureau of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC). Follow-up to the UNICEF/CELADE project on infant mortality
30 January-5 February	DGEC. Advice on the co-ordination of data processing tasks for EDENH-II and follow-up to the UNICEF/CELADE project on infant mortality
20-24 February	Idem
9-14 April	Idem
13-16 April	DGEC. Advisory services on data processing for EDENH-II
18-22 June	Higher Council for Economic Planning (CONSUPLANE). Organization of a seminar on Population Development Strategies
<u>Mexico</u>	
5-9 March	Colegio de México. Participation in a seminar on fertility in Mexico
15-23 May	National Council for Population (CONAPO). Preparation of a proposal to organize a National Centre for Documentation on Population
29 July-15 August	International Conference on Population. Preparation of a presentation on data bases. Development of activities on information during the ICP
15-18 August	Population Information Centre (POPIN). Participation in the technical meeting of the Advisory Committee
31 October-5 November	Colegio de México, Centre for Demographic Studies and Urban Development. Participation at the XX Anniversary Meeting and presentation of a document on mortality in Latin America at the inaugural session



Table 1 (cont. 4)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
<u>Nicaragua</u>	
23-26 February	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC). Co-ordination of the Intensive National Course on Demography and consultations in connection with the pilot survey for ESDENIC-85
25 April-1 May	INDEC. Consultations with national authorities on the ESDENIC-85 pilot survey
19-26 August	INDEC. Assessment of computer requirements and commencement of advisory services on data processing for the ESDENIC-85 pilot survey
22 August-6 September	INDEC. Participation in the pilot demographic survey: instructions for supervisors and interviewers and commencement of field work
12-19 September	INDEC. Participation in field work as part of the ESDENIC-85 pilot survey and advisory services in other associated activities
17-25 November	INDEC. Follow-up for technical assistance in data processing for ESDENIC-85
4-8 December	INDEC. Idem
<u>Peru</u>	
26-30 May	National Institute of Statistics (INE). Technical assistance in using an IBM-PC microcomputer in demographic analysis and data processing
24 May-1 June	National Council for Population (CONAPO). Review of a proposal concerning the organization of a National Centre for Documentation on Population
29 September-3 October	INE. Provision of information on the preparatory seminar for the task force held in Santiago
<u>Dominican Republic</u>	
30 January-13 February	National Office of Statistics (ONE). Advice in applying the programmes for cleaning data from the 1982 Census sample
7-12 February	ONE. Collaboration in formulating census tabulations and suggestions as to new tabulations

Table 1 (cont. 5)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
11-25 February	Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, ONE and CONAPOFA. Teaching on the Second Intensive National Course on Demography
<u>St. Lucia</u>	
30 April-5 May	CARICOM. Participation in a conference on Regional Awareness in the field of Population and Development
<u>Uruguay</u>	
3-10 October	Bureau of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC). Participation as an official observer to the Pan de Azúcar pilot census
<u>1985</u>	
<u>Argentina</u>	
15 April	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC). Official consultations
15-25 May	OAS/ICM. Teaching on an Inter-American Course on Migrations
20-24 May	INDEC. Participation in and co-ordination of a workshop on Analysis and Assessment of Censuses taken during the 1980s
2-3 July	INDEC. Official consultations
4-6 July	Participation in the Second Preparatory Meeting for the Conference on Population and Medium-Sized and Small Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNFPA
21-27 July	INDEC. Definition and co-ordination of a joint plan of analysis on Internal Migration
1-3 September	INDEC. Advice on the setting up of the IMIN programme and consultations on the possibility of transferring the IFHIPAL programme
8-13 September	International Social Service/ICM. Participation in a seminar on migrant women

