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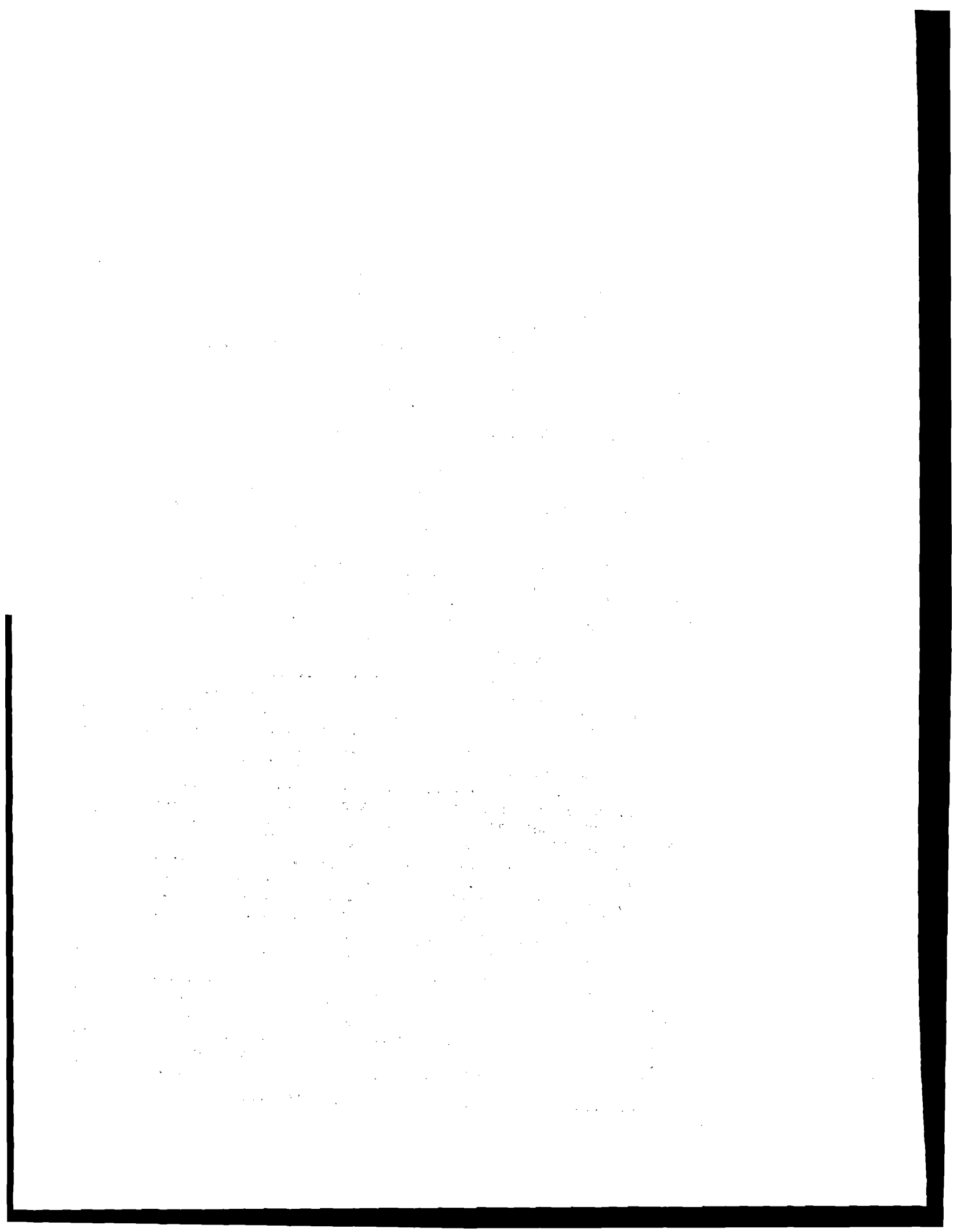


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I. TRAINING

During 1973, training programmes for personnel in the field of research as well as teaching in the various Latin American countries constituted, as in the past, one of CELADE's principal activities. These programmes, according to their nature and objectives, can be divided into five large groups: (a) the Regular Training Programme, (b) the Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography, (c) National Courses in Demography, (d) Seminars or Special Training Courses, and (e) Participation in courses organized by other institutions.^{1/}

1. Regular Training Programme

The Basic Course, 10 months in length, was inaugurated in February 1973 at CELADE/San Jose (Costa Rica), with a total of 20 students distributed as follows: 12 from 9 countries of Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico, and the remaining 8 from 6 Latin American countries. The majority came from university centres (7) and from statistical bureaus (7). In addition, all had completed at least one year of university studies: 6 already held a university degree and the remaining 10 had completed at least 3 years of university studies.

Between theoretical classes and laboratories, the teaching staff dedicated a total of 777 hours to the demands of the Basic Course. Additionally, during the last two months of the training period, professors and researchers advised the students on the preparation of a monograph, one of the requisites for completing the course. The various subjects covered by this final paper were as follows: composition and spatial distribution of the population (3), mortality and/or fertility (4), interior migration (1), demographic aspects of labor (3), educational characteristics of the population (3), health and housing (2).

