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CO-OPERATION WITH THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

Note by the secretariat

1. If an attempt were to be made to indicate the salient characteristics of the demographic situation in Latin America, the majority of those who are interested in demography and related subjects would no doubt agree that the most important features are the high rate of population increase and the existence of a widespread process of urbanization.

Even without the contribution of large-scale migratory movements, the growth rate is the highest ever recorded in the history of so huge a population as that of Latin America. The population's present rate of increase, which is practically the same as the natural growth rate because migration is currently of little importance, is about 3 per cent annually. This gives an idea of the extraordinary magnitude of the rate compared with that of the world population, which is approximately 1.7 per cent.

The urbanization process, no doubt influenced by this rapid demographic expansion, continues to be marked in all the countries in question; in some of them, the rate of increase of the urban population is about 7 per cent per year, which means that the number of people living in the towns doubles every ten years. In certain countries the urbanization process has been going on for a long time. The acceleration of this process to the point when it attained the rate quoted above, and its extension to all parts of Latin America, are more recent phenomena, whose present characteristics date back to 1940 or, even more, to the end of the Second World War.

These salient features and their reflection in other demographic indices (e.g., the age distribution of the population, which shows a very high percentage of children and a very low percentage of elderly people, and the rapid increase in the urban labour supply) have direct and important consequences in various economic and social fields.

2. The size, structure and geographical distribution of the population and the changes in these variables over the course of time constitute background information of the highest importance for the elaboration of economic and social development programmes and for the adoption of policies in these fields. One example of this is the necessity for all planning work to have access to demographic projections of the total number of individuals in different years or in different regions, in order to calculate indices of income, consumption and production

/per head.

per head. These indicators are indispensable for an understanding of the past evolution of a country and of its situation at a given moment. Projections relating to labour, its composition by sex and age-groups, by economic sectors, by educational levels and by categories of employment, also constitute valuable information which must be taken into account by those responsible for the study of the human resources available for a development programme, especially with regard to productivity. Estimates of the geographical distribution of the inhabitants of a country and their migratory movements are indispensable in the programming of such social and economic investment as the location of hospitals and factories. Projections of the population of school age constitute essential factors to be taken into account by those responsible for programming the provision of educational services. Estimates of the future number, composition and distribution of families are useful for drawing up housing programmes and establishing social security services.

3. ECLA has taken an active interest in these activities for some time. It will be enough to quote only a few examples here. The February 1957 number of the Economic Bulletin for Latin America (Vol.II, N° 1) contained an article entitled "Changes in employment structure in Latin America, 1945-55"; this reached interesting conclusions on the changes in the sectoral composition of the labour force that were largely caused by the high rate of population growth. The October 1961 Bulletin (Vol.VI, N°2) contained an article entitled "The demographic situation in Latin America", which had been submitted for discussion to ECLA at its ninth session; this was the first occasion on which an essentially demographic subject was studied by ECLA. This article analyses the most important demographic features in relation to the development of Latin America: the growth rate, urbanization process, age distribution, and various trends and characteristics of the economically active population. In November 1962 a study was published in English covering certain aspects of population growth in Colombia (Some aspects of population growth in Colombia, E/CN.12/618). This study analysed, as thoroughly as the available information permitted, the projections of

/population growth

population growth in Colombia and some of the consequences arising out of this growth in the fields of education, labour and housing. Valuable conclusions were reached, and the most urgent needs as regards statistical data were pointed out. More recently, with the object of submitting the study for discussion at the tenth session of ECLA, a document was prepared entitled Geographic distribution of the population of Latin America and regional development priorities (E/CN.12/643); this study analysed certain effects of urban growth, mentioned certain factors determining population distribution in the country, studied indices of density and distribution by size of localities, and dealt with the forms of settlement in the rural areas.

The ECLA office in Mexico has also concerned itself with demographic problems in relation to development. Indeed, the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, at its meeting in January 1956, recommended that a study be carried out in this field, with special reference to the relation between population growth and economic integration problems in Central America. This study, which covered Mexico and Panama, in addition to the Central American countries, was undertaken with the United Nations technical assistance and was published by ECLA in 1960 under the title Human resources of Central America, Panama and Mexico, 1950-80, in relation to some aspects of economic development (ST/TAO/K/LAT/ - E/CN.12/549). Demographic studies in this area, including a socio-economic survey of the metropolitan area of San Salvador, have continued to be made since then, and it is intended to commence in the near future a study of the geographical distribution of the population in the Central American countries.

4. In its demographic work, ECLA has profited, especially during recent years, from the co-operation of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). This institution, which is a regional organization set up under the United Nations technical assistance programme, was created in 1957, and has made effective contributions to demographic teaching and research in Latin America. In 1960, it tightened its links with ECLA when a work programme to be carried out jointly by the two institutions, was drawn up.[1/]

1/ The main features of the work carried out so far by CELADE are summarized in the report included as an annex to this document.

/This programme

This programme may be considered as one of the beneficial results of the Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Latin America, which was held at Santiago in December 1959, and attended by officials responsible for the collection of statistical data and by those responsible for the elaboration of development plans.[2/] In the course of the discussions that took place on that occasion, attention was drawn to the advantages of organizing the collection of data, especially census data, and of planning their processing beforehand, with a view to the needs of economic and social development planning.

The joint ECLA/CELADE programme is of interest to both institutions. From the point of view of ECLA it makes available resources, which are always scarce, with which to undertake its demographic research and to give advice in this field to governments at a time when the need for such activities has become increasingly urgent. From the point of view of CELADE, [illegible] collaboration with ECLA allows the institution to direct its work towards objectives connected with economic and social development planning in the Latin American countries.

5. ECLA, at its ninth session (May 1961), requested the secretariat to collaborate more closely with CELADE, in order to undertake a programme of study and assistance to governments, giving priority to the most advantageous use of the findings of the new population censuses, in the formulation of economic and social development policies (Resolution 187 (IX)).

Moreover, at its second conference (August 1962), the Advisory Committee of CELADE, the Chairman of which is the Executive Secretary of ECLA, declared that the co-operation established between ECLA and CELADE in the fields of teaching, research and advice to Latin American governments had been beneficial to both institutions and to the governments concerned, and expressed its desire that such co-operation should become even closer and eventually include the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

2/ The Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Latin America was organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Chile and the Inter-American Statistical Institute. It was supervised by the Latin American Demographic Centre, representing the United Nations.

/Various institutions

Various institutions have expressed their approval of the ECLA/CELADE joint programme. Among these have been the Population Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which at its twelfth session (February 1963) expressed its satisfaction at the results of the co-ordinated research programme carried out by these two organizations, and went on to refer to the close liaison established between CELADE and the recently-created Institute for Economic and Social Planning. This co-ordination of programmes has, in the view of the Commission, been highly beneficial, since it has allowed demographic research in Latin America to make a positive contribution to the tasks of economic and social development planning and policy-making. Finally, the Commission expressed the hope that similar co-ordination would be achieved in other regions between the demographic work of the regional commissions, demographic centres and economic development and planning institutes.

6. The content and orientation of the ECLA/CELADE joint work programme are discussed and decided, to a large extent, at meetings attended by the teaching and research staff of CELADE and by ECLA officials directly responsible for the subjects discussed at such meetings. These meetings, at which there have been useful exchanges of views on the content of the work programme and on various aspects of demographic methodology and definition of concepts which require precise definition in terms of the social realities of Latin America, have in general given both institutions the opportunity to make a critical assessment of the work carried out in the demographic field. Since it is felt that they may be of interest, some of the results of this joint programme are mentioned below.

7. The advice given to the Latin American governments in the demographic field and to the advisory groups in international organizations working on studies and programmes connected with economic and social development, is a common sphere in which ECLA and CELADE co-ordinate their activities. Special mention should be made of the fact that the advisory group working in Uruguay included a demographic expert who had graduated from CELADE, and supplied the mission with the background information on demographic matters needed for the economic diagnosis and the elaboration of development plans.

/CELADE prepared

CELADE prepared the demographic projections for Bolivia and Venezuela used by the advisory group operating in the former, and the technical assistance experts connected with ECLA operating in the latter country. Moreover, the planning organizations in various countries include CELADE graduates who report to ECLA and the Centre on the work carried out in the demographic field and who are themselves kept informed of the progress of the work undertaken by those institutions.

8. The ECLA/CELADE joint task programme has included studies on the labour situation in Brazil and Chile, the preparation by CELADE of the document entitled A demographic analysis of the educational situation in Latin America (UNESCO/ED/CEDES/8:ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.8:PAU/SEC/8), submitted to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held at Santiago in March 1962, under the auspices of UNESCO, ECLA and the OAS; and the preparation, also by CELADE, of the study Demographic information required for housing programmes with special reference to Latin America (ST/ECLA/CONF.9/L.12), discussed in the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes, held under the auspices of ECLA and other organizations (Copenhagen, September 1959). It is also worth remembering that, in accordance with a recommendation approved at the ninth session of ECLA (Resolution 187 (IX)), CELADE has devoted a substantial part of its resources to research into matters connected with the geographical distribution of the population. The results of these efforts was the study entitled Forms of settlement of the population in Latin America.

9. Co-operation between ECLA and CELADE has not been limited to the central offices of these institutions in Santiago, but has also been extended to the regional offices. In 1961, a second-year woman student from CELADE was attached to the ECLA/BNDE Economic Development Centre in Rio de Janeiro, in order to undertake a study of the labour force in Brazil; this study, which included an examination of the evolution of the Brazilian labour force between 1940 and 1950, was prepared with the advice of CELADE. Subsequently, in 1962, an agreement was reached between CELADE and the above-mentioned Economic Development Centre, providing for the engagement by both institutions of an expert in demography to carry out demographic studies of interest for the economic research undertaken by that regional office.

