

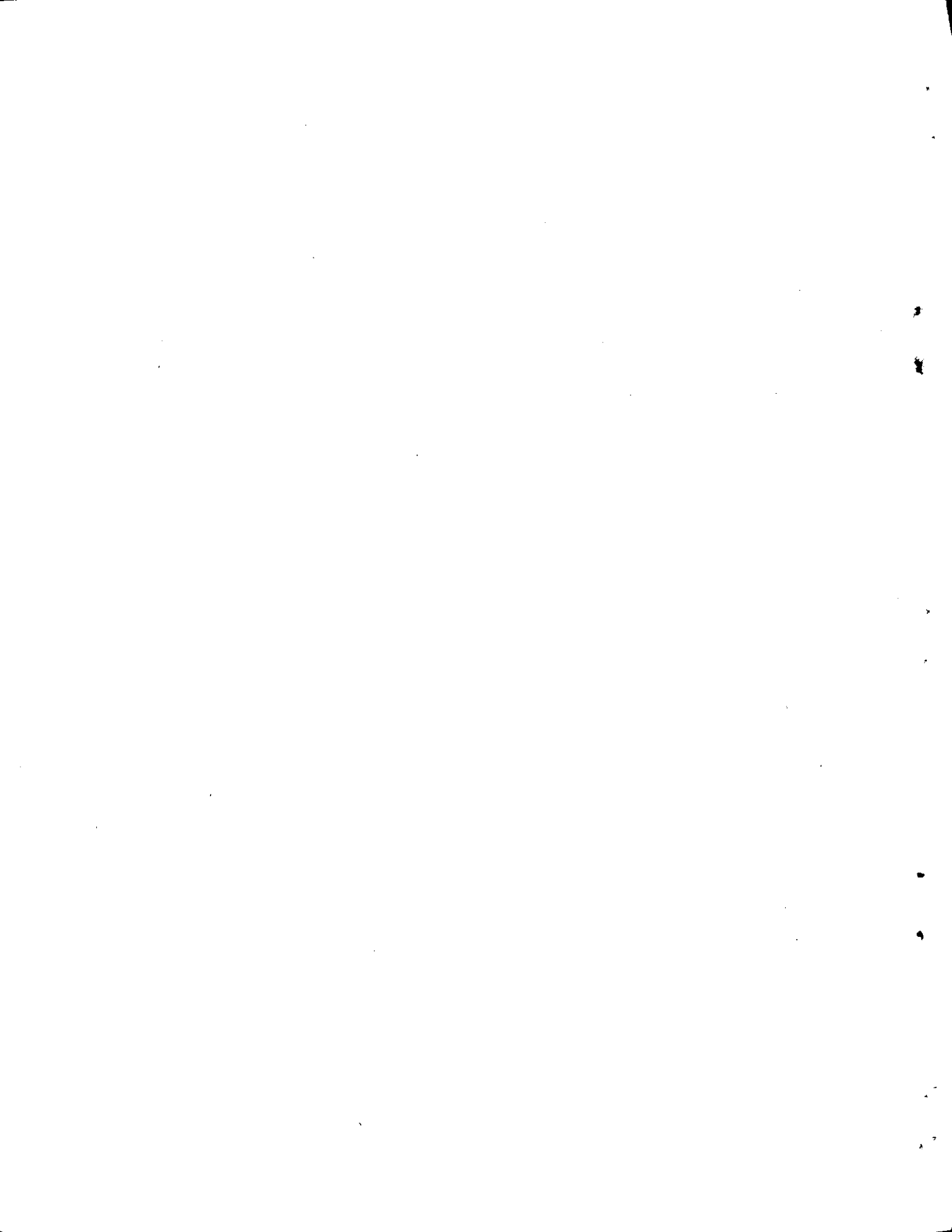
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LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE
1968 WORK PROGRAMME

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INTRODUCTION

Ever since the initiation of its operation in 1958, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) has been carrying out activities in three main fields: training, research and technical assistance in population matters. The project of the United Nations Special Fund for assistance to CELADE aims precisely at the intensification and expansion of these activities, especially those related to training and technical assistance.

In 1968 the programme will be carried out on the expanded level which characterized the activities of the present year. Actually during 1967, the largest group of fellows (22) ever to enter CELADE was admitted to the Basic Course (First Year). Together with the students admitted to the Advanced and Specialization Courses, a total of 33 fellows benefitted from the Regular Training Programme.

Special courses were organized in Santiago for professional personnel attached to universities and planning and action institutions. The Sub-Centre in San José also started training activities both at its headquarters as well as by giving national courses in the Central American countries.

Technical assistance missions were increased and working arrangements have been developed with national institutions from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Perú and Venezuela. Fifty three technical assistance missions were sent during 1967 to 16 countries of the region. These activities will be expanded in 1968.

Although the UNDP project for assistance to CELADE does not provide funds for research, it was possible to intensify the research programme with donations from other sources.

The expansion of the activities along the three lines covered by CELADE was carried out in 1967 with important limitations and imposing some hardship on the staff due to the fact that the personnel envisaged by the project was recruited at a very slow pace. It is expected that by early 1968, CELADE's manning table as provided by the Plan of Operation will be completed, thus allowing for a smoother functioning of the project.

I. TRAINING PROGRAMME

A) Organized and Conducted by Santiago Headquarters

1. Regular Training Programme

CELADE's regular training programme in Santiago develops the teaching of demography and allied population subjects at three different levels: Basic, Advanced and Specialization Courses. These courses are addressed at covering the requirements of the Latin American governments and the national institutions of personnel capable of executing the needed population studies, especially in connection with their economic and social planning activities as well as of developing and operating national training schemes in the same subjects.

The organization of the courses as well as the actual teaching are performed by the staff of CELADE at its Santiago headquarters. The students are selected among candidates proposed by government institutions and universities from countries of the region.

The fellowships are financed mainly by the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation. During 1967, 15 fellowships were financed from this source.

Since 14 countries included fellowships (22) in Category I of the Regular Technical Assistance Programme for 1968, and a few more could be expected to be financed out of savings, it is estimated that around 26 fellows will be financed in 1968 out of UN funds. The rest will be financed from sources which have been customarily open to CELADE for this purpose, namely, the UN specialized organizations, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter American Development Bank (IDB), the Agency for International Development (AID) and some national institutions.

a) The Basic Course (First Year)

The Basic Course is aimed at training personnel in the most fundamental techniques of demographic analysis and at an adequate level for an efficient utilization of demographic information existing in their countries of origin, in relation to the needs of the organizations responsible for population statistics, programmes of economic and social development and administrative tasks which imply population studies.