Table 1 (cont. 6)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
16-20 September	ICM/OAS. Assessment and reprogramming of the Inter-American Course on Migrations.
18-22 November	National Bureau of Migrations. Technical assistance with the project on Evaluation of Japanese International Migration.
24-29 November	CENEP/IDRC. Participation in the Latin American Workshop on Health and Infant Mortality
<u>Bolivia</u>	
22-24 April	National Institute of Statistics (INE). Definition of the technical element in the experimental census to be carried out with CELADE support
<u>Brazil</u>	
15-21 September	Participation in the Latin American Meeting between Centres involved in Population Activities, organized by PISPAL
23-26 September	Participation in the Latin American Seminar on Population and Health, organized by the Commission on Population and Development of CLACSO, the Centre for Population Studies and the State University of Campinas
26-27 September	SEADE. Pursuit of the joint SEADE/CELADE programme
<u>Colombia</u>	
21 January-1 February	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE). Technical assistance in preparing cleaning programmes for processing data from the 1986 Population and Housing Census. Analysis of plans for future advisory missions
8-27 April	DANE. Technical assistance with the design and programming for validation and cleaning of data from the 1986 Population and Housing Census
30 September-19 October	DANE. Programming, cleaning and tabulation of data from the 1985 census

Table 1 (cont, 7)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
<u>Costa Rica */</u>	
4-7 August	CELADE-San José. Preparation of technical assistance missions in Cuba. Consultations on matters connected with activities of the subregional office in the region
15-19 August	CELADE-San José. Pursuit of consultations on activities of the subregional office in the region
1-3 December	CELADE-San José. Preparation of a technical assistance mission to Haïti
2-3 December	CELADE-San José. Detailed planning of the programme of activities in Cuba
<u>Cuba</u>	
8-14 August	State Statistical Committee (CEE). Technical assistance with studies linked to the IMIAL project and preparation of population projections
12-19 August	CEE. Collaboration in the IMIAL project and review of population projections
5-21 November	CEE. Advice on the review of the national population projections
2-7 December	CEE. Project analysis and advisory services
3-7 December	CEE. Definition of activities in the field of population and development
4-7 December	CEE. Detailed planning of collaboration in the field of population and development and in preparing the draft request for financial assistance from UNFPA
<u>Chile */</u>	
<u>Ecuador</u>	
21 January-7 February	National Development Council (CONADE). Advice on the review of preparatory tasks for the synthesis of sociodemographic and socioeconomic diagnoses of Ecuador. Programme ECU/80/PO4

\*/ It is difficult to assess the technical co-operation provided to Chile and Costa Rica in terms of missions, as these countries respectively house centre and subregional office of CELADE.

Table 1 (cont. 8)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
22 January-11 February	CONADE. Elaboration of a synthesis of the socio-demographic diagnosis
27 April-8 May	CONADE. Review of the synthesis of the socio-demographic diagnosis
15-27 May	CONADE. Idem
15 June-18 July	CONADE. Idem
<u>El Salvador</u>	
7-24 April	National Project on Population and Education, sponsored by UNESCO. Teaching. Ministry of Planning. Consultations on CELADE's collaboration
<u>Guatemala</u>	
24-27 January	Bureau of Statistics and Censuses. Obtention of a tape with data from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing
<u>Guyana</u>	
13-15 October	Statistical Bureau. Analysis of technical assistance with data processing and other associated matters
9-14 December	Statistical Bureau. Design of the sample for the Retrospective Demographic Survey of Guyana
<u>Haiti</u>	
25-29 May	Haitian Institute of Statistics and Data Processing (IHSI)/Ministry of Planning. Preparation of a CELADE/Haiti collaboration agreement, 1985-1986
17-22 June	IHSI. Advice on the processing of data from the population census. Planning of future assistance with data cleaning
12-23 August	IHSI. Advice on the preparation of data from the 1982 Population Census
17-28 September	IHSI/Ministry of Planning. Teaching at a seminar to up-date demographic techniques