10. A further example of co-operation between ECLA and CELADE consists in the courses on demography which have been included in the training programmes in planning techniques organized by ECLA/BTAO and, more recently, by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. These courses, which are now included not only in the syllabus of the basic training course in programming techniques, but also in the educational and health planning courses, have been organized by the staff of CELADE and ECLA.

11. In 1960 a study was commenced in Colombia, under the auspices of the government of that country, ECLA and CELADE, with the following objectives: (a) to compile and publish as much demographic information relevant to economic and social programming as was possible; (b) to enable a group of Colombians to specialize in the use of demographic methods; (c) to decide on the most urgent needs as regards detailed, accurate and up-to-date demographic data, and how to do more to meet these requirements in the next population census; (d) to become familiarized with co-operative work; and (e) to increase the stock of knowledge and experience relating to Latin America in general in the field of demographic research, by means of a study of a representative Latin American country. From the beginning of 1961 to the end of 1962, a demographer graduated from CELADE remained in Colombia, and was responsible for directing the field work for the execution of the project in question, with the advice and assistance of ECLA and CELADE. Although the final report on this work has not yet been published, it may be stated that, thanks to the policy adopted by ECLA and CELADE, intensive demographic research was carried out during these two years in Colombia, leading to the establishment of courses on population in educational institutions, and to a large number of valuable studies and research work.

12. ECLA and CELADE have given constant attention, especially since 1961, to the establishment of organizations for demographic training and research in Latin America. These efforts are beginning to bear fruit, since the first steps have already been taken in several countries to introduce the teaching of demography into certain universities, or to create centres for demographic studies, as has been done in Argentina, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. One particularly interesting project in this connexion is that

/which provides

which provides for the establishment of a centre for demographic research in Central America. This institution, under the supervision of the Government of Costa Rica, would include among its objectives the continuance and amplification of the work done in research of this nature since 1957 by United Nations experts in connexion with the Central American economic integration programme. The work of the centre, which would be based on the programme of co-operation between the universities of Central America, would be co-ordinated with the work carried out in the demographic field by the ECLA branch office in Mexico.

13. This brief summary of the work carried out jointly by ECLA and CELADE appears to indicate that the co-operation should continue. There are, indeed, various avenues open for the future.

In the field of teaching, it is foreseen that the series of lectures on demography given by the staff of both institutions will continue to be part of the basic training course on programming techniques, and of those on educational and health planning organized by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

In the field of technical assistance to the countries of Latin America and to the advisory groups in international organizations, there are great opportunities for further activity. The fact that several countries have held population censuses in recent years provides an excellent opportunity for organizing programmes to analyse the results, in order to satisfy the requirements of economic and social development planning. Account should also be taken of the results that are beginning to be attained due to the efforts made to set up institutes for demographic training and research in each Latin American country.

The same considerations apply to the processing of basic demographic data for the studies undertaken by ECLA and the Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which are certain to be amplified in future when more is known about planning techniques, inter-regional trade is increased and there is closer international co-operation for development. One example is the systematic preparation of population projections for all the Latin American countries based on the results of recent censuses. The periodic revision of these studies signifies an effort which ECLA is unable to make alone, by reason of its limited resources.

/14. These

14. These plans for future action depend, of course, on whether or not CELADE continues to exist after 1964. It is certain that the objectives decided upon in these plans cannot be fully attained, especially that connected with the establishment of institutes or organizations for demographic training and research, in the short time that remains. Some thought should therefore be given to the steps that will have to be taken if it is decided that CELADE shall continue to function for longer; this seems evident from the brief recapitulation that has been made in the preceding paragraphs with regard to the tasks already completed and plans envisaged for the future.

As a first step in this direction, it would probably be advisable for the Latin American governments and the national and international organizations that benefit directly or indirectly from the services of CELADE (e.g., the ILO, ECLA, UNESCO, and the Panamerican Sanitary Office, among others) to reach a decision without further delay as to the usefulness of the Centre and the need to maintain it for longer than the period previously agreed upon; this is the only way to ensure the continuity of the demographic training, research and advisory work that the Centre has been carrying out, in a way for which it is doubtful whether any substitute can be found in the present circumstances. It would also be worth while to examine the advisability of recommending to financing organizations such as the United Nations Special Fund, or to the institutions mentioned above, that they consider the possibility of making the necessary financial contribution to enable CELADE to continue its work.

/ANNEX

ANNEX

THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE

Origin and objectives. Accomplishments and future prospects

1. Background

Thanks to the systematic and persistent efforts of ECLA during the past few years, the need for economic planning is no longer questioned in Latin America. It is also recognized that a well-thought-out programme of economic and social development must take into account the demographic situation and the trends of the population affected by the programme. This is particularly important in the case of the Latin American countries, where the accelerated rate of demographic growth raises problems with a direct bearing upon the economic and social conditions prevailing in those countries.

Until recently, population problems were either studied inefficiently or not at all in most Latin American countries although many of them already possess an appreciable quantity of demographic statistics, based on the population censuses, the vital statistics records, or even special surveys. These statistical series are constantly increasing, and it may be supposed that, as a result of the programme "Census of the Americas in 1960", a much larger quantity of demographic data will soon be available.

One of the main reasons for the inadequacy of population studies in these countries is the scarcity of personnel with specialized training in the techniques of demographic analysis.

With the object of remedying this deficiency, which is not confined to Latin America, but is also found in other parts of the world, in May 1955 the United Nations Economic and Social Council agreed in Resolution 571 (XIX) to request the Secretary-General to study the possibilities of establishing relations with qualified institutions in the underdeveloped regions of the world which could serve as centres for the study of population problems and the training of personnel specialized in demographic analysis.

/This suggestion

This suggestion was favourably received by governments and persons interested in population questions. In the Seminar on Demographic Problems in Latin America, organized by the United Nations in Rio de Janeiro in December 1955, the delegates expressed great interest in the creation of a centre of this kind in Latin America. Subsequently, the exploratory studies carried out in the region for the purpose of implementing the Economic and Social Council recommendation led to the conclusion of an agreement establishing in Santiago the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), with the following objectives:

(a) The organization of courses on the techniques of demographic analysis, for the purpose of training students from Latin American countries and encouraging the institution of similar courses in those countries;

(b) The initiation of studies on demographic problems, based on existing sources of information and field work;

(c) The provision of advisory services on demographic problems for the benefit of Latin American governments or governmental organizations.

A similar agreement was reached with the Government of India, providing for the establishment in that country of a centre of the same nature to cover all the Asian countries. Negotiations are now taking place for the creation of a similar centre in Cairo to serve the North African countries.

This report will give a brief description of the organization of CELADE, and review its principal activities between 1958 and 1962.

2. Establishment and proposed duration

CELADE is governed by the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Chile on the Provision of Technical Assistance for the Establishment of a Latin American Demographic Centre, signed on 13 August 1957. This agreement stipulates that "in principle, the Agreement shall remain in force throughout 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960, that is to say, for a period permitting the completion of three training courses".

/In September

In September 1960, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile informed the Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Group in Santiago that his Government had decided to request the extension of the above-mentioned Agreement for a further period of four years from 1 January 1961 to the end of 1964. The relevant negotiations culminated in an exchange of notes in which it was established that "the Agreement shall remain in full force during the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964, unless otherwise decided, and provided that funds are available".

The Advisory Committee of the Centre, under the chairmanship of Dr. Raul Prebisch, Executive Secretary of ECLA, declared at its second meeting from 23 to 27 August 1962, that it was highly important that the work of CELADE should continue and recommended the Directorate of that organization to approach, in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, the international financing organizations, particularly the United Nations Special Fund, and to explore the possibility of obtaining funds to permit CELADE to continue in operation for a further five-year period.

3. Organization and functions

(a) Location

Since its inception, the Centre has been working in a small prefabricated building especially constructed for the purpose in the grounds of the University of Chile Teachers' Training College. Owing to the expansion of CELADE during the first four years of its existence, this office space subsequently had to be enlarged by the addition of about 200 square metres, located outside the grounds of the Teachers' Training College.

(b) Administrative, teaching and research staff

The Agreement providing for the establishment of CELADE also provided for the creation of an Advisory Committee with the following functions: "(a) to consider the research and training programme of the Centre and to advise on them; (b) to receive and study the reports of the Director of the Centre and to make recommendations based on proposals made by him".

/This Committee

This Committee has held two meetings (in 1957 and 1958), and has made on each occasion a number of most valuable recommendations designed to guide the training and research activities of CELADE.

The present members of the Advisory Committee are:

Dr. Raul Prebisch, Chairman

Dr. Juan Durand, representing the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Mr. José Vera L., representing the University of Chile

Dr. Enrique Cansado, representing the Inter-American Statistical Institute

Dr. Dudley Kirk, representing the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

Mr. Jorge Arias

Dr. Nathan Keyfitz

The staff of the centre includes international and local personnel. The former are recruited through the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and are included in the category of Technical Assistance Programme experts for which CELADE is classified as a "regional project". The experts at present serving in the Centre are:

Director:	Carmen A. Miró	(Panama)
Teachers and research workers:	León Tabah	(France)
	J.C. Elizaga	(Argentina)
	Albino Bocaz	(Chile)
	Robert O. Carleton	(United States)
Assistant Teacher:	Ferdinand Rath	(Netherlands)

Mr. Jorge Somoza (Argentina), regional demographer, assigned to the Social Affairs Division of ECLA, also co-operates with the Centre in teaching and research activities. Mr. Carlos Oyarzún (Chile), on the teaching staff of the Inter-American Center for Statistical Studies, also takes part in CELADE's teaching activities.