This course which starts by the middle of February each year, has a duration of 10 months, with an intensive training programme which requires a full time schedule from the student. The 1968 programme includes 311 hours of lectures and 247 hours of laboratory. The last two months are devoted to the preparation by the students of a brief research monograph on a specific topic of interest to the institution sponsoring his fellowship.

In order to enter the Basic Course, the fellows must have university studies as well as experience in activities dealing with population. Graduates from economics, sociology, mathematics, statistics and medicine are preferred. It is expected that between 22 to 25 students will join the course in 1968 from at least 14 Latin American countries.

The subject content for the 1968 course is shown in Table 1 in the Appendix.

A total of 8 members of CELADE staff at Santiago headquarters will take part in this course as professors and assistant professors; 5 units of the auxiliary teaching personnel participate in complementary tasks such as laboratory activities.

b) The Advanced Course (Second Year)

This course is actually the continuation of the Basic Course. It is primarily restricted to those fellows which during the first year of studies have shown special ability in dealing with demographic analysis. The Advanced Course is also open to former Basic Course fellows who several years after returning to their countries appeared to be working efficiently in the study of the teaching of demographic and allied matters.

The Advanced Course aims at giving the student a broader understanding of the interrelations of population, economic, social and cultural variables, qualifying him to conduct independent research and teaching on these subjects. For accomplishing this, the 12 months course is divided in periods of formal courses intercalated with periods entirely devoted by the students to the preparation of research monographs under the guidance of the professional staff of the Centre. Economic Development, Social Change, Social Research and Population Policies are subjects added to others dealing with the most advanced techniques of demographic analysis. The total number of hours devoted to lectures and seminars is 228 as shown in Table 1 of the Appendix where the subject content of the Course is also summarized. Besides, students are

expected to prepare three monographs along the year of training. Eight members of CELADE staff will be assigned responsibilities in this part of the training programme.

It is anticipated that 8 students will participate in the 1968 Advanced Course. Five will come from the 1967 Basic Course and three from courses of former years.

c) The Specialization Course (Third Year)

The purpose of this programme is to train personnel qualified to give technical assistance as well as advanced training in population matters.

The fellows of this Course of a 12 months duration are assigned to work directly under the guidance of the senior staff, taking part in the training and research activities of the institution, as well as in the preparation of technical reports on the demographic situation of countries of the region.

Admittance to this programme is limited to those students having approved the Basic and Advanced Courses with merit and who have shown professional ability as demographers. These requirements, plus a general scarcity in many Latin American countries of personnel with a solid academic background from which to draw, limits to a rather reduced number the fellows admitted to this part of the programme. These fellowships are financed from sources other than United Nations. Due to the nature of this programme only the senior staff is given supervisory responsibilities in this Course.

d) Research Fellowships

The 1968 training programme will also provide facilities for the admittance of research fellows for intermediate and long term training in research techniques. This aspect of the programme is addressed at senior personnel belonging to development and planning institutions, data gathering offices and universities. The assignment of CELADE staff to this part of the training programme depends on the professional background of the particular fellow. At the time of preparing this programme, three candidates are being considered, having as their particular fields of interest the interrelations of demographic growth and economic and social development and the economic and social correlates of fertility.

2. Special Courses

a) In Santiago

i) Demography applied to economic, health and human resources planning

These are brief courses delivered at the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning to participants in its training programme. Three senior members of the staff will have responsibilities in these courses.

ii) Population Censuses

In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Inter American Centre for Training in Statistics (CIENES) and the Chilean National Bureau of Statistics a regional course on the organization, execution, publication and utilization of population censuses is being planned to be held in Santiago during the second semestre of 1968 for Latin American officials. The 40 participating government officials will be selected among technical personnel with experience in demographic research and knowledge in organization of data-gathering and processing. Four members of CELADE staff will participate in this course assisted by two auxiliary teaching units.

iii) Health and Population Dynamics

Addressed mainly at professors of Schools of Medicine and Public Health in Latin America, this course which is organized jointly by CELADE and the School of Public Health of the University of Chile will be given for the third time in 1968 under the sponsorship of the Pan American Health Organization. The course deals with the interrelations between health and population. The first part of the programme is devoted to the study of methodological aspects; the second deals with interrelations between demographic variables and health in general, health planning, economic development and demographic policies.

The course has a 4 months duration, with 120 sessions (300 hours), half of which are in charge of members of CELADE staff. The Director of the course is the public health physician attached to CELADE.

The 1967 course was attended by 15 fellows from 7 Latin American countries. A similar number is expected to enroll for the 1968 course.

iv) Analysis of demographic census and documentary data

Course to be delivered at the Latin American School of Social Sciences sponsored by UNESCO which gives post-graduate training in sociology and sociological research. The cycle of lectures which is delivered by 3 members of CELADE staff, is aimed at familiarizing the students with the sources of demographic data in Latin America, as well as with the best way to utilize them in the study and understanding of some of the economic and social problems of the region.

v) Latin American Course on the Biology of Reproduction

This is a seven months course aimed at the training of research personnel in different aspects of human reproduction, in which three weeks are devoted to demographic and public health studies. The latter part will be in charge of the Centre (14 sessions) and of the School of Public Health of the University of Chile. The public health physician of the Centre acts as coordinator of this part of the programme and two other members of CELADE staff participate in the course.

This course is organized by a three nations committee (Chile, Argentina, Uruguay) of University professors, with funds provided by the Ford Foundation. The first course was given in 1967, with 8 medical research fellows from 6 Latin American countries. A similar number is expected to attend during 1968.

vi) Programme on Induced Abortion Control and Use of Contraceptives

CELADE participates in this programme since 1965 delivering a short course on basic aspects of population, the demographic situation of Latin America and its relationship to the economic and social development of the region.

The programme addressed at Latin American physicians attached to action institutions related to national public health systems is organized by the Department of Obstetrics of the University of Chile (Hospital Barros Luco-Trudeau), with the financial collaboration of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

During 1967 the programme comprised five courses with a total of 99 students. CELADE's contribution was 101 hours of classes which were covered by three members of the staff. A similar programme will be developed during 1968.

b) Outside Santiago

i) Centre for Economic and Demographic Studies, El Colegio de México

During the last three years the Centre has given assistance to this institution by assigning personnel from CELADE to teach specific portions of the training programme in demography.