Table 1 (cont. 9)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
28 September-4 October	IHSI/Ministry of Planning. Idem
24 November-6 December	IHSI/Ministry of Planning. Teaching at a seminar on the Integration of Demographic Variables into Planning
8-14 December	IHSI/Ministry of Planning. Idem
9-16 December	IHSI/Ministry of Planning. Teaching at a workshop on Demographic Inputs in Planning
<u>Nicaragua</u>	
4-11 March	MIPLAN, MITRAP and INEC. Collaboration in the review, analysis and definition of the economic module of a questionnaire, jointly with the Committee on Population and Development for the NIC/84/P01 project
5-10 March	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) Evaluation of the progress made in activities programmed for ESDENIC. Organization of and participation in a seminar with users to define needs and priorities for the report. Assistance in preparing tabulations for the final report. Assistance in the preparation and analysis of the design
19-22 June	INEC. Technical assistance with socioeconomic aspects of ESDENIC-85 and training for interviewers and supervisors
9-13 July	INEC. Participation in starting up field work for ESDENIC-85
28 October-2 November	MIPLAN. Advice on the use of microcomputers
10-20 November	INEC. Advisory services related to field work for ESDENIC-85
<u>Panama</u>	
9-23 September	MIPPE. Technical assistance in preparing projection of housing requirements and analysis of the Survey on Migration to the Metropolitan Area of Panama
24-25 October	MIPPE. Advice on the purchase of equipment

Table 1 (cont. 10)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
<u>Paraguay</u>	
14-24 November	STP and DGEC. Technical assistance in preparing estimates of demographic variables and projections
<u>Peru</u>	
4-12 July	National Institute of Statistics (INE). Technical assistance with population projections by department
25-29 November	INE. Technical assistance with regional population projects
<u>Dominican Republic</u>	
5-19 February	National Office of Statistics (ONE). Analysis and definition with regional authorities of the assessment of the 1981 census. Review of national projections. Analysis of tabulations from the pilot survey in preparation for the report
19 May-4 June	ONE. Technical assistance with the processing of data from the 1981 census
30 May-2 June	ONE. Participation in a Seminar on the presentation of Population Projections. Institute of Population and Development Studies (IEPD), National Institute of Technico-Professional Training. Analysis of the state of advancement of projects on population and development
16-21 July	ONE. Idem
5-10 October	ONE. Analysis with national authorities of the execution of studies relating to international migration
<u>St. Lucia</u>	
10-12 October	Central Office of Statistics. Consultation on the REDATAM project
<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	
22-25 April	Central Office of Statistics. Consultation on the REDATAM project

Table 1 (cont. 11)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
5-10 October	Central Office of Statistics and ECLAC. Assistance with the processing of data for the Retrospective Demographic Survey of Guyana
<u>Uruguay</u>	
7-12 January	Ministry of Public Health. Technical assistance in relation to the research project into female reproduction
3-18 April	Ministry of Public Health. Ministry of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Planning, General Bureau of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC). Consultation with national authorities on the definition of the CELADE programme of technical assistance
16-18 May	Ministry of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Health, DGEC. Idem
2-9 June	DGEC. Participation in a workshop on statistical analysis of the field of work of women, based on the household survey
24-29 June	DGEC. Definition of a programme of technical assistance and training in the processing of data from the 1985 census
1-10 August	DGEC. Definition of CELADE's co-operation in the 1985 Population Census. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Definition of CELADE's participation in the Introductory Course on Demographic Aspects of Internal Migration. Ministry of Public Health. Technical assistance with the programme of demographic analysis
19-31 August	DGEC. Advice on the design of a flow chart related to the 1985 Census of Population and Housing
26-31 August	Participation in the Second Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the International Youth Year. DGEC. Technical assistance with the programme of Research into Infant Mortality in Latin America (IMIAL)
10-15 September	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Preparatory tasks in relation to the Introductory Course on Demographic Aspects of Internal Migration



Table 1 (concl.)

Country and date	Organization and purpose
16-24 September	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Teaching on the Introductory Course on Demographic Aspects of Internal Migration.
25 September-5 October	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Idem
3-5 October	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Participation in the closing session of the Introductory Course on Demographic Aspects of Internal Migration, Definition of the programme of advisory services in relation to the study into internal migration, Follow-up of the joint CELADE/Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries activities
3-6 October	Ministry of Health, Supervision of the conclusion of the demographic report on the departments of Colonia and Treinta y Tres
21-24 October	Ministry of Health, Revision of a draft report on the demographic situation in Colonia and Treinta y Tres, CELADE was present at the enumeration of the 1985 general census
1-15 December	DGEC. Advice on data input for the 1985 census