(c) Sources of finance

The Centre is financed by funds from the following sources:

(i) United Nations Technical Assistance Programme

(ii) The Population Council and the Ford Foundation

(iii) The University of Chile

(iv) The Netherlands Government.

/Annex A

Annex A itemizes the budgets of the Centre for the years 1957 to 1963. The figures shown in this Annex clearly reveal the continuous expansion of the Centre from its foundation to the present time. The sectors showing the greatest expansion have been, as might be expected, those connected with scholarships and international staff. Although the expansion largely reflects periodic increases in the amount of the scholarship grants and in the remuneration of the experts, the greatest part is attributable to the increase in the number of scholarships awarded annually and the number of teacher-research workers in the Centre.

The expansion was made possible by the unfailing support given to the Centre by the Rector of the University of Chile; to the increase, over the course of the years, of the financial contribution made by the United Nations; and to the constant and generous contributions made by the Population Council and, more recently, by the Ford Foundation. As of 1962, however, a limit of 221,000 dollars was fixed for the non-Chilean funds of CELADE, and this checked the expansion of the Centre's activities during 1963 and 1964. In present circumstances, this limitation is most unfortunate, since it will readily be understood that the increasing calls for national development plans, combined with the fresh demographic data provided by recent censuses and the work of promoting population studies undertaken by CELADE in the countries concerned, represent new and ever-increasing demands on the Centre's funds.

In view of the factors outlined above, at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963, the Directorate of the Centre took active measures to find other sources of financing. As a result of these measures, the Centre received a direct contribution from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for the financing of three scholarships during 1963, and another from the Population Council to finance a programme of comparative fertility surveys in six Latin American cities. In addition, the Organization of American States was persuaded to make direct scholarship grants to two first-year students, to enable them to stay at the Centre for a further year. The total amount of these contributions, once the programmes concerned have been carried out, is estimated as approximately 84,000 dollars.

/4. Teaching

4. Teaching and training programme

(a) Characteristics

The Centre receives two kinds of scholarship-holders: for study and for research. The first group consists of those who, on joining the Centre, follow the basic first year course for a period of at least 10 1/2 months, during which they are given various examinations and tests. They have to fulfil certain requirements before receiving a certificate of approval. The student who has satisfactorily completed the basic course is eligible to take the advanced course during a second year, and the course for specialists during a third year.

Those holding research scholarships fall into a category provided to allow the incorporation into the Centre of professional persons with certain qualifications who are interested in the study of demographic problems.

The most important characteristics of the teaching and training programme:

(i) Basic course (first year). This course is the nucleus of the teaching programme, and is followed by all those holding scholarships for study who come to the Centre. It lasts for 10 1/2 months and its principal objectives are as follows:

1. To introduce the student to the study of demography as a scientific discipline;
2. To give him a bird's-eye-view of the world demographic situation and future prospects;
3. To make him conscious of the significance and consequence of past and present population trends, and of the implications of these trends for the economic and social fields;
4. To make him familiar with the sources of demographic data, methods of compilation and mechanical processing;
5. To teach him the basic techniques employed in demographic analysis;
6. To give him an idea of the practical difficulties involved in carrying out demographic research projects.

/The first

The first eight months are devoted almost exclusively to theoretical and practical classes and seminars. During the last months the first-year students devote the greater part of their time to the preparation of a final thesis, which is a research project in a limited field.

The basic course takes place in two separate periods, with two weeks' holiday in between. At the end of each period the students give written examinations. The syllabus includes courses on the following subjects:

A. Mathematical and statistical methodology and their application to demography
   (a) Numerical calculus
   (b) Statistical methodology
   (c) Elementary sampling
B. Sources and methods of data collection and processing
   (a) Introduction to demography, definition, methods and relationship with other disciplines
   (b) Sources and methods of collection
   (c) Mechanical processing methods
C. World demographic situation and population trends
   (a) History of the growth of world population
   (b) History of demographic theories
   (c) World demographic situation
D. Composition of the population
   (a) Demographic characteristics
   (b) Social characteristics
   (c) Economic characteristics
E. Distribution of the population
   (a) Factors influencing distribution
   (b) Methods of classification
   (c) Methods of analysis (including graph-making, etc.)
F. Mortality
   (a) Determining factors and trends
   (b) General mortality

/(c) Infant

(c) Infant mortality

(d) Methods of comparison and projection

(e) Mortality tables

G. Fertility, reproduction and nuptiality

(a) Determining factors and trends

(b) Methods of measuring fertility and reproduction

(c) Nuptiality tables

H. Basic relationships between demographic components

(a) Analytical demonstration of the different relationships

(b) Model theories of population

(c) Effects of changes in fertility and mortality

I. Migration

(a) Internal

(b) External

J. Evaluation of demographic data

(a) Evaluation and adjustment of census data

(b) Evaluation and adjustment of vital statistics

K. Population estimates and projections

(a) Estimates for current periods

(b) Projections

(c) Application of projections

L. Economic and social aspects of demographic growth

(a) Economically active population

(b) Interdependence of demographic and economic variables

(c) Social aspects of demographic growth

(d) Population policy

M. Applied demographic research

Teaching is carried on by means of lectures and laboratory sessions, during which each student has a calculating machine at his disposal.

Besides the specific knowledge imparted to the students on techniques of demographic analysis, they become familiar during the basic course with demographic research carried out by other institutions and with some of the research projects that have been implemented in the Centre itself.

/As has

As has been mentioned during the last months of the first year of study each student has to prepare a report on a research project undertaken by him. For this project the student receives advice directly from a teacher-counsellor. The report in question is submitted personally by the student at the end of the course to a Qualifying Board composed of the teaching staff of the Centre, who decide on the merits of the work in question. Approval of the research project is an indispensable requisite for the successful completion of the first year of study. Annex B gives a list of reports on research projects prepared by students who completed their first year of study between 1958 and 1962.

(ii) Advanced course (second year). This course provides outstanding students from the basic course who have shown special interest in and aptitude for the study of demographic problems with the chance of prolonging their period of training for a further year. In this way, these students have an opportunity of increasing their knowledge in the field of demography, especially through their participation in certain research projects carried out in the Centre, in which second-year students work under the supervision of a teacher. In order that these students should acquire experience in the various fields of demographic investigation, they are expected to carry out at least two projects in different specialized fields dealt with by the teachers in their research programme. Similarly, facilities have been provided for these students to take part in work related to demographic surveys carried out by the Centre in co-operation with other institutions.

Although the central purpose of the second-year training programme is to allow the students to be trained in demographic research techniques through direct participation, it has been considered advisable to supplement the training of these students with the following courses:

1. Sampling applied to demographic research
2. Demographic growth and social change
3. Human resources and development programming
4. Model theories of population
5. Seminar on techniques of social research

The second-year student is given a considerable amount of freedom in his work. He is encouraged to maintain a constant exchange of information

/with the

with the other students of his own year, with third-year students and with those holding research scholarships, in respect of the research project on which he is engaged. He has to submit a report on his project once a month, at meetings attended by all second- and third-year students, by those holding scholarships for research and by some of the teachers. Twice a year he has to give a lecture on some methods of demographic analysis which he has studied more fully than his companions.

By the end of the second year each student has prepared an average of three reports on research projects carried out individually or in collaboration with one of the teachers of the Centre. Annex C lists the reports prepared by the second-year students during 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

(iii) Specialized courses (third year). From 1962 onwards, two second-year students have been selected to continue in the Centre for a third year. The purpose of this programme is to train personnel in the specialized teaching of demography and to lend international technical assistance in the study of population problems. In practice, the third-year student becomes part of the staff of the Centre and collaborates directly in the different activities which the Directorate assigns to him. In these assignments, account is always taken of the formative character which this third year should have together with other aspects of the teaching and training programme.

(iv) Research scholars. This category was established in 1961 in order to provide opportunities for training in the techniques of demographic research for professional persons who already possess certain qualifications in the field of demography. In this way, persons who are already experienced in their professional field and whose work is connected with population problems are given the opportunity of joining CELADE and participating in its research work. In general, the programme for this category is similar to that followed by the second-year students (advanced course), although there is greater flexibility as regards duration. In some cases, persons in this category may attend certain first-year courses of particular interest to them.

/(b) Beneficiaries

(b) Beneficiaries of the programme

Including the students following the 1963 basic course, a total of 89 scholarship holders from 18 Latin American countries and Puerto Rico have graduated from the Centre. Only two countries have failed so far to take advantage of the Centre's teaching and training programme: Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Annex D includes a series of tables which show various characteristics of the scholarship holders who have attended the CELADE courses.

The students who come to the Centre have done so, for the most part, through the United Nations Scholarship Programme, although a certain number have been financed by contributions made by other institutions. The distribution of the students according to the sources of financing is as follows:

	1958-1963
United Nations Technical Assistance Programme	72 1/
Chilean institutions	11 2/
Population Council, Inc. (directly)	2
UNESCO	1
Venezuelan Government	1
Inter-American Development Bank	2
Total	89

In the awarding of scholarships it has been emphasized that the candidates must fulfil at least three basic requirements, viz.:

(a) They must be connected with some teaching, research or planning organization or with services responsible for the compilation and publication of demographic statistics;

1/ Including two students who subsequently received scholarships from the OAS to continue their studies during a second year.

2/ Several of the Chilean students received partial scholarships from the Population Council.