The participation of a member of the Centre's staff for about 6 weeks to cover the topics of internal migration and manpower is programmed for 1968.

B) Organized and Conducted by the San José Sub-Centre

The Sub-Centre started in a modest scale some training activities during 1967. Two research fellows from El Salvador spent 5 months at San José headquarters during which, under the supervision of the staff, they engaged in the practical application of demographic analysis techniques to data from theirs and other Central American countries. An intensive course of three weeks duration was delivered in Guatemala by a staff member from the Sub-Centre during the month of September. The course was aimed at junior and middle rank personnel from the Government. It was attended by 20 participants.

The 1968 programme envisages the expansion of these training activities. At least four research fellows are expected to join the Sub-Centre during the year. Four national intensive courses will be organized in different countries of the sub-region for which two members of the staff will be assigned. The summary content of these courses is given in the Appendix.

Table 2 in the Appendix gives a summary view of the different aspects of the training programme, the collaborating institutions, the number and type of participants, the duration of the different courses and an estimate of the time which the staff will devote to them during 1968.

II. RESEARCH PROGRAMME

As it is to be expected, the research programme of CELADE contains projects of a continuous nature and others which once completed are replaced by new studies. The first group is constituted by the typical technical or methodological works involving different types of estimates and projections of demographic variables. This part of the research programme can be generally developed with the personnel resources of the institution and the overhead costs provided for its operation. The second group frequently requires the execution of field surveys through which data on population and related matters not readily available in other sources is obtained. Other than United Nations funds are required for the development of projects of this non-continuous nature. Donations made to CELADE by the Population Council and the Agency for International Development has made possible the execution of some projects of this type.

Considering the distinction pointed out above, the 1968 research programme has been presented following that dichotomy. No attempt has been made to separate Santiago Headquarters research activities from those of the Sub-Centre, since it is expected that during 1968, the latter will gradually become involved in practically all the projects in what they apply to the countries of the sub-region. Those cases in which only the Sub-Centre will be involved are clearly stated.

As can be seen in Table 3, most of the research projects are undertaken in collaboration both with national and international organizations interested in the particular field of inquiry. Their needs in terms of factual data and analytical interpretation of the information gathered determine to great extent the direction taken by the investigation. Research activities are also used both as a complement to teaching as well as a means of in-service training.

A) Projects of non-continuous nature

1. Not involving field work

a) Economic Development Policies and Manpower Absorption

This study which is being developed in collaboration with the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning, constitutes an attempt to elucidate some of the interrelations of economic development and demographic

growth. Using a simulation model, the effects of alternative development policies (import substitution, regional economic integration, diversification of exports, etc.) on manpower demand, among other variables, are being examined. The second stage of the project implies working also on manpower supply examining the influence on some of the demographic variables of changes resulting from economic development. Several national institutions have shown interest in participating in the project.

b) Comparative Analysis of Population Census Data.

The purpose of this project is to carry out regional comparative studies on the basis of uniform tabulations which are generally not included in national tabulation programmes. On the basis of sample decks of punch cards with data from the last population census of 12 countries which CELADE has been able to concentrate in Santiago, the following subjects will be analyzed in depth: i) fertility, ii) manpower, iii) education, and iv) internal migration.

c) Demographic Aspects of the Educational Situation.

By using the data from the last population censuses, those available in the regular educational statistics and the projections of the school-age population, it is intended to produce a report which will give as complete an appraisal as possible of the implications, for the requirements of educational planning and programming, of the present demographic situation and the short and medium term prospects both of population growth and redistribution.

d) Inter-regional Migration in the Central American Area

This project, to be conducted by the Sub-Centre, has been persistently requested by institutions working in the economic integration scheme of the sub-region as a needed tool for the evaluation of employment and manpower training requirements. The study will involve the measurement of the movements, their direction and the characteristics of migrants. All available source of data will be tapped: population censuses, international migration and unemployment registers, manpower surveys, etc.

2. Involving field work

CELADE undertakes to conduct special surveys with a threefold objective, namely: a) to enlarge and deepen knowledge of demographic phenomena not yet sufficiently studied in the region, b) to test methods of obtaining

basic demographic data and related information and c) as a means of affording training in survey techniques to advanced and research fellows, as well as to junior professional staff.

The 1968 research programme contemplates the continuation of activities already underway and the initiation of new projects, as described below:

a) Immigration into Metropolitan Areas

In the latter part of 1962, a programme of research on internal migration to large metropolitan areas was initiated when the survey for Greater Santiago (Chile) was undertaken. A second survey was conducted during the summer 1965-66 in Metropolitan Lima (Perú), and a third one was finished during the last quarter of 1967 in Caracas (Venezuela). Probably, with the exception of the accelerating population growth, the study of no other demographic phenomenon has arisen so great interest as that of the massive transfer of populations from rural and small urban areas to large cities. Having as it does profound economic and social implications, its measurement and characterization is a basic pre-requisite to any attempt at developing policies and programmes of urban development. The surveys already conducted measure the volume and trends of the migratory movements, the differential demographic, economic and social characteristics of migrants, determine the main factors associated with the movements and study some of the problems of assimilation to the urban surroundings.

The report summarizing the findings for Santiago was published in 1964.^{1/} Most of the tabulations of the Lima Survey have been completed and analysis of the data is under way. The tabulations of the Caracas study will be made available within a few months. The analysis and publication of the findings are similarly planned for 1968.

The possibility of participating, in cooperation with the Division of Social Affairs of the ECLA Office in Mexico and the Colegio de Mexico, in a comprehensive study of internal migration in that country is also foreseen. A project has already been drafted and during 1968 a final decision will be taken regarding its initiation.