The Advanced Course was not given in 1973. It was given previously at the Centre in Santiago in 1972, with the intention of reinitiating it at San Jose in 1974.

The Specialization Course, 12 months in length, took on two fellows in Santiago, Chile, at the beginning of 1973. In accordance with the type of training given in this programme, they were linked directly to the teaching activities of the Centre and/or research projects in progress. Unfortunately, one of them had to return to his country due to the political events occurring in Chile, thus discontinuing his training.

^{1/} A statistical appendix containing information on these activities is included as an Annex to this Report.

The Programme for Research Fellows, varying in length according to the activities of its members, received two students (for one year and six months, respectively) in 1973 at the Centre in Santiago. As above, one had to return to his country because of the recent political events in Chile.

Finally, it is interesting to point out once more that the monographs prepared by the students of the Regular Training Programme are broadly based, in general, on research carried out by the Centre, thus enriching the research itself to a certain degree. These monographs are issued as CELADE publications when their originality and results merit it.

2. Programme of Studies for the Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography

Under CELADE's direction, the first course in this programme, Introductory Demography, was given to two groups of students in the first semestre of 1973 as well as in the second (the remaining courses are the responsibility of the Department of Economics, West Campus, of the University of Chile). Particular circumstances, outside the control of this Centre prevented the initiation as planned in the second semestre of the second course of the programme, Demographic Analysis.

Thirty-nine students attended Introductory Demography (the total from both groups). The great majority, of Chilean nationality, were regular students in a department of the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences of the University of Chile and took the course as one of the requirements for their department.

The students of the Master's programme itself were only six of the total previously mentioned. However, the number could be considered ideal for a programme of this kind: in the succeeding course, it will facilitate a closer dialogue between teachers and students, which will in turn allow the various subjects under discussion to be dealt with in greater depth.

Each of the two courses in Introductory Demography given in 1973 signified an average of 60 hours of teaching on the part of CELADE personnel.

3. National Courses in Demography

In accord with its policy of decentralizing the teaching of demography for the greater benefit of every nation, CELADE has responded favorably during 1973 to several requests for collaboration in organizing and carrying out Intensive National Courses in Demography. These courses, approximately 13 weeks in length, cover in abridged form the complete curriculum of substantive material of the Basic Course.

Four courses were given in 1973, all with the financial support of the United Nations' Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA):

a) in the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the University of Zulia (Maracaibo, Venezuela), with 99 hours of teaching out of a total of 390 carried out by professors of this Centre; 22 students, professionals of various public and private institutions, attended;

b) in the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), with 234 hours of teaching by CELADE personnel out of a total of 386 hours; 21 students participated;

c) in the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the National University of La Plata (Argentina), with 114 teaching hours out of a total of 342 on the part of this Centre; 18 students attended this course; and

d) in the Department of Sociology and Politics, of the Social Sciences Centre of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), with 116 hours of classes and laboratories under CELADE's direction, out of a total of 400 hours; it began with 19 students. This final course received additional financial support from the Ford Foundation.

4. Special Training Seminars or Courses

The second of a series of four Research and Training Seminars on Fertility (SIEF), financed by the Canadian International Development Research Centre, was carried out at the Centre in Santiago between March and August 1973, under the guidance of a social demographer contracted for this purpose and with the participation of 5 fellows from the following nations: Brazil (1), Costa Rica (1), Mexico (1), and Peru (2). Also participating in this seminar were 5 professionals of the Fertility Sector of this Centre and 2 observers, a student of the Specialization Course and a staff member of the ELAS-CELADE programme.

The second SIEF seminar contributed toward the production by the fellows of five documents based on analysis of the data of the comparative interview on fertility known as PECFAL-Rural (for further detail, see Chapter II, section B).

Between September and November 1973, CELADE/Santiago carried out a Course on Computer Programming Applied to Statistics and Demography, whose organization received the valuable collaboration of the Inter American Centre for the Teaching of Statistics (CIENES). This initiative originated in the requests received from various Statistics Bureaus in Latin American countries, expressing "the need to rely on specialists in data processing with a background enabling them to solve programmes of tabulation or statistical-demographic analysis".

The course was attended by 23 students from 9 countries of the region; 13 of them had scholarships financed by UNEFA, and the participation of the others was paid for by their own institutions. The complete course covered a total of 390 hours of theoretical classwork and practical exercises.

Finally, in accordance with its plans for special training programmes CELADE developed in San Jose, from the end of October to the end of December, a Course on Techniques of Biosocial Research applicable to the evaluation of family planning programmes. The course proposed to "train the participants in the design, execution, and analysis of biosocial surveys and, fundamentally, of surveys designed to evaluate the effects of the different activities of family planning programmes as a function of their specific objectives".

The course was attended by 22 students from 12 Latin American countries, 20 of them with scholarships financed by UNEFA (18) and PAHO (2).