/(b) They

(b) They must have academic training in some field related to demography, such as sociology, economics, statistics, geography, actuarial sciences, mathematics, etc.; and

(c) They must be officially recommended by a governmental or academic institution of the country concerned.

Although, generally speaking, it has been intended to accept only students with a full university training, in practice it has not been possible to adhere strictly to this rule. Consequently, CELADE has been faced with a problem common to all courses of an international composition: the heterogeneity of the students' educational levels. It should be emphasized that the heterogeneity is also found in the case of candidates with university degrees, who come from different countries, or who come from the same countries but have majored in different fields. There does not appear to be a wholly satisfactory solution to the problem described above, but it is thought that many of the present difficulties could be avoided by a method of recruitment that ensures a more efficient selection. CELADE unfortunately lacks the financial resources and staff necessary to make, for example, annual visits to all the countries of the region. Different attempts have been made to alleviate the adverse effects of this situation. When it is known some time beforehand that a certain student has been selected, he is sent to study material in mathematics, since it is in this field that the greatest deficiencies have been noted. Students are also sent a questionnaire which they must complete before leaving their respective countries, and which obliges them to acquaint themselves with the series of demographic statistics available and the demographic research projects carried out at the national level.

For the selection of the 1963 students, the Centre demanded, in addition to the scholarship application from the United Nations, other documents testifying to the candidate's qualifications, such as a copy of his university degree, a description of the courses taken and official confirmation of the marks obtained, copies of studies prepared, recommendations from people with whom the candidate has worked, etc.

Despite the limitations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it may be claimed that the results of the teaching and training programme

/have been

have been satisfactory on the whole. The best evidence of this is to be found in the fact that over half the graduates of CELADE are actively engaged in teaching or research in the field of demography, in which they have generally obtained good results. The following summary shows the situation as it was known to the Directorate of the Centre at the beginning of 1963:

Graduates chiefly connected with teaching	9
Graduates chiefly connected with research	19
Graduates chiefly connected with planning	6

It should also be emphasized that two of the Centre's graduates have fulfilled technical assistance missions in demography in Latin American countries, and that a further three have been engaged by international organizations for demographic research work.

5. The research programme

Strictly speaking, it cannot be claimed that CELADE has developed a completely integrated research programme. The principal reason for this is that the staff of the Centre can only devote part of their time to demographic research. A large proportion, on the other hand, has to be devoted to teaching both inside and outside the Centre. Of course, a fundamental part of the teaching programme includes the time devoted by the teachers to the orientation of the research work carried out by the students.

In practice, then, the teachers devote themselves to research in the reduced time available after the fulfilment of their principal task, which is teaching. In view of the fact that during the first two or three years the Centre had to prepare an enormous amount of teaching material (notes, exercises, etc.), the amount of effort necessary to continue research work will easily be understood.

These remarks should not be taken to imply that the Centre has lacked a research programme, and still less that the objectives of the programme have not been clearly defined. The Centre has tried to attain the following objectives in the execution of the various research projects:

/(a) To

(a) To carry out the population studies necessary for the demographic factor to be adequately incorporated into the economic and social development programmes of the Latin American countries;

(b) To explore new methods of obtaining demographic information about insufficiently studied phenomena, and to encourage the compilation of fresh information about them;

(c) To participate effectively in international seminars and conferences in which a direct or indirect examination has been made of aspects of population trends in Latin America;

(d) To develop and apply methods particularly useful for the analysis of demographic information in the countries of the region; and

(e) To serve as an instrument for the training of the students in the Centre in demographic research techniques.

A brief description will now be given of the activities of the Centre in relation to the objectives outlined above:

(a) Population studies of importance in economic and social development programmes: the first of these objectives has been attained, thanks to the co-operative working agreements entered into with the Economic Commission for Latin America. In close co-operation with the ECLA Social Affairs Division and in consultation with the Statistics Division, the Centre has developed a series of projects designed to supply the advisory groups sent to various countries of the region with essential background information, and to investigate demographic matters of particular interest to ECLA on account of their connexion with economic and social development. The first group of studies includes the population projections for Bolivia, Uruguay and Venezuela, and the analysis of the labour force in Brazil and Chile, while the second group comprises the investigation of methods of forecasting urban and rural population; the analysis of the Forms of Settlement of the Population in Latin America, and the studies of the geographical distribution of the population in Brazil and Venezuela.

/In addition,

In addition, the Centre has undertaken a series of studies designed to increase the stock of knowledge with respect to Latin American populations. An example of this type of study is the report on Some aspects of the economic activity of women in Latin America.

(b) Experiments with methods of obtaining demographic information and accumulating fresh data: CELADE has placed special emphasis on the importance of developing methods of obtaining demographic information in countries with the particular characteristics possessed by those of Latin America. Up to now the Centre has promoted the following demographic surveys based on sampling:

1959 - Survey of fertility and attitudes related to family formation, Santiago, Chile (with the co-operation of the Public Opinion Section of the School of Journalism of the University of Chile).

1961 - Interim report of the Guanabara demographic pilot survey (with the co-operation of the Government of Brazil and the Population Branch of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs).

1962 - Survey of immigration in the Gran Santiago area (with the co-operation of the Institute of Sociology of the University of Chile).

As may readily be imagined, these surveys have fulfilled the dual purpose of serving as an experimental tool and of contributing fresh demographic data on interesting aspects of the populations investigated.

(c) Participation in international conferences and seminars; in accordance with the desire of both ECLA and CELADE to make the greatest possible contribution to the study of population trends in Latin America and their consequences in the economic and social spheres, the research programme has provided for the preparation of documents on various aspects of population problems with the purpose of supplying background information for the discussions at various international conferences and seminars. Examples of this type of research are the studies: A demographic analysis of the educational situation in Latin America (ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.8), submitted to the Conference on Education and

/Economic and

Economic and Social Development in Latin America (Santiago, March 1962), and the document Demographic information required for housing programmes with special reference to Latin America (ST/ECLA/CONF.9/L.12), prepared for the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes (Copenhagen, September 1962).

Annex E presents a list of reports on various research projects carried out by the staff of the Centre in pursuance of objectives (a) and (d) described here.

(d) Methodology for analytical purposes: the Centre could not evade its obligation to contribute to the development of useful methods for the solution of problems of analysis typical of countries possessing insufficient demographic information. To this end, the research programme has included the preparation of manuals on the utilization of model theories of population and on evaluation and adjustment of population-census data; the latter is still in its initial stages.

(e) The Centre as an instrument of training: in achievement of this objective over one hundred studies have been accumulated, some of them of undoubted merit, which, when duly systematized and organized, will contribute not only to increasing the information available on interesting aspects of the Latin American people, but will also suggest methodological solutions for analytical problems related to the type of demographic information available in many countries of the region. Annexes B and C contain a list of the reports prepared as part of this aspect of the Centre's research programme.

6. Advice and technical assistance

One of the functions expressly assigned to the Centre in the basic agreement is the provision of technical assistance in demographic matters to Latin American countries that request it. In the order of priority of the Centre's functions this has up to now had the lowest place. Owing to its limited personnel and financial resources, CELADE has not been able to continue this activity with the desired intensity and frequency. To a a large extent, it has unfortunately had to be confined to advice by correspondence transmitted through graduates of the Centre now engaged in demographic work in their respective countries.

/Despite these

Despite these drawbacks, CELADE had the opportunity of giving direct advice concerning various subjects of research to be included in the questionnaires of the population censuses held by various Latin American countries in or around 1960. Constant technical assistance is given to the Department of Statistics of Chile in matters relating to the compilation and analysis of continuous and censal demographic statistics. Certain other institutions, such as the Inter-American Committee on Agricultural Development, the Chilean Development Corporation, the National Commission for Educational Planning in Chile, the Torcuato di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires and the Department of Sociology of the University of Buenos Aires, have also received advice from the Centre, either directly or by correspondence.

In collaboration with the Population Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Centre has provided technical assistance to Brazil in the development of a methodology designed to obtain, on the basis of sampling surveys, birth, death and nuptiality rates for a given population.

As part of the ECLA/CELADE joint programme, the Centre participated in activities aimed at encouraging the establishment of a Demographic Analysis Group in Colombia, which is carrying out a very active programme of analysis of different aspects of the Colombian population.

In mid-1962, the Centre began an exchange programme with the Faculty of Economics of the University of Buenos Aires, in order to establish courses in demography and to encourage demographic research there. With this end in view, Professor José Barral Souto, of that Faculty, visited the Centre at their invitation for a period of three weeks, during which he received full information on the teaching programme, the research programme and of the work of CELADE in general. The terms of an agreement to be signed with the Faculty will include a reference to periodic visits by the teachers of the Centre to collaborate in teaching and to orientate specific research projects. In general, every journey made by a staff member of the Centre is used as an opportunity for exchanging views with and giving advice on demographic matters to institutions in the countries visited.

/7. Other

7. Other activities

Since its foundation, the Centre has developed a number of other activities, all of which have as their objective the promotion of an increased knowledge of demography as a scientific discipline and the encouragement of population studies in Latin America. These activities are summarized briefly below:

(a) The organization of courses on demography in other international centres functioning in Santiago, Chile. Under this head special mention should be made of the constant co-operation given by CELADE to the recently-created Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The staff of the Centre have been responsible for a series of lectures on demography given as part of the basic training course on economic programming techniques, and of the courses on education and health programming.

The Centre is currently co-operating in a similar way with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences of UNESCO, and has done so in the past with the Inter-American Centre for the Teaching of Economic and Financial Statistics and with the Training Course in Development Planning Techniques, held under the joint auspices of ECLA and the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

(b) The organization of courses on demography in various Schools and Centres of the University of Chile, e.g. the School of Economics, the Planning Centre, the School of Sociology, the School of Political and Administrative Sciences, the School of Public Health, etc.