1/ CELADE - "Encuesta sobre inmigración al Gran Santiago". Informe General, I parte, CELADE Serie A/15, Santiago, Chile.

b) Fertility Levels, Trends and Differentials

It has long been accepted that the crux of the demographic problem in Latin America is associated to the reproductive behaviour of its population. It is also a well known fact that reliable data on fertility is not available for most of the region's population. The recognition of both facts led CELADE to design a plan for the comprehensive study of this basic component of population change. The programme has received the financial support of the Population Council. In its early stages, collaboration was received from the Population Division of the United Nations and the University of Cornell's International Population Program. More recently the Community and Family Study Centre from the University of Chicago has given its cooperation. Following is a brief description of the several aspects of the programme and the work which is expected to be developed during 1968.

i) In Metropolitan Areas

In 1963, CELADE started a programme of comparative surveys aimed at measuring the level, the trends and the differentials in the fertility of large urban areas in Latin America. In addition, the studies were to investigate the attitudes towards and the knowledge and practice of contraception. During 1964-1965, with the collaboration of national institutions from the countries concerned, surveys were undertaken in the following nine cities: Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Guayaquil, México, Quito, Rio de Janeiro, San José and Panamá. Most of the countries have already published a report summarizing their main findings. CELADE is responsible for the comparative, international analysis which is at present under way. Several monographs containing the results of these analyses will be published during 1968.

ii) In Small Urban and Rural Areas

Since the fertility of large metropolitan areas explains only part of the reproductive behaviour of the Latin American populations, it was considered necessary to extend the study to smaller urban and to rural areas. This part of the programme was initiated in 1966 and it is contemplated to be developed along three phases. The first one envisaging the execution of pilot surveys in two different sites of three Latin American countries was mainly intended to test the research tools (sample design, questionnaire, codes, instruction to interviewers, etc) which will be used later on in the

programme. The six pilot surveys were undertaken during 1967 in Colombia, Chile and México. The data have been processed and the preliminary analysis of the results has already been completed. A brief study comparing some of the results of these pilot surveys with those of the metropolitan areas has already been published.^{2/} A more complete monograph will be issued during 1968.

The second phase of the small urban-rural areas study will be initiated in the first quarter of 1968, when a workshop will be convened with the participation of representatives from six or seven countries interested in conducting the study on the basis of a national sample and using the research tools already developed through the execution of the pilot surveys. It is expected that the surveys will be completed during 1968 and 1969.

The fact that these national surveys will include a wide range of stages of socio-economic development will make possible the study of fertility in and between countries, as well as transversal studies which will shed light upon the process of demographic transition in the region.

During the third phase to be developed, if required, during 1969 and 1970, other countries joining the programme could receive the same technical assistance as those participating in the second phase.

c) Incidence of Induced Abortion and Use of Contraceptives in Urban Areas

Besides constituting an important health problem; the practice of induced abortion is an important variable influencing the level of fertility in Latin America. Since many national institutions had indicated their interest in measuring the phenomenon, CELADE started in 1967 a programme with the purpose of organizing and executing a set of comparative surveys in several countries of the region. A workshop to discuss the basic tools to be applied in the surveys was conducted in Quito during March-April with the participation of representatives from seven Latin American countries. The survey is already under way in Bogotá, Colombia, will be initiated before the end of 1967 in Panama and it is expected that studies will be conducted

^{2/} Miró, Carmen and Mertens, Walter: "Influence of Some Intermediate Variables in the Level and Differentials of Urban and Rural Fertility in Latin America." Paper submitted to the 42nd. Conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, October 1967.

during 1968 in Buenos Aires, Caracas and Lima. Financial support for the programme has been granted by the Population Council. The Central American countries have persistently shown interest in participating in the programme. If funds become available, it is planned to conduct a workshop to lay the foundations for the comparative studies and initiate the surveys within 1968.

d) Experimental Population Censuses

The plans being developed by several Latin American countries in connection with the 1970 population census, afford an excellent opportunity to test new approaches for gathering data basic not only for a more accurate appraisal of some of the demographic variables but also and probably more important, for a better understanding of their relationship to other socio-economic variables. This is why CELADE in collaboration with the Inter American Statistical Institute will develop a programme involving the execution of experimental population censuses in those countries interested in testing new methods. The first of these experiments will be conducted by the Sub-Centre in Costa Rica during the first half of 1968. It is expected that the ECLA Office in Mexico will also collaborate in this undertaking.

B) Projects of a continuous nature

Considering the objectives CELADE is expected to fulfill, the research programme includes the preparation of technical and methodological studies which require continuous work. Most of these are aimed at producing up-to-date estimates and projections of the basic demographic variables. Others involve the development of analytical tools adequate to deal with the type of data available in Latin America which in many cases are either insufficient or of poor quality. No less important is the didactic utility which this part of the research programme has for training purposes. Following is a summary description of the projects which will be developed under this heading during 1968:

1. Evaluation and adjustment of basic demographic data

This is a pre-requisite to the preparation of population projections. Using all available sources, a thorough examination is made in order to determine the adjustments which should be made in the population census figures and other data to produce the most accurate population estimates. Reports will be prepared during 1968 summarizing the findings of work

already done in Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru and the Central American countries and Panama. Work is under way for Colombia and will be started during 1968 for Brazil, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

2. Estimates of mortality changes

A new data become available, revised estimates of mortality in Latin America are prepared and new life tables are constructed.

3. Estimates of fertility changes

Aside from the analysis of the fertility surveys already taken, the Centre will continue during 1968 to study the effects which changes in the level of mortality and in the patterns of nuptiality, including age at marriage, are having on fertility changes in the region. An effort will be made to evaluate also the possible effects of family planning programmes on these variables in those cases where such programmes have been initiated.

4. Population projections

CELADE will continue to furnish both national and international organizations with the population projections based on the most recent demographic information available. These projections will cover: a) Total population by sex and age, b) Urban and rural population by sex and age, and c) Economically active population by sex and age.

5. Studies in historical demography

A systematic search of population data which could allow the reconstruction of the demographic history of some Latin American populations has already been started with the study of the 1869 and 1895 population censuses of Argentina. As a case study, the evolution of both the fertility and the mortality of Argentina from 1869 to 1960 is being studied. A monograph will be prepared during 1968 in collaboration with the Di Tella Institute.

6. Theoretical models developed with the use of computers

This project has a two-fold objective. In the first place, to afford training to some members of the staff and some advanced students on the use of computers as an aid for research in demography. In the second place, to develop theoretical models of fertility, mortality and migration to be used when basic data are not available or are very defective.

Table 3 gives a summary view of the content of the 1968 research programme, an estimate of the professional staff which will be involved in the different projects and, when appropriate the national institution participating as counterpart as well as the international agency, if any.

III. PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Aside from the training services rendered to countries and the studies prepared at the specific request of certain national institutions, typical technical assistance activities, CELADE's programme in this field, will be developed during 1968 through two main channels, namely:

- A) Ad-hoc consulting missions to countries.
- B) Organization of and/or collaboration in technical meetings.