Table 2

SUMMARY OF TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Type of activity National organizing institution Place	Duration	Number of partic- ipants	Countries represented
<u>1984</u>			
1. Master's Degree Course in Demography (specialized second year) Santiago, Chile	15 January to 15 December	8	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic
2. Master's Degree Course in Social Studies on Population (specialized second year) Santiago, Chile	15 January to 15 December	7	Argentina, Brazil, Haiti, Peru, Venezuela
3. Intensive Regional Demography Course San José, Costa Rica	1 August to 30 November	26	Angola, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic
4. Seminar on the Integration of Demographic Variables into Regional Planning Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination and Universidad Mayor de San Simón Cochabamba, Bolivia	28 May to 14 June	25	Bolivia
5. Intensive National Course on Population and Development National Development Council (CONADE) Quito, Ecuador	2 August to 15 October	19	Ecuador
6. Intensive National Demography Course National Bureau of Statistics (DANE) Bogotá, Colombia	2 September to 4 December	27	Colombia

Table 2 (cont. 1)

Type of activity National organizing institution Place	Duration	Number of partic- ipants	Countries represented
7. National Intensive Demography Course National Office of Statistics, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo and National Council on Population and Family Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	9 January to 18 April	23	Dominican Republic
8. Course on "The microcomputer as a tool in demographic analysis" San José, Costa Rica	7 to 18 May	21	Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
9. Seminar for Costa Rican officials on the use of microcomputers San José, Costa Rica	16 to 20 July	22	Costa Rica
10. Seminar on new contributions to selected demographic themes (Prof. Bourgeois-Pichat) Santiago, Chile	24 September to 5 October	15	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Venezuela, Uruguay
11. Seminar on historical demography CELADE/IUSSP San José, Costa Rica	13 to 14 December	18	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom
SUBTOTAL OF PARTICIPANTS		<u>211</u>	
12. Demography course School of Sociology and Geography, Universidad de Costa Rica San José, Costa Rica	First semester */	15	Costa Rica

\*/ Two lectures per week during the semester.

Table 2 (cont. 2)

Type of activity National organizing institution Place	Duration	Number of partic- ipants	Countries represented
13. Programme for research fellowship holders Santiago, Chile San José, Costa Rica	<u>*/</u>	10	Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Netherlands
<u>1985</u>			
1. Master's Degree Course in Demography and Master's Course in Social Studies on Population (first year common to both courses) Santiago, Chile	21 January to 21 December	27	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain and Uruguay
2. Intensive Regional Demography Course San José, Costa Rica	5 August to 6 December	28	Angola, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua
3. Course on the use of the computer as a tool in demographic analysis Santiago, Chile	6 to 17 May	25	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
4. Introductory Course on Demographic Aspects of Internal Migration Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Montevideo, Uruguay	16 to 24 October	19	Uruguay

\*/ Average duration 2 to 3 months.

Table 2 (concl.)

Type of activity. National organizing institution Place	Duration	Number of partic- ipants	Countries represented
5. Seminar on economic demography (Prof. Georges Tapinos) Santiago, Chile	20 to 29 August	40	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay
6. Refresher Course on Demographic Techniques Haitian Institute of Statistics and Data Processing, Ministry of Planning Port-au-Prince, Haiti	18 September to 4 October	18	Haiti
7. Seminar on Demographic Inputs for Planning Ministry of Planning Port-au-Prince, Haiti	25 November to 14 December	17	Haiti
SUBTOTAL OF PARTICIPANTS		<u>174</u>	
8. Programme for research fellowship holders Santiago, Chile San José, Costa Rica	<u>*/</u> <u>**/</u>	22	Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, the Netherlands
9. Demography Course School of Sociology and Geography, Universidad de Costa Rica San José, Costa Rica	First semester	15	Costa Rica
10. Course on the Formulation of Population Policies CARICOM/ECLAC/CELADE St. Christopher and Nevis	17 October to 15 November	15	Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

\*/ Average duration from 2 to 3 months.

\*\*/ Four hours per week during the semester.