(c) The United Nations Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Latin America, which was organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Chile and the Inter-American Statistical Institute. This Seminar, held at Santiago, Chile, from 30 November and 18 December 1959, was intended to help the Latin American countries to utilize the results of the population censuses that were due to be held in or around 1960 in the preparation of economic and

/social development

social development plans and in the formulation of policies in connexion with such plans.[3/]

(d) The Latin American Census Training Centre (Lima, 1958) and the Central American Seminar on Census Administration (Costa Rica, 1959). One of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee of the Centre at its first meeting in November 1957 proposed that the Centre collaborate in the "technical training of certain personnel from various countries for the preparation of the 1960 population census". In accordance with this recommendation, CELADE staff organized in 1958 at the Lima Latin American Census Training Centre a three-week course of lectures on population topics to be investigated in a census. The Centre also participated in the Central American Seminar on Census Administration held in Costa Rica at the beginning of 1959.

(e) Participation in other international and national conferences, e.g. the UNESCO Seminar on the methodology of teaching and research in the social sciences (1958), the International Population Conference (1961), the United Nations Seminar on urbanization in Latin America (1962), the first conferences on economic development in Chile (1958), etc.

(f) Encouragements of distinguished persons in the field of demography to visit the Centre in order to give the staff and students the opportunity of broadening their knowledge and experience, and at the same time to encourage a general interest in the study of population problems. In this connexion particular mention should be made of the series of public lectures on "Population problems and their relation to economic development", by Dr. Alfred Sauvy, the eminent French demographer and chairman of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Dr. Sauvy's visit to Santiago, under the auspices of CELADE, also gave him the opportunity of lecturing on population problems in the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning, in the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences and in the University of Concepción.

3/ The report of this Seminar (ST/TAO/SER.C/46; E/CN.9/CONF.1/1/Rev.1) has been published by the United Nations.

/8. Publications

8. Publications

CELADE's publications have so far been reproduced in mimeographed form only, and include reports on research projects developed by the staff and students of the Centre; class notes and other teaching material; translations on demographic matters; and a monthly informative Bulletin.

At the present time, the Editorial Universitaria in Santiago, Chile, has been approached with a view to initiating a programme of publications that would comprise the following series:

Series A - Reports on research carried out by CELADE
Series B - Texts and other teaching material prepared by CELADE
Series C - Reports on research carried out by students in CELADE
Series D - Translations, studies, lectures and other documents prepared for the Centre by visiting teachers or experts.

9. Assessment and future prospects

CELADE was established to contribute to the study of demographic problems in Latin America, and can fairly be claimed to have made a positive contribution to the dynamic movement encouraging and guiding the process of transformation that has become an essential requisite in view of the imperious need for economic and social development in the Latin American countries.

This process of transformation will become possible only in so far as Latin America's true nature is fully understood and a precise definition is made of what the region aspires to be. This apparently simple task becomes less simple when it is realized that the principal obstacle to be overcome by this region of the world is what has sometimes been called "the crisis of maladjustment": maladjustment between needs and resources and between economic and demographic growth; a maladjustment that extends to all spheres of Latin American life. The first step, then, must be to investigate the origin of these imbalances and to devise means of remedying them. The activities of CELADE have been directed towards the clarification of this problem, with reference to the ever-increasing maladjustment between population and resources.

/In accordance

In accordance with the objectives established for the Centre at its foundation, its efforts have been concentrated in three directions: the teaching of demography as a scientific discipline; the investigation of the demographic situation and population trends in the Latin American countries, and the provision of assistance in the study of population problems and in the promotion of national organizations to sponsor demographic teaching and research.

Of these three activities, the first is without doubt the most important and fundamental. The development of demographic research will depend to a great extent on the training of experts who have the knowledge required to understand and evaluate the significance of the demographic changes taking place and their repercussions on the social system. Moreover, the presence in Latin America of persons with this type of training will eliminate the need for technical assistance of the urgency and kind given today in demography.

Conscious of the priority that a project of this kind should be given in view of the above analysis, CELADE attempted, in the first place, to organize and start a course providing a thorough training in the field of demographic analysis and open to all the Latin American countries. As has been mentioned before, 89 nationals of 18 of these countries have received training in the Centre. These students have covered a wide range of subjects with an intensive and exacting syllabus in theoretical and applied demography. The majority of them, especially those who have received a second or third year of training, are now capable of participating with specialists in other branches in activities connected with economic and social programming. Numerous CELADE graduates are actively engaged in the investigation of population problems. Co-operation with ECLA has enabled the Centre to give a practical orientation to its research, and to direct its efforts towards concrete objectives connected with economic and social planning in the Latin American countries. In another section of this report, a detailed description is given of the Centre's research programme, which has not merely been confined to the examination and analysis of demographic information already collected by other organizations, but has also included the actual implementation of three demographic surveys based on sampling.

/Proceeding by

Proceeding by stages towards the achievement of the objectives decided upon at the time of its foundation, the Centre has, more recently, begun to give increasing attention to the encouragement of activities at the national level. Some progress has already been made in this direction, as indicated by the following examples:

(i) The Demographic Analysis Group established in Colombia, as a result of the ECLA/CELADE joint programme;

(ii) The National Demography Department established in Venezuela, in the promotion of which ECLA also played an important part;

(iii) The preliminary agreements entered into for the establishment in Costa Rica of a regional centre to serve the Central American countries and Panama; and

(iv) The negotiations held with the Faculty of Economics of the University of Buenos Aires with a view to the introduction of demographic teaching and research into the Faculty.

Although, on the whole, CELADE has made a positive contribution during the five years of its existence, there are many activities which still remain to be developed.

In the field of teaching, following a recommendation made by the Advisory Committee at its second meeting, it is intended to reorganize the courses so as to give the second and third years of training a more formal content and a greater continuity, and thereby impart to the three-year programme the essentially formative character that it is supposed to have.

In the field of research, top priority will continue to be given to the needs of ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, especially as regards the provision of Advisory Groups for different countries. The research programme includes, among other activities, the following:

(i) The preparation of a report with the findings and analysis of the data collected in an immigration survey in the Gran Santiago area, which is expected to throw light on important aspects of internal migration and urbanization in a rapidly growing Latin American city;

/(ii) The

(ii) The execution of fertility surveys in the cities of Buenos Aires, La Paz, Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, San José, Mexico City, Panama and Caracas, and in a rural area in Chile. It is hoped that these will yield basic information for the evaluation of past, present and future trends of population growth in Latin America;

(iii) The holding of a demographic survey, similar to that held already in the State of Guanabara, Brazil, in a rural area of a Latin American country;

(iv) The development of a model plan for the analysis of population census data, and

(v) The organization of an inventory of demographic information to be made available to the Latin American countries.

Moreover, the data from populations censuses recently held in the majority of Latin American countries offer a favourable opportunity for attempting to put into execution national plans for demographic research, principally directed towards the needs of planning an economic and social action. With the collaboration of ECLA and of the United Nations Population Branch, it is hoped to encourage these activities in each country, supplementing them by studies carried out by CELADE in its own headquarters.

It is obvious that the plans described in the preceding paragraphs, which are the absolute minimum, in view of the pressing needs of the Latin American countries, cannot be fulfilled within the time-limit specified for the duration of CELADE. This was recognized by the Advisory Committee at its meeting held in August 1962, when it recommended that active steps be taken to find sources of financing that would keep CELADE in operation for an additional period of five years. The Directorate of the Centre has already taken the first steps towards submitting an application to the United Nations Special Fund for this purpose. In the last analysis, it is, the countries and institutions, both international and national, that have benefited from the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre that will have to decide whether or not it ought to be kept in existence.

/APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

EXPENDITURE, 1957-63

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

HEADING	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
EXPERTS	25.0	46.3	48.0	57.3	88.4	90.0	102.7
SCHOLARSHIPS	7.0	18.0 A/	27.6	54.0 B/	48.0 B/	86.0 B/	74.0
LOCAL STAFF		14.0	15.0	20.3	32.0	30.0	28.0
VISITING CONSULTANTS AND TEACHERS		7.2	8.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0
TRAVEL IN THE REGION		3.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	4.0	3.0
EQUIPMENT		1.0 C/	3.0 C/	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
BOOKS	45.0			0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8
MATERIALS				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PRINTING AND PUBLICATION				2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
TRANSLATIONS						0.6	0.6
SURVEYS AND RESEARCH		15.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE	3.0	2.0		1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
UNITED NATIONS SEMINAR ON EVALUATION AND UTILIZATION OF POPULATION CENSUS RESULTS IN LATIN AMERICA			20.7				
TOTALS	180.0 D/	106.5	134.4	143.9	179.4	221.0	218.2
SOURCES OF FINANCING							
RESOLUTIONS NOS. 418 AND 200 (ETAP)	35.0	56.3	58.0	96.3	106.0	109.0	120.0
POPULATION COUNCIL AND FORD FOUNDATION	45.0	22.5	60.4	47.6	71.4	102.5	81.7
NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	10.5
SAVINGS (PREVIOUS YEAR)		35.0	16.0	-	2.0		6.0
TOTALS	80.0	113.8 E/	134.4	143.9	179.4	221.0	218.2

A/ EXCLUDING ONE SCHOLARSHIP FINANCED BY UNESCO.

B/ EXCLUDING GRANTS MADE DIRECTLY BY THE POPULATION COUNCIL TO CERTAIN STUDENTS, THE TOTAL AMOUNT BEING US$ 13,550 IN THE PERIOD 1960-62.