Since the approach taken by CELADE is that of great flexibility towards requests by governmental institutions, it is not improbable that the 1968 programme of technical assistance will ultimately be considerably larger than what appears in this document. The activities listed below are those which had been programmed in the latter part of 1967. Others will be added as the need arises.

A) Ad-hoc consulting missions to countries

The financial support being granted by the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) to CELADE will ultimately have its greatest impact in the frequency and length of technical assistance missions to be sent to countries of the region. These were already greatly intensified during 1967 and it is expected that the programme will be maintained on an expanded basis during 1968.

A natural division of responsibilities regarding missions to countries arises from the existence of the Sub-Centre. During 1968 missions to Central American countries and Panama will, in general, be covered by San José Headquarters. In some cases, their collaboration will also be sought in connection with technical assistance to be rendered to Caribbean countries. Santiago Headquarters will be mainly responsible for all the other countries of the region.

The consulting services to be rendered to countries will, in general, fall within the following categories:

1. Continuing consultative support to demographic analysis units already established in certain countries.

These units which for the most part are operating within the government agencies which at the highest level prepare the national economic and social development plans, were originally established with technical assistance from CELADE and have incorporated into their staff professionals trained at the Centre. These units are providing the corresponding authorities with population estimates, projections and analyses needed in connection with the execution of the programmes for which the planning agencies are responsible. The countries and national institutions which will be receiving this type of assistance during 1968 are the following:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Institution</u>
a) Argentina	Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE)
b) Brazil	Escritorio de Pesquisas Econômicas Aplicadas (EPEA) of the Ministerio de Planificación
c) Colombia	Ministerio de Salud Pública
d) Chile	Dirección de Estadística y Censos
e) Ecuador	Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica
f) Panamá	Dirección de Estadística y Censo
g) Perú	Instituto Nacional de Planificación- Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos
h) Venezuela	Oficina de Coordinación y Planificación (CORDEPLAN) - Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales.

2. Technical assistance to establish units for population studies

a) This will be the case of most Central American countries, which in the "Seminar on the Demographic Situation of Central America. Prospects and Consequences" held in San José, Costa Rica, in August 1967, requested CELADE's collaboration for setting up these units with the purpose of developing the studies which were deemed necessary by the delegations of the different countries.

b) A Population Centre has been established recently within the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. CELADE will help the new institution to organize during 1968 its research programme.

3. Technical support for the development of national training facilities in demography and allied population matters

Aside from the assistance that CELADE has been offering El Colegio de México in its courses in demography and that which it will render to the Brazilian Centre mentioned above for the organization of its training programme, CELADE will continue its efforts for the establishment of new teaching facilities in other Latin American countries. Argentina, Colombia, Honduras and Venezuela are the countries which will receive special attention for this purpose during 1968.

4. Consulting services to national counterpart institutions participating in the research programme.

These services will cover several aspects related to the execution of the projects listed below and which are included in the research programme of the Centre. The aspects to be covered by the services to be rendered are given only as examples with no intention of being exhaustive

<u>Project</u>	<u>Aspects to be covered by the consulting services</u>
a) Economic development policies and manpower absorption models	Demographic variables to be included in the models and their analytical treatment
b) Immigration into metropolitan areas surveys	Sample design General organization of the field work (including documentation to be used) Coding systems and basic tabulations Basic analytical procedures
c) Fertility surveys in metropolitan areas	Techniques for the analysis of the data gathered
d) Fertility surveys in small urban and rural areas	Sample design General organization of the field work (including documentation to be used) Coding systems and basic tabulations Basic analytical procedures
e) Surveys on incidence of induced abortion	Sample design General organization of the field work (including documentation to be used) Coding systems and basic tabulations Basic analytical procedures
f) Experimental population censuses	Content of questionnaire Analysis of the data gathered

B) Technical meetings

1. The teaching of demography in Latin American Schools of Medicine

Arrangements have been made with the Pan American Federation of Associations of Schools of Medicine and the Pan American Health Organization for convening in June 1968 a Conference on the Teaching of Demography in Schools of Medicine in Latin America. The preparatory work is being developed through national seminars in which the schools of medicine of a particular country or group of countries (in the case of Central America) discuss the basic topics which will be examined later by the regional conference. CELADE is a member of the Executive Committee responsible for the organization of both the national seminars and the Conference. In particular, the Centre will render technical assistance for the organization of the following seminars:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>
Argentina	April
Bolivia	May
Chile	May
Paraguay	March
Peru	March

The Sub-Centre will organize that of the Central American countries and Panama to be held in the month of January. CELADE has received financial support for this programme from the Population Council.

2. Inter American Seminar on Population and Housing Censuses

This meeting which is being organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America to take place in May 1968, will bring together high level government officials responsible for the execution of population and housing censuses in their countries. CELADE will prepare two of the basic documents and will participate in the deliberations of the Seminar.

3. Workshop on the organization of Comparative Fertility Surveys in small urban and rural areas

Having completed the pilot surveys to develop the research tools to be applied in the national surveys, CELADE is at present preparing the basic instruments (sample design, questionnaire, instructions to the interviewers and supervisors, coding schemes, etc.) in order to convene during the latter part of February 1968 a workshop which will be attended by the national

directors of the surveys in the participating countries. It is expected that the following countries will participate in this phase of the programme: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Perú and Venezuela. This workshop will provide the opportunity to lay down the basis for the comparative studies which will later be undertaken in the countries. As it was stated before, this programme is being conducted with the financial support of the Population Council.

4. Workshop on methods of analysis of data from fertility surveys

This meeting which will be a complement of the previous one, will be organized during the latter part of the first semester with the collaboration of the Community and Family Study Center of the University of Chicago. This workshop will offer the opportunity to discuss with a group of Latin Americans working in the field of fertility measurement and analysis, the techniques which have been applied both by CELADE and by other research institutions to exploit analytically data gathered by survey procedures. Other than United Nations funds are being sought in connection with the organization of this workshop.

5. Second workshop on comparative studies of induced abortion

If funds become available, a second workshop will be convened to discuss with national directors of the surveys the general organization of the programme and the basic research tools to be applied. This meeting will be specially devoted to the Central American countries. The determination of the date for convening it, is contingent to financial support being granted.

IV. PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

CELADE has been issuing four series of documents, namely:

Series A - Reports on research conducted by CELADE

Series B - Methodological manuals, class notes and other teaching material prepared by the teaching staff of CELADE

Series C - Reports on research conducted by CELADE students

Series D - Translations, papers, lectures and other works prepared by visiting professors and experts.