/Table 3

Table 3

PUBLICATIONS

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1984

I. Periodicals

E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.15: Boletín Demográfico, Vol. XVII, No. 33

E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.18: Boletín Demográfico, Vol. XVII, No. 34

Without ECLAC document symbol: Notas de Población, Vol. XI, No. 33

Without ECLAC document symbol: Notas de Población, Vol. XII, No. 34

LC/DEM/CR/G.2 : Notas de Población, Vol. XII, No. 35

LC/DEM/CR/G.6 : Notas de Población, Vol. XII, No. 36

E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.16: DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts,  
Vol. 7, No. 1

E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.19: DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts,  
Vol. 7, No. 2

II. Books

International Conference on Population, held in Mexico in 1984  
(Series E/29) (LC/DEM/G.22)

Métodos para proyecciones demográficas (Series E/1003)

III. Monographs

B/1009: Distribución espacial y migraciones internas. Aspectos metodológicos

B/1010: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población

IV. Seminar and Conference documents

Mortalidad infantil y diferenciación socio-geográfica en América Latina,  
1960-1980. Document presented at the Seminar on Mortality in Mexico:  
Levels, trends and determinants. Mexico City, 6-9 November 1984.

Breve historia de la ciudad de Valparaíso y estimación de la mortalidad adulta  
a base de información sobre orfandad. Document presented to: Seminar on  
Adult Mortality and Orphanhood in the Past, San José, 12-14 December 1984.

Estimación de la mortalidad adulta en seis parroquias del valle central de  
Costa Rica (1888-1910) a partir de la información sobre orfandad. Document  
presented to: Seminar on Adult Mortality and Orphanhood in the Past,  
San José, 12-14 December 1984.

Table 3 (cont. 1)

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V. Joint publications

- Guatemala: Diferencias socioeconómicas de la mortalidad de los menores de dos años, 1968-1976. Joint publication of the General Bureau of Statistics (Department of Demographic and Social Statistics) of Guatemala and CELADE (Series A-1044) (LC/DEM/CR/G.1)
- Guatemala: Las diferencias socioeconómicas de la fecundidad, 1959-1980 (Series A-1045) (LC/DEM/CR/G.3). Joint publication, General Bureau of Statistics/CELADE
- Panama: El descenso de la fecundidad según variables socioeconómicas y geográficas, 1965-1977 (Series A-1046) (LC/DEM/CR/G.4). Joint publication, Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy/CELADE
- Ecuador: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2000. Published by the National Development Council (CONADE), the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) and CELADE
- Brazil: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Joint publication CELADE/IBGE (E/CEPAL/CELADE/R.2)
- Manual del Enumerador. Prueba piloto de la Encuesta Sociodemográfica (ESDENIC). Joint publication INEC-Nicaragua/CELADE (LC/DEM/CR/R.3)

VI. Other publications

- Folleto del Curso Intensivo de Demografía 1984  
Strengthening the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.17)
- Boletín del Banco de Datos. Supplement to No. 10.

Table 3 (cont. 2)

1985

I. Periodicals

LC/DEM/G.21: Boletín Demográfico, Vol. XVIII, No. 35  
LC/DEM/G.32: Boletín Demográfico, Vol. XVIII, No. 36

LC/DEM/CR/G.8 : Notas de Población, Vol. XIII, No. 37  
LC/DEM/CR/G.10: Notas de Población, Vol. XIII, No. 38  
LC/DEM/CR/G.12: Notas de Población, Vol. XIII, No. 39

LC/DEM/G.20: DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, Vol. 8, No. 1  
LC/DEM/G.23: DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, Vol. 8, No. 2  
LC/DEM/G.30: DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, Vol. 9, No. 1  
In the press: DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, Vol. 9, No. 2

II. Books

Nuevas fronteras de la demografía. Document from the Seminar on New Contributions to Selected Demographic Topics, held at CELADE between 24 September and 5 October 1984 (Series E/30) (LC/DEM/G.33) (in the press).