C/ INCLUDING BOOKS.

D/ IN PRACTICE, A LARGE PART OF THESE FUNDS WERE NOT SPENT IN 1957, SINCE THE CENTER BEGAN ITS TEACHING ACTIVITIES UNTIL APRIL 1958.

E/ THIS FIGURE IS IN EXCESS OF INITIALLY BUDGETED EXPENDITURE BECAUSE IN PRACTICE ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE TOTALLING US$ 7,300 WAS AUTHORIZED.

/CONTRIBUTIONS BY

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE TO THE FINANCING OF CELADE[A/]

(ESCUDOS)

YEAR	CONTRIBUTION
1958	E° 800.0
1959	2 981.0
1960	7 923.0
1961	11 600.0
1962	17 400.0
1963	21 583.0

A/ EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE COSTS (ELECTRICITY, WATER, ETC.) OF THE OFFICE BUILDING IN THE GROUNDS OF THE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE, WHICH ARE CHARGED TO THE GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF THAT ESTABLISHMENT. THESE FIGURES ALSO EXCLUDE ANY ESTIMATE OF THE RENT (OR DEPRECIATION) OF THE SAID OFFICE BUILDING.

/APPENDIX B

Appendix B

LIST OF REPORTS ON RESEARCH PROJECTS PREPARED BY STUDENTS OF THE BASIC COURSE (First Year) 1958-1962

YEAR 1958 - Series B.58

(*)	B.58/1	Benítez Z., Raúl	Tablas abreviadas de mortalidad para México
(*)	B.58/2	Donoso, Luis	Representación mediante cartogramas de algunos aspectos demográficos de Chile
	B.58/3	Fonseca, Pilar	Tasas de reproducción, incremento y natalidad, Costa Rica, 1950
	B.58/4-5	García, Julieta and Gaudiano, Angélica	Algunos aspectos demográficos de Uruguay
	B.58/6	Gutiérrez, Héctor	Previsión de los efectos escolares en la enseñanza pre-escolar, primaria, secundaria y especial de Chile
(*)	B.58/7	Mateu, Haroldo	A mao de obra e de suas tendencias a Brasil (con especial enfoque a retiao sul)
	B.58/8	Milutinovic, Teresa	Tabla de vida activa, Rep. de Argentina, 1947
	B.58/6-9	Morales, Julio and Gutiérrez, Héctor	Proyección de la población chilena por sexo y grupos de edad
	B.58/9	Morales, Julio	Estimación de las necesidades de vivienda en Chile entre 1952 y 1982
	B.58/10	Müller, María	Tablas abreviadas de mortalidad para la República Argentina, 1946-48
(*)	B.58/11	Páez, Julio	Situación demográfica de Venezuela en 1950
(*)	B.58/12	Serra, Flavio	Migraciones Interiores en Brasil

YEAR 1959 - Series B.59/1

B.59.1/1-15	Alvarez, Leonel and Vidal, Jorge	Estimaciones de las necesidades alimenticias de Chile, 1952 y 1972
B.59.1/2 1/	Araica, Hildebrando	Determinación de las tasas demográficas de Panamá en 1950 y proyección de la población hasta 1980

(*) Not reproduced.

1/ Reproduced subsequently, with the reference numbers B.60.2/2.1 and B.60.2/2.2.

/(*) B.59.1/3

(*) B.59.1/3	Chavira, Miguel	Proyección de la población de México, 1950-80
(*) B.59.1/4	Dehollain, Alejandro	Algunos aspectos de la distribución espacial en la Rep. Argentina y en otros países de América Latina
(*) B.59.1/5	Díaz, Luis	Análisis demográfico de la provincia de Arauco
(*) B.59.1/6	Duarte, Nelly	Algunos aspectos de la mortalidad infantil en Venezuela
B.59.1/7.1	Franco, Benjamín	Estimación de las tasas de natalidad, de crecimiento y de mortalidad en la República de Bolivia al año 1950
B.59.1/7.2	Franco, Benjamín	Tabla abreviada de vida para la República de Bolivia al año 1950
B.59.1/8	Gómez, Manuel	Tabla de vida activa para Colombia
(*) B.59.1/9	González, Leovigildo	Determinación de los principales índices demográficos de Paraguay, 1950
B.59.1/10	Llano, Luis 2/	Proyección de la población de Bolivia
(*) B.59.1/11	Mostajo, Eduardo	Determinación de índices demográficos y proyección de la población del Perú para los años 1940-70
B.59.1/12	Nieto, Bolívar 3/	Determinación de los principales índices demográficos y proyección de la población del Ecuador para los años 1950-80
(*) B.59.1/13	Parada, Rafael	Determinación de los principales índices demográficos y proyección de la población de Colombia, 1951-81
(*) B.59.1/14	San Román, César	La mortalidad infantil en el Perú

YEAR 1960 - Series B.60.1

B.60.1/1	Arretx, Carmen	Estimación de la población de Sao Paulo para 1960
(*) B.60.1/2	Avila, Gustavo	Proyección por sexo y edad de la población de Honduras, período 1950-80
B.60.1/3.9	Barrios, Berta and Ruíz, Haroldo	Análisis de la situación demográfica de Guatemala en 1950 y proyección de la población entre 1950 y 1980

(*) Not reproduced.

2/ Reproduced subsequently, with the reference number D.B.-61/4.2/3.1.

3/ Reproduced subsequently, with the reference number D.B. 60.2/5.4.

/(*) B.60.1/4

(*) B.60.1/4	Cabrera, Gustavo	Proyección de la población de México, 1960-80
B.60.1/5	Cataldi, Alberto	Determinación de la composición por sexo y edad de la población de Uruguay
(*) B.60.1/6	Jurado, Enrique	El crecimiento de la población de El Salvador en el período 1930-50, sus probables factores determinantes
(*) B.60.1/7	Madrigal, Romeo	Estimación de los niveles de fecundidad para la República Mexicana y las zonas que la constituyen, año 1950
B.60 1/8	Peláez, Césaar	Proyección de la población urbana y rural menor de 30 años de la República de Panamá hasta 1980
(*) B.60.1/10	Szczerbacki, Pedro	El crecimiento de la población del Estado de Sao Paulo (Brasil), componentes natural y migratorio y efectos de los factores económicos sobre este "último" con particular referencia al período 1940-50
(*) B.60.1/11	Urbáez, Luis	Análisis de la mortalidad a través de la distribución por edad y de la distribución por causa de las defunciones en las Repúblicas de Colombia y Venezuela, durante el período 1950-56

YEAR 1961 - Series B.61.1

B.61.1/1	Arévalo, Jorge	Aplicación a Chile de un método de medición de la fecundidad, según el tamaño de la familia
B.61.1/2	Arriaga, Eduardo	Proyección de la población económicamente activa de Venezuela, 1950-75
(*) B.61.1/3	Castro, Nivia	Tabla de vida activa masculina para la República y el Distrito de Panamá, 1950
(*) B.61.1/4	Costa, Manuel	Proyección de la población masculina del Estado de Río de Janeiro para 1960
B.61.1/5	Cuervo, Lilia Inés	Fecundidad diferencial en Colombia por secciones político-administrativas
(*) B.61.1/6	García, Agustín	Proyección de la población económicamente activa de la República de Panamá, 1950-75

(*) Not reproduced.

/(*) B.61.1/7

(*) B.61.1/7	Gómez, Miguel	Proyección de la población económicamente activa de Costa Rica, 1950-75
(*) B.61.1/8.1	Guerrero, Eugenio	Cálculo de las inversiones demográficas y del nivel del consumo en dos proyecciones demográficas, 1960-61
(*) B.61.1/8.2	Guerrero, Eugenio	Descripción del sistema por medio del cual se compilan actualmente las estadísticas vitales en la República Mexicana
B.61.1/9	Mellon, Roger	Estimación del nivel de la mortalidad y construcción de una tabla de vida activa masculina para Haití y la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, en base a los datos censales de 1950
(*) B.61.1/10	Mollinedo, Ramón	Tabla de vida activa para Bolivia, población masculina, 1950
B.61.1/11	Moreno, Cecilia	Tabla de vida activa para la población masculina de la República del Ecuador, alrededor de 1950
B.61.1/12	Ojeda, Mercedes	Tabla de nupcialidad femenina para la República de Colombia, 1951
(*) B.61.1/13	Olave, Luis	Proyección de la población económicamente activa del Gran Santiago, 1952-70
(*) B.61.1/14	Saint-Surin, Jacques	Estimation de quelques indices démographique et perspective de la population d'Haiti de 1950 à 1980
(*) B.61.1/15	Schoenwandt, Edison	Proyección de la población masculina del Estado de Río Grande do Sul para 1960
(*) B.61.1/16	Vodovoz, Jayme	Proyección de la población masculina del Estado de Minas Gerais para 1960

YEAR 1962 - Series B.62.1

(*) B.62.1/1	Acosta, José	Estimación de las necesidades de viviendas en Venezuela durante el decenio 1960-1970
(*) B.62.1/2	Alens, Alex	Estimación de niveles de mortalidad en base a la comparación de los Censos de 1950 y 1961
(*) B.62.1/3	Alvarez, Evangelina	Tabla de vida activa para la población masculina de Puerto Rico en el año 1960
(*) B.62.1/4	Cambar, Manuel	Proyecciones de población para Honduras de 1961-1981

(*) Not reproduced.