During 1967, 33 titles were published under these series. A somewhat higher number is expected to be published during 1968.

A periodic Informative Bulletin is also published. Four issues were published during 1967. A similar number will be circulated during 1968.

Additions to the publication programme during 1968 will be the following:

a) A bi-annual bulletin containing the most up to date population estimates and projections for each country of the region. The publication is intended for the use of consumers of basic demographic data (planning institutions, international agencies, training and research institutes) which need figures reflecting reality as accurately as possible rather than uncorrected official estimates.

b) A series of textbooks and well known basic methodological works. In some cases, as with the printing during 1967 in "Factores sociológicos de la fecundidad", ^{3/} the publication will be co-edited with certain national institutions, as a means of defraying certain costs to CELADE.

If additional funds become available, CELADE intends to expand its publication activities to include among other, a public information programme with pictorial presentation of demographic data and texts on population matters accessible to the general public.

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES

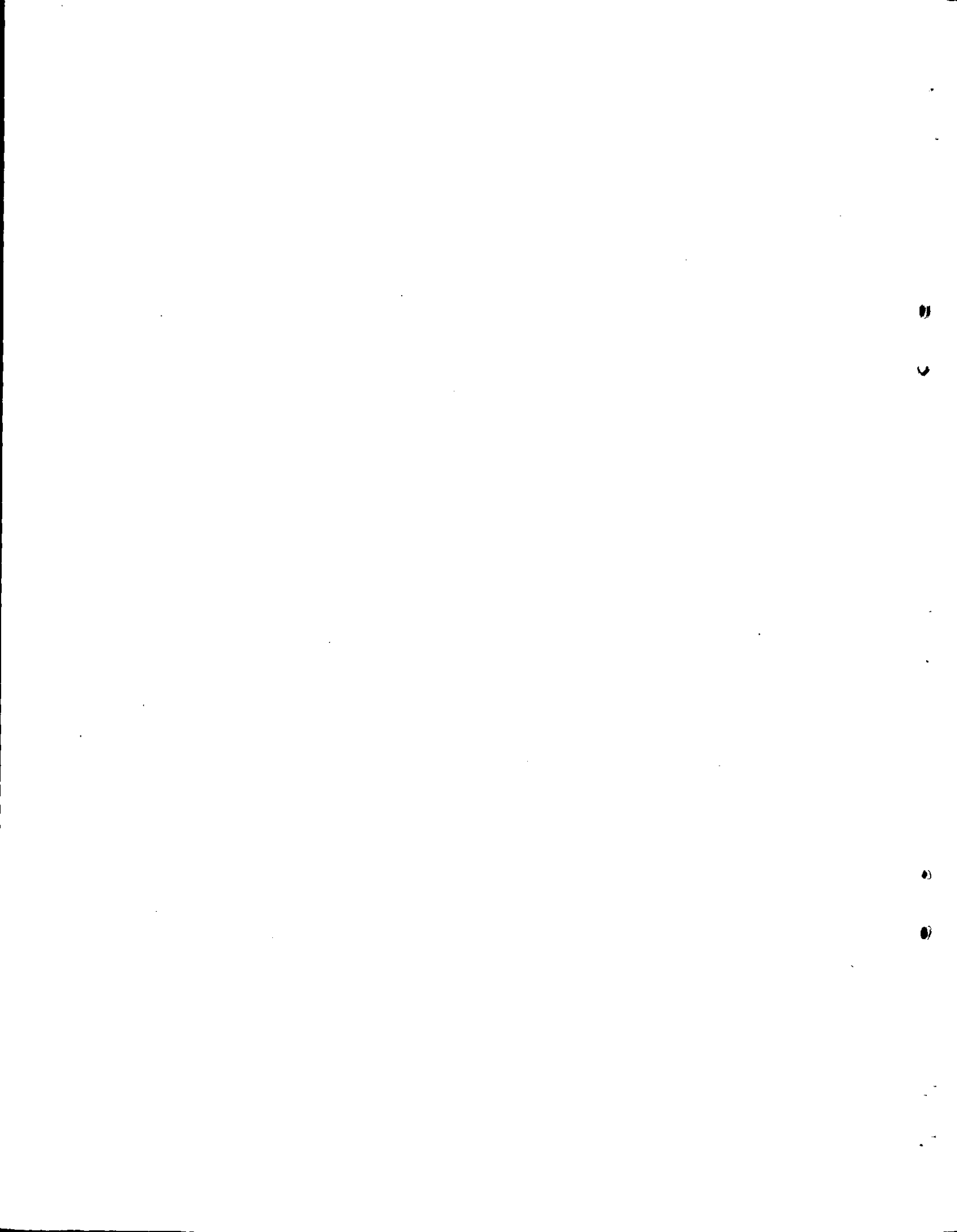
During 1968, CELADE staff will continue to participate in technical meetings of professional interest to the institution. When drafting this programme, those activities in which participation is expected are:

- a) Conference on the Population of Latin America. Cornell University, January 1968.
- b) Meeting of the Latin American Council on Social Sciences. Buenos Aires, April 1968.
- c) Second World Congress for Rural Sociology. The Netherlands, August, 1968.

The participation in these activities does not involve any expenses against the project.

^{3/} Freedman, Ronald, Davis, K. and Blake, Judith "Factores sociológicos de la fecundidad". CELADE/Colegio de México, 1967.

Finally, the World Health Organization (WHO) has requested CELIDE to allow one of its staff members to provide the Organization with advisory services on induced abortion research problems at Geneva for a period of 45 days. An arrangement will be worked out by which this request will be met at WHO's expense.