III. Monographs

Series A/170 : Procesamiento de datos censales: Lecciones de la experiencia latinoamericana (LC/DEM/G.29)  
Series B/53 : Programas analíticos y bibliografías. Primer año, Maestría en Demografía, Maestría en Estudios Sociales de la Población, 1985-1986  
Series C/163 : Paraguay: Efectos demográficos de la evolución de la mortalidad por causas en el período 1970-1980 (LC/DEM/G.25)  
Series D/109 : Registro de causas de muerte por personal no médico en encuestas demográficas o encuestas de hogares.  
Translation of the article "Recording of Causes of Death by Non-medical Personnel in Demographic Surveys", presented at the 1979 Cambridge Conference.  
Series D/1035: Translation of the book "Length of Life" by Alfred Lotka (chapters I, II, V and VII). Mimeo-graphed (LC/DEM/CR/R.5)  
Series A/171 : Mortality, fertility and family planning: Dominica and St. Lucia (LC/DEM/G.35)

IV. Seminar and Conference documents

La población y el desarrollo. Hechos y reflexiones. Document prepared by CELADE for the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL Técnica) held in Santiago (Chile), 29 April-3 May 1985



Table 3 (cont. 3)

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Dominican Republic. Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Algunos elementos relevantes de las proyecciones de población, útiles para la planificación socioeconómica. Document prepared for the Seminar "Efectos de la Población sobre el Desarrollo Social y Económico y puesta en Circulación del Fascículo de Estimaciones y Proyecciones Nacionales 1950-2025" (mimeographed)

Algunos problemas relativos a la recolección de datos demográficos en los censos de población de América Latina en la década del 80. Documento presentado al Taller de Análisis y Evaluación de los Censos de Población del 80, realizado en Buenos Aires, 20-24 de mayo de 1985 (LC/DEM/G.34)

V. Joint publications

Guatemala: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Jointly prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses with the collaboration of the Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning (SEGEPLAN) of Guatemala and CELADE. Fascículo F/GUAT.1 (LC/DEM/CR/R.1)

Encuesta Sociodemográfica de Nicaragua (ESDENIC). General report on the Pilot Survey. Joint INEC/CELADE publication

Condiciones socioeconómicas de comunidades rurales. Results and analysis of a census taken in the Huiliches Department and the surrounding area, Neuquén Province. Republic of Argentina. Jointly prepared by CELADE/Fundación Cruzada Patagónica/Instituto Nacional de Reaseguros (Series OI/36) (LC/DEM/G.24)

Nuevo procedimiento para recolectar información sobre la mortalidad de la niñez. Joint UNICEF/CELADE publication (Series OI/37) (LC/DEM/G.26)

La mortalidad infantil en Bolivia. Joint UNICEF/CELADE publication (Series OI/38) (LC/DEM/G.27)

La mortalidad infantil en Honduras. Joint UNICEF/CELADE publication (Series OI/39) (LC/DEM/G.28)

Encuesta Demográfica Nacional de Honduras, EDENH-II, 1983, Vol. I. Tabulaciones Básicas. Joint CONSUPLANE, Dirección General de Estadística and CELADE publication (Series A-1047/I) (LC/DEM/CR/G.7)

Uruguay: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Joint Bureau of Statistics and Censuses/CELADE publication. Fascículo F/URU.1 (LC/DEM/R.3)

Bolivia: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población. Total del país 1950-2025. Urbana y rural 1970-2000. Joint National Institute of Statistics/CELADE publication. Fascículo F/BOL.1 (LC/DEM/R.4)

Diccionario Demográfico Multilingüe. Versión en español. IUSSP/CELADE (Segunda edición a cargo de: Sr. Guillermo A. Macció)

Dominican Republic: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Fascículo F/REPDOM.1 (LC/DEM/CR/R.2)

Table 3 (concl.)

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Encuesta Sociodemográfica de Nicaragua (ESDENIC), Training course for enumerators and supervisors, training material. Joint INEC/CELADE publication

Informe general de la EDENH-II. Vol. II. CELADE (Series A/1047-II)  
(LC/DEM/CR/G.9)

VI. Other publications

Guía del estudiante. Curso Regional Intensivo de Demografía, 1985  
(LC/DEM/CR/R.4)

Manual para Usuarios del Paquete para Análisis Demográfico por Micro-computador (PANDEM versión 1.00, mayo 1985)

Latin America: Indicadores demográficos de la población joven, 1960-2000  
(LC/DEM/G.31)

Experimenting with a Procedure for Estimating Childhood Mortality from Information about the Previous Birth.