/(*) B.62.1/5

(*) B.62.1/5	Caraballo, Angel	Tablas de mortalidad y de nupcialidad para Puerto Rico
(*) B.62.1/6	Euceda, Arturo	Análisis de la población económicamente activa de Honduras, 1950-61
(*) B.62.1/7	Jaime, Conrado	Estimación de viviendas para Colombia por zonas urbana y rural entre los años 1951-1981
(*) B.62.1/8	Mastracchio, Hugo	Estudio de la fecundidad en Santiago de Chile según tiempo de exposición al riesgo
(*) B.62.1/9	Mira, Jorge	Estimación de las necesidades alimenticias de la población colombiana, 1951-61-71
(*) B.62.1/10-15	Pujol, José and Tacla, Odette	Estudio de la mortalidad general y por causa en Chile, 1952-53-1960-61
(*) B.62.1/11	Recchini, Zulma	La fecundidad en la ciudad de Buenos Aires (Argentina) alrededor del año 1963
(*) B.62.1/12	Reyes, Virgilio	Aplicación del método residual en el estudio de la migración interna en cinco entidades venezolanas
(*) B.62.1/13	Rodríguez, Alberto	Proyección de la población escolar de El Salvador
(*) B.62.1/14	Santamaría, Rodrigo	Ecuador: Proyección de la matrícula escolar, 1950-1970
(*) B.62.1/16	Talavera, Rubén	Migración al Distrito Federal de México en los decenios 1931-40, 1941-50 y 1951-60
(*) B.62.1/17	Uribe, Guillermo	Análisis regional de algunas características de la población de Colombia en 1951.

(*) Not reproduced.

/Appendix C

Appendix C

LIST OF REPORTS ON RESEARCH PROJECTS PREPARED BY STUDENTS FOLLOWING THE ADVANCED COURSE (Second Year) AND BY THOSE HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH

1958-1962

YEAR 1959 - Series B.59.2

B.59.2/1.1	Gutiérrez, Héctor	Estimación de las necesidades de profesores en la enseñanza secundaria, Chile, 1957-82
B.59.2/1.2	Gutiérrez, Héctor	Proyección de los alumnos universitarios, Chile, 1957-82
B.59.2/2.1	Morales, Julio	Análisis demográfico del censo chileno, 1907
(*) B.59.2/2.2	Morales, Julio	Análisis demográfico del censo chileno, 1920
(*) B.59.2/2.3	Morales, Julio	Análisis demográfico del censo chileno, 1940
B.59.2/3.1	Páez, Julio	Tablas de vida completa para cada sexo y tabla de vida activa para hombres
(*) B.59.2/3.2	Páez, Julio	Movimiento migratorio interno
B.59.2/2.4	Morales, Julio	Formación de profesionales médicos y para-médicos en Chile, algunos antecedentes y problemas y perspectivas

YEAR 1960 - Series B.60.2

B.60.2/1.1	Alvarez, Leonel	Estimación del nivel de la mortalidad en Cuba, 1943-53
(*) B.60.2/1.3	Alvarez, Leonel and Dehollain, Alejandro	Informe sobre el Censo de Prueba de Rengo
B.60.2/2.1	Araica, Hildebrando	Determinación de algunas tasas demográficas de la República de Panamá, período 1940-50
B.60.2/2.2	Araica, Hildebrando	Proyección de la población de Panamá, años 1950-80
B.60.2/2.3	Araica, Hildebrando	Tabulaciones de migración interna
B.60.2/2.4	Araica, Hildebrando	Tabulaciones de características familiares

(*) Not reproduced.

/B.60.2/2.5

B.60.2/2.5	Araica, Hildebrando	Migración interna en Panamá
B.60.2/2.6	Araica, Hildebrando	Efecto de una migración constante mantenida durante 50 años en poblaciones estables y cuasi-estables modelos
(*) B.60.2/2.3	Araica, Hildebrando and Dehollain, A.	Proyecto de tabla de mortalidad para Panamá a base de los resultados censales de 1940-50
(*) B.60.2/3.1	Dehollain, Alejandro	Resumen de la encuesta de Mysore
(*) B.60.2/3.2	Dehollain, Alejandro	Resumen de la encuesta sobre familia y fecundidad en Puerto Rico
(*) B.60.2/3.3	Dehollain, Alejandro	Algunas características de la distribución espacial de la población de América Latina en particular, Colombia, Venezuela y Cuba (evaluación de la tasa de crecimiento y de la estructura agrícola - no agrícola de la mano de obra como criterio para una clasificación urbana-rural)
(*) B.60.2/4.1	Franco, Benjamín	Algunos aspectos emergentes de la comparación entre los resultados censales de 1900 y de 1950 en la República de Bolivia
(*) B.60.2/4.2	Franco, Benjamín	Comentarios sobre las estructuras por sexo y edad, censos de población de la ciudad de Cochabamba, 27/IX/1945 y 5/IX/1950
(*) B.60.2/4.3	Franco, Benjamín	Breves consideraciones sobre las estructuras por sexo y edad. Censos de la ciudad de La Paz del 15/X/42 y del 5/IX/50
B.60.2/5.1	Nieto, Bolívar	Algunos aspectos relacionados con la planificación del segundo censo nacional de población del Ecuador
B.60.2/5.2	Nieto, Bolívar	Tabla abreviada de la ciudad de Bogotá, 1951-1952
B.60.2/5.3	Nieto, Bolívar	Determinación de tasas de inmigración femenina por grupos de edades para la ciudad de Santiago, período 1910-59
B.60.2/5.4	Nieto, Bolívar	Proyección de la población de Ecuador, 1950-1980

(*) Not reproduced.

/YEAR 1961

YEAR 1961 - Series B.61.2

(*) B.61.2/1.1	Arretx, Carmen	Estimación para 1960 de la población masculina económicamente activa de Brasil
(*) B.61.2/1.2	Arretx, Carmen	Informe sobre el desarrollo de la encuesta demográfica piloto de Guanabara
B.61.2/2.1	Cataldi, Alberto	Efecto de la inmigración en algunas poblaciones modelos teóricas
B.61.2/2.2	Cataldi, Alberto	Uruguay: Determinación de algunos índices demográficos y proyección de la población total por sexo y edad, 1950-1980
B.61.2/2.3	Cataldi, Alberto	Algunos análisis de las cifras provisionales del censo de población de Argentina de 1960, con especial referencia a la provincia de Buenos Aires
D.B.61/4.2/3.1	Somoza, Jorge and Llano, Luis	Bolivia, proyecciones demográficas
B.61.2/3.2	Llano, Luis	Estimación del movimiento migratorio interno en Bolivia, con base en datos provenientes del Censo Demográfico de 1950
(*) B.61.2/3.3	Llano, Luis	Venezuela: Estimación del nivel de la mortalidad masculina en el período 1941-1950
B.61.2/4.1	Peláez, César	Proyección urbana y rural de la población de la República de Panamá, 1950-1980
B.61.2/4.2. Rev.1	Peláez, César[1/]	Estimación de la matrícula escolar y de las necesidades de maestros y escuelas de la República de Panamá, 1960-1980
(*) B.61.2/4.3	Peláez, César	Evaluación de la situación financiera de un sistema de seguridad social mediante utilización del análisis demográfico
B.61.2/5.1	Ruíz, Haroldo[1/]	Proyección de la población escolar, estimación de la probable matrícula y de las necesidades de maestros y salas de clase en la enseñanza primaria de Guatemala, 1960-1980
(*) B.61.2/5.2	Ruíz, Haroldo	Algunos aspectos de las migraciones interiores en Guatemala

(*) Not reproduced.

1/ Documents submitted by CELADE to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, Santiago, March 1962.

/(*) B.61.2/5.3

(*) B.61.2/5.3	Ruíz, Haroldo	Estimación de los probables niveles de subregistro de las estadísticas de nacimientos y de defunciones de Guatemala, con ayuda de las cifras censales de población

YEAR 1962 - Series B.62.2

(*) B.62.2/2.1	Arriaga, Eduardo	Determinación del nivel de mortalidad y natalidad de Venezuela para el período 1941-1960
(*) B.62.2/2.2	Arriaga, Eduardo	Proyección de la población de Venezuela por sexo y grupos de edades, 1960-1980
(*) B.62.2/2.3	Arriaga, Eduardo	Distribución geográfica de la población de Venezuela hasta 1961
(*) B.62.2/3.1	Costa, Manuel	Redistribución de la población de Brasil
(*) B.62.2/4.1	Cuervo, Lilia Inés	Proyección de la población de Bogotá, Distrito Especial por sexos y grupos quinquenales de edad, 1951-1981
(*) B.62.2/5.1	García, Agustín	Estimación de las necesidades de viviendas en Panamá
(*) B.62.2/6.1	Gómez, Miguel	Tabla de vida abreviada para el área metropolitana de San José, 1949-1951
(*) B.62.2/6.2	Gómez, Miguel	Evaluación y ajustamiento de las estructuras censales masculina y femenina de Costa Rica, 1950
(*) B.62.2/6.3	Gómez, Miguel	Evaluación de las estadísticas de nacimientos y de las cifras censales por medio de las estadísticas de asistencia escolar y de defunciones
(*) B.62.2/7.1	Mellon, Roger	Estimación de los principales índices demográficos de la República Dominicana en el año 1950 y proyección de la población total por sexo y grupos quinquenales de edades, 1950-1980
(*) B.62.2/7.2	Mellon, Roger	La enseñanza primaria en la República Dominicana. Sus necesidades de maestros y salas de clase en relación con la matrícula escolar probable en el período 1960-1980.