A P P E N D I X

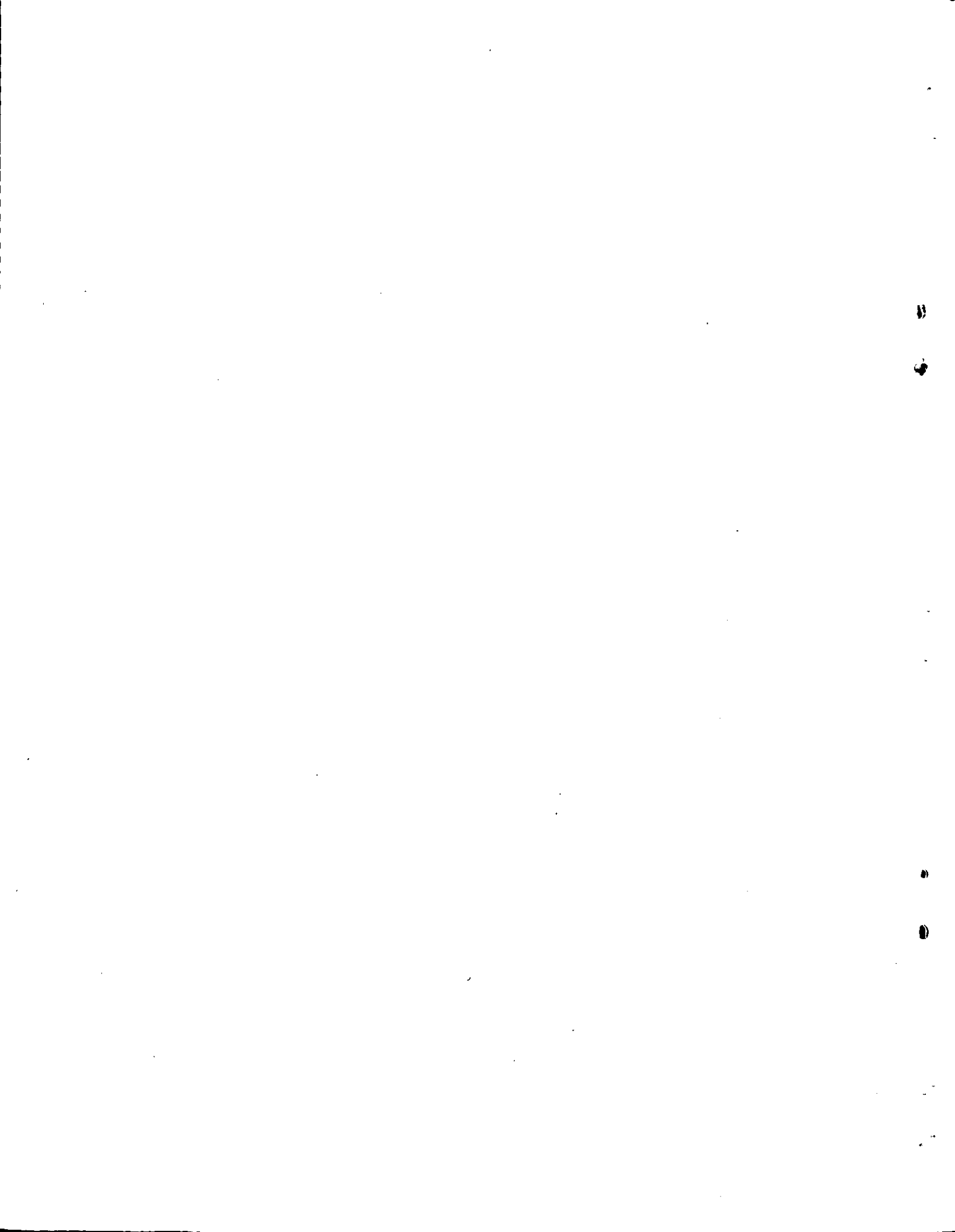


Table 1

BASIC AND ADVANCED COURSES IN THE REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME

Name of Course and duration in months	Subjects	Number of hours	
		Lectures	Laboratory
BASIC (10)	a) <u>Normal courses.</u>		
	101 Nature, sources and data in demography	45 47	31 23
	102 Mortality I	16 23	21 25
	103 Mortality tables	29 20	29 29
	104 Fertility, reproduction and nuptiality I	51 36	19 17
	105 Numerical calculus	31 40	33 45
	106 Statistics	17 17	21 22
	107 Sampling I	14 13	-
	108 Matrix Analysis I	14 15	18 ✓
	109 World demographic situation and population trends	6	-
	110 Theoretical populations I	13 12	6 7
	111 Geographical distribution and internal migrations	12 ✓	21 ✓
	112 Evaluation and adjustment of demographic data	9 ✓	15 14
	113 Estimates and population projections	15 12	10 8
	114 Economically active population	21 19	18 14
	115 Interaction of the economic and demographic variables	6 ✓	-
	116 Social aspects of growth and population changes	6 ✓	-
	117 Population policies and theories	6 ✓	-
		Total 311	247
		298	243 ✓
	b) <u>Research activities.</u>		
	Seminars on research projects		15
	Final research project. The students devote at least 45 full working days under the supervision of the staff to this project.		

Table 1

BASIC AND ADVANCED COURSES IN THE REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME

Name of Course and duration in months	S u b j e c t s	Number of hours	
		Lectures	Laboratory
ADVANCED (12)	a) <u>Formal courses.</u>		
	201 Theoretical Populations II	30 ²⁸	-
	202 Matrix	24	-
	203 Methodology of research	18	-
	204 Population and social change	12	-
	205 Mortality II	24	-
	206 Techniques of social research	18	-
	207 Sampling II	24	-
	208 Notions on genetics	12 ¹²	-
	209 Fertility, reproduction and nupciality II	30	-
	210 Seminar on population poli- cies	18	-
	211 Population and economic deve- lopment.	18	-
		Total 228	
	b) <u>Research activities.</u>	204 ✓	
	Approximately six months are devoted to research under the direct supervision of the staff.	216	

SUMMARY CONTENT OF NATIONAL INTENSIVE COURSES TO BE ORGANIZED
AND CONDUCTED BY THE SUB-CENTRE, 1968

1. Demography. Definition. Demography in relation to other disciplines. Sources of data and methods.
2. The demographic situation and future prospects. The World, Latin America, Central America and specific country. The demographic transition. Socio-economic implications of population growth.
3. Population Composition. Sex, age, marital status, etc. The age pyramid, the Lexis diagram.
4. Mortality. Determining factors and consequences. Measurement of mortality. Infant mortality. Mortality tables (including models). Mortality by causes.
5. Fertility. Determining factors and consequences. Measurement of fertility. Characteristics of the fertility curve. Models.
6. Migration and Urbanization. Determining factors and consequences. Trends in Latin America, with special reference to the country concerned. Measurement of migratory movements. The problems arising from present urbanization trends.
7. Economically Active Population. Importance of the study of the economic characteristics of the population. Participation rates by sex and age. Dynamics of the economically active population. Manpower supply and demand implications for human resources planning.
8. Evaluation and Adjustment of Demographic Data. Main errors in data. Ways of detecting them. Evaluation and correction of census data and vital statistics.
9. Population Projections. Up to date population estimates. Mathematical methods. Component method.
10. Population theories and policies.
11. Presentation and Discussion of Specific Projects related to Population Problems of the particular country.