(*) Not reproduced

/Appendix D

APPENDIX D

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, BY COUNTRIES, 1958-63 A/

COUNTRY	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOTAL
ARGENTINA	5	1	8	7	3	3	27
BOLIVIA	-	5	1	1	-	1	8
BRAZIL	5	-	2	3	3	1	14
COLOMBIA	1	5	3	9	6	6	30
COSTA RICA	1	-	-	2	-	1	4
CUBA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
CHILE	6	5	2	2	3	3	21
ECUADOR	-	2	-	1	6	3	12
EL SALVADOR	-	-	1	-	2	2	5
GUATEMALA	-	-	2	2	-	1	5
HAITI	-	-	-	2	3	1	6
HONDURAS	-	-	2	-	3	1	6
MEXICO	1	6	2	1	-	-	10
NICARAGUA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PANAMA	-	1	2	2	-	2	7
PARAGUAY	-	5	1	-	2	4	12
PERU	-	6	-	1	2	2	11
PUERTO RICO	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
URUGUAY	2	-	-	1	-	1	4
VENEZUELA	1	-	1	-	3	1	6
TOTAL	22	36	27	33	41	34	193
SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED	12	15	11	18	18	17 B/	91

A/ WHERE THE SAME CANDIDATE HAS APPLIED MORE THAN ONCE, ONLY ONE APPLICATION IS RECORDED.

B/ TWO SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES WERE UNABLE TO ACCEPT THE SCHOLARSHIP

/TABLE 2

TABLE 2

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS BY AGE-GROUPS, 1958-63

AGE-GROUPS	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOTAL
20 - 24	1	3	2	6	3	5	20
25 - 29	7	5	5	7	6	8	38
30 - 34	3	4	3	3	4	1	18
35 - 39	1	2	1	2	4	1	11
40 - 44	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
45 OR OVER	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	12	15	11	18	18	15	89

/ TABLE 3

TABLE 3

ACADEMIC EDUCATION OF SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS, BY COUNTRIES, 1958-63

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD	ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	CHILE	EL SALVADOR	ECUADOR	GUATEMALA	HAITI	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	PUERTO RICO	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	6	-	3	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	1	1	5	31
OVER 3 YEARS UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	3	1	-	6	4	7	3	5	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	39
SPECIALIZED COURSES	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	14
LESS THAN 3 YEARS UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
NO ACADEMIC EDUCATION	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS, BY COUNTRIES	12	3	6	10	4	11	3	6	2	2	3	5	1	4	4	4	2	2	5	89

/ TABLE 4

TABLE 4

INSTITUTIONS SPONSORING SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS, 1958-63

SPONSORING INSTITUTION	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOTAL
INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPILATION OF DATA A/	7	6	6	9	7	10	45
UNIVERSITIES	4	1	3	7	6	1	22
INSTITUTIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING	1	5	2	2	3	3	16
OTHERS	-	3	-	-	2	1	6
TOTAL	12	15	11	18	18	15	89

A/ NATIONAL DIRECTORATES OF STATISTICS, ETC.

/ TABLE 5

TABLE 5

FINAL EVALUATION OF STUDENTS FOLLOWING THE BASIC COURSE, 1958-62

COUNTRY	PASSED WITH DISTINCTION			PASSED			FAILED			TOTAL OF STUDENTS		
	BOTH SEXES	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES	MEN	WOMEN
ARGENTINA	4	4	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	10 A/	6	4 A/
BOLIVIA	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
BRAZIL	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	6	6	-
COLOMBIA	-	-	-	3	2	1	4	3	1	7	5	2
COSTA RICA	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
CHILE	2	1	1	7	6	1	1	1	-	10	8	2
EL SALVADOR	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-
ECUADOR	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4 B/	3 B/	1
GUATEMALA	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
HAITI	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
HONDURAS	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
MEXICO	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	5	5	-
PANAMA	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	1
PARAGUAY	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	3	2	1
PERU	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
PUERTO RICO	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
URUGUAY	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
VENEZUELA	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	4	-
TOTALS	11	10	1	46	34	12	14	12	2	73	57	16

A/ ONE ARGENTINE WOMAN STUDENT IN 1961 RETIRED FROM THE COURSE WITHOUT RECEIVING HER DIPLOMA.

B/ ONE ECUADORIAN STUDENT IN 1962 RETIRED FROM THE COURSE WITHOUT RECEIVING HIS DIPLOMA.

/ TABLE 6

TABLE 6

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD OF STUDENTS, BY COUNTRIES, 1958-63

COUNTRY	COURSE														HOLDERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH		
	BASIC (1ST YEAR)							ADVANCED (2ND YEAR)						3RD YEAR SPECIALIZATION 1962			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOTAL	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOTAL		1961	1963	TOTAL
ARGENTINA	2	1	2	3	2	2	12	-	1	2	2	2	7	2	-	-	
BOLIVIA	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	
BRAZIL	2	-	1	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COLOMBIA	-	2	-	2	3	2	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
COSTA RICA	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
CHILE	3	3	1	1	2	1	11	2	1	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	
EL SALVADOR	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ECUADOR	-	1	-	1	2	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
GUATEMALA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
HAITI	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
HONDURAS	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEXICO	1	1	2	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NICARAGUA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PANAMA	-	1	-	2	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	
PARAGUAY	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
PERU	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUERTO RICO	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
URUGUAY	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VENEZUELA	1	-	1	-	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
TOTAL	12	15	11	17	18	14	87	3	5	5	7	4	24	2	1	1	2

/ APPENDIX E

Appendix E

LIST OF REPORTS ON THE PRINCIPAL RESEARCH PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY THE STAFF OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER IN FULFILMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES A. TO C. AS DEFINED IN THIS REPORT

A. To make the population studies necessary for the demographic factor to be adequately incorporated into the programs of economic and social development of the countries of the region.[1]

D.2/1	Elizaga, Juan C.	Proyección de la población económicamente activa masculina de Chile (document submitted to the first Economic Development Conferences, Santiago, June 1958)
D.2/2	Elizaga, Juan C.	Formas de Asentamiento de la Población en América Latina
D.2/3	Elizaga, Juan C.	Differential migration in some regions and cities of Latin America in the period 1940-50. Methodological aspects and results. (Document submitted to the International Population Conference, New York, 1961)
D.4/1	Somoza, Jorge	Proyección de la población de Chile (document submitted to the first Economic Development Conferences, Santiago, June 1958)
D.B.61/ 4.2/3.1	Somoza, Jorge and Llano, Luis	Bolivia, proyecciones demográficas, 1950-75
D.5/1	Tabah, Léon	El problema población - nivel de vida - inversiones en Chile (ensayo sobre desarrollo para los próximos 15 años), (document submitted to the first Economic Development Conference, Santiago, June 1958)
D.5/2	Tabah, Léon	Aspectos demográficos del desarrollo económico (document submitted to the Seminar on Methodology of Teaching and Research in the Social Sciences, September 1958)

1/ In addition to the studies included in this list there are others prepared under the supervision of Teacher-Researchers of the Center.

/D. 5/5

	D. 5/5	Tabah, Léon	De la previsión económica a la previsión de la mano de obra - aplicación a la Argentina - (document submitted to the International Population Conference, New York, September 1961)
2/	D. 6/2	Sadie, Jan	Población y mano de obra en Chile, 1930-75
	D. 7/1	Van den Boomen, Josephus	Algunos aspectos de la actividad económica de la mujer en América Latina

B. To explore methods of obtaining demographic information about insufficien ly studied phenomena, at the same time encouraging the accumulation of data about such phenomena.

3/	A.61/1	CELADE	Encuesta demográfica piloto de Guanabara (in collaboration with IBGE)
4/	D. 5/3	Tabah, Léon	Resultados preliminares de una encuesta de fecundidad y de actitudes relativas a la formación de la familia, Santiago de Chile, noviembre de 1959. (In collaboration with Raúl Samuel).

C. To participate actively in International Conferences and Seminars where aspects related to population trends in Latin America are examined directly or indirectly.

5/	D. 6/1	Sadie, Jan	Análisis demográfico de la situación educativa en América Latina (document L.8 submitted to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, Santiago 1962)
5/	D. 8/1	Siegel, Jacob	Información demográfica necesaria para los programas de vivienda con especial referencia a América Latina (document L.12 submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Statistics and Housing Programs, Copenhagen, September 1962)

2/ There is an English version of this work.

3/ See Note 2/ above.

4/ There are abbreviated English and French versions of this work.

5/ There are English versions of these reports.

/D. To include

D. To include and apply methodology particularly useful for the analysis of demographic information in the countries of the region.

C.59/2	CELADE	Estudios de la población económicamente activa (working paper submitted to the Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Results in the Latin American countries.- Santiago, November 1959)
C.59/3	CELADE	La medición o estimación del volumen y características de las migraciones interiores (working paper submitted to the Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Results in the Latin American countries - Santiago, November 1959)
D. 4/3	Somoza, Jorge	Proyección de la población de Bolivia, 1950-7 (technical note on the hypothese adopted)
D. 5/4	Tabah, Léon	Poblaciones modelos estables, cuasi-estables y en transición demográfica
D. 5/6	Tabah, Léon	Algunos modelos teóricos y numéricos de población
D. 5/7	Tabah, Léon	Effets d'une immigration dans quelques populations modèles (document submitted to the International Population Conference, New York, 1961)

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6/	C.59/4	CELADE	La evaluación de los resultados de los censos de población levantados en América Latina entre 1947 y 1952 (document submitted to the Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Results in the Latin American countries)
6/	C.59/5	CELADE	Problemas que plantea la organización de programas de evaluación, análisis y utilización de los resultados de los censos de población (working paper submitted to the Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Results in the Latin American countries)
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6/ There are English versions of these reports.