TABLE 2
TRAINING PROGRAMME 1968

C O U R S E S	COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS	S T U D E N T S			CELADE STAFF MEMBERS PARTICIPATION (HOURS)		
		R E Q U I S I T E S	ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT	DURATION (MONTHS)	LECTURES	L A B O R A T O R I E S	S U P E R V I S I O N AND ADVICE
A. ORGANIZED AND CONDUCTED BY SANTIAGO HEADQUARTERS							
1. REGULAR PROGRAMMES							
a) BASIC	---	GRADUATES IN ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY, STATISTICS, MATHEMATICS, ETC., ATTACHED TO DATA-GATHERING, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING OR ACTION INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSITIES	25	10	298 211	243 217	27
b) ADVANCED	FLACSO-SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE	SELECTION AMONG STUDENTS APPROVING THE BASIC COURSE WITH MERIT	11 2	12	228 216	---	18
c) SPECIALIZATION	---	SELECTION AMONG STUDENTS OF THE ADVANCED COURSE APPROVING WITH MERIT	3	12	---	---	26
d) RESEARCH FELLOWS	---	SENIOR GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL WORKING IN MATTERS RELATED TO POPULATION	2	6 TO 12	---	---	20
2. SPECIAL COURSES							
a) IN SANTIAGO							
1) DEMOGRAPHY APPLIED TO ECONOMIC, HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING	ILPES	SENIOR GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONALS ENGAGED IN WORK WITH SPECIFIC FIELD	(INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE) 26	10 dias	14	12	---
2) POPULATION CENSUSES	ECLA-CIENES-CHILE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS	SENIOR AND MIDDLE RANK OFFICIALS FROM NATIONAL CENSUS BUREAUS	40	3	---	150	---
3) HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	.PAHO-WHO- SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE	PROFESSORS OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH	20	4	150	---	297

TABLE 2

CONTINUED 2

TRAINING PROGRAMME 1968

C O U R S E S	COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS	S T U D E N T S			CELADIE STAFF MEMBERS PARTICIPATION (HOURS)		
		R E Q U I S I T E S	ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT	DURATION (MONTHS)	LECTURES	LABORATORIES	SUPERVISION AND ADVICE
4) ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CENSUS AND DOCUMENTARY DATA	FLACSO	GRADUATES OF SOCIOLOGY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES	15	1	30	---	---
5) BIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION	3 NATIONS COMMITTEE-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE	RESEARCHERS ON HUMAN REPRODUCTION	10	7	42	---	15
6) PROGRAMME ON INDUCED ABORTION CONTROL AND USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES (5 COURSES)	DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE	MEDICAL AND PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL FROM NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	100	10	100	---	---
<u>C) OUTSIDE SANTIAGO</u>							
1) CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES	EL COLEGIO DE MEXICO	GRADUATES ON ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY, ACTUARIAL SCIENCES	INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	TWO YEARS	28	12	---
<u>B. ORGANIZED AND CONDUCTED BY THE SUB-CENTRE</u>							
1. IN SERVICE TRAINING IN RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	COSTA RICA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS-CENTRAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS	MIDDLE RANK GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FROM DATA-GATHERING, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING AND ACTION INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSITIES	5	6 TO 12	---	---	430
2. NATIONAL INTENSIVE COURSES (4 COURSES)	INTERESTED NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	JUNIOR AND MIDDLE RANK OFFICIALS FROM DATA-GATHERING, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING AND ACTION INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSITIES	80 - 100	1.5 - 2	80 - 105	100 - 135	---

Table 3

SUMMARY CONTENT OF THE 1968 RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Projects	CEI/DE Professional Staff Involved	Participating National Counterpart or International Agency
A) <u>Projects of a non-continuous nature</u>		
1. <u>Not involving field work.</u>		
a) Economic development policies and manpower absorption	2	Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning. Centro de Estudios de Desarrollo (CENDES), Venezuela.
b) Comparative analysis of population census data	3	National Statistics Offices of Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.
c) Demographic aspects of the educational situation	1	- - -
d) Inter-regional migration in the Central American area.	1	- - -
2. <u>Involving field work</u>		
a) Innigration into metropolitan areas	3	National Statistics Office of Perú and Venezuela
b) Fertility levels, trends and differentials		
i) In metropolitan areas	4	Colombian Association of Schools of Medicine Latin American Center for Social Research (UNESCO).

Table 3

Continued 2

SUMMARY CONTENT OF THE 1968 RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Projects	CMLADE Professional Staff Involved	Participating National Counterpart or International Agency
ii) In small urban and rural areas	4	Colombian Association of Schools of Medicine and Centro de Estudios de Desarrollo (CEDD), Colombia. El Colegio de México and National Autonomous University, Mexico. Public Health Department, Di Tella Institute and Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADES), Argentina. National Institutions to be contacted in December 1967 in other participating countries.
c) Incidence of induced abortion and use of contraceptives in urban areas	3	Public Health Department, Argentina. National Statistics Office and National University, Panama. Colombian Association of Schools of Medicine. Public Health Department, Venezuela. Center for Population and Development, Perú.
d) Experimental population censuses	4	National Statistics Office, Costa Rica. UCLA (Mexico Office)
B) <u>Projects of a continuous nature</u>		
1. <u>Evaluation and adjustment of basic demographic data</u>	3	---
2. <u>Estimates of mortality changes</u>	2	---
3. <u>Estimates of fertility changes</u>	2	---

Table 3

SUMMARY CONTENT OF THE 1968 RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Projects	CELADE Professional Staff Involved	Participating National Counterpart or International Agency
4. <u>Population projections</u>	3	<p>Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo, (CONADE), Argentina.</p> <p>Escritorio de Pesquisas Económicas Aplicadas (EPEA) of the Ministerio de Planificación, Brazil.</p> <p>Ministerio de Salud Pública, Colombia.</p> <p>Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Chile.</p> <p>Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica, Ecuador.</p> <p>Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panamá.</p> <p>Instituto Nacional de Planificación-Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Perú.</p> <p>Oficina de Coordinación y Planificación (CORDIPLAN).</p> <p>Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, Venezuela.</p> <p>Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, OAS.</p>
5. <u>Studies in historical demography</u>	1	Di Tella Institute, Argentina.
6. <u>Theoretical models developed with the use of computers</u>	1	---