As part of the programme, participants had the opportunity to carry out field work, which consisted mainly in interviews to users of family planning programmes of several health units of the Public Health Ministry. A standard questionnaire for fertility surveys designed with the purpose of obtaining useful information for the evaluation of programmes was used. They also participated in the different stages of a demonstrative survey organized for this purpose on a small population sample: instructions to interviewers and supervision of their work, coding, tabulation plan and data analysis.

5. Participation in Courses Organized by Other Institutions

CELADE's participation in courses organized by other institutions, either international or national, obviously depends on the demands on the part of the sponsors of these programmes and on the Centre's possibilities to meet them.

a) Participation in international courses

In 1973, as in previous years, CELADE collaborated with CIENES in the Inter American Course on Educational Statistics, structured fundamentally for professionals of the Ministries of Education of Latin America. This time, the classes directed by this Centre dealt with "Processing Techniques and Equipment", and covered a total of 16 hours.

In addition, a member of the institution gave 15 hours of demography in the Multinational Course on Educational Administration and Planning sponsored by Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentación e Investigación Pedagógicas of the Chilean Ministry of Education and the Organization of American States. Forty-five participants from 12 Latin American countries joined this course.

Another programme in which CELADE participated is the II International Course on Demography and Health organized in Bogota (Colombia) by the Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina (FEPAFEM) and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana of that city. As in the first course of the preceding year, two experts from this Centre gave a total of 36 hours of class to the students, whose number reached 29 (of which 25 were professionals in the field of health).

b) Participation in national courses

During 1973, a member of CELADE gave classes on aspects of induced abortion in the First Local Training Course for Programmes of Woman's Integral Care, carried out in the city of Rancagua by the Chilean Association for the Protection of the Family.

Also in Chile, the Centre favorably answered a request from the General Health Office, taking charge of some classes on "Evaluation of the efficiency conditions of the services for mother-child care" in the Training Course on Administration of Mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Programmes of the National Health Service, organized in Santiago (Southern Sector, V Health Zone) by the National Health Service.

CELADE/San Jose, in the framework of its programme of collaboration with the University of Costa Rica, gave 90 hours of class on Demography for Sociologists and 44 on Demography for Economists in the Department of Human Sciences (Faculty of Sciences and Letters) and the School of Economics (Faculty

of Economic Sciences), respectively.^{2/} The experts of CELADE/San Jose also developed a Seminar on Demography for Social Work, 29 hours in length, with the participation of the students of the School of Social Work, part of the Faculty of Economic Sciences and a Seminar on Population and Law, addressed at students of the Faculty of Law.

Finally, as requested by El Colegio de México, two members of CELADE/Santiago gave a Course on Economic Development and Population Policy directed toward students taking the fourth-semester programme in the Centre for Economic and Demographic Studies (CEED). The total length of this course was 59 hours.

^{2/} Likewise, CELADE/San Jose professors delivered 20 hours of classes on demography in several courses addressed at medical personnel, at the Centre on Social Studies and Population (CESPO) of the University of Costa Rica.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Under this heading are united a series of research and technical assistance activities that relate to internal migration, urbanization, and other demographic aspects of economic and social development. As well as contributing to the knowledge of the conditions and particular problems of the region in these fields, these projects propose to provide analytical instruments that can serve in the preparation of plans and the formulation of national policies in the economic, social, and population areas.

1. Interrelationships between Population and Economics

a) One of the principal activities consisted in the development of a project on women's participation in economic activities, related principally to education, standard of living, structural changes in the economy, and fertility. This research is a background study for a broader investigation begun several years ago in CELADE and oriented toward improving an economic-demographic model.

During the course of 1973, a document was prepared containing the research outline ("Economic and Social Development, Labor Force Participation and Fertility"); a large part of the basic information necessary to carry it out was collected and organized; and a case study on the subject ("Female Labor in Bolivia") was produced, which will be followed by at least two others covering countries with different levels of development.

Gathering the statistical material for this project represented more time than foreseen and was a difficult task. A good part of the available material comes from census samples from the CELADE Data Bank, particularly special tabulations carried out for this study; but another invaluable part comes from household surveys undertaken in several Latin American countries. With the objective of obtaining the latter information, the researcher in charge of the project travelled to various countries, with rather satisfactory results although slightly less than expected.

b) During the first quarter of the year, a programme was begun of studies on urbanization and economic growth, whose outline was presented in an ad hoc document ("Urbanization and Economic Growth. A Framework"). This programme entails three interconnected studies which treat, respectively, urbanization and industrialization, educational level and the labor market, and an attempt to utilize the preceding results in a regional economic development model.

As a result of the work accomplished, the preliminary version of the first part was concluded ("Urbanization and Industrial Development in Latin American Countries"). This study investigates the relationship between urbanization and industrialization with Chilean data at the national and regional levels, relying on the so-called "symmetrical model". A similar methodology was used to analyze the above-mentioned relationship at the level of the countries of the region, also making comparisons with European countries.

c) A third research project, whose background and work outline was prepared during the second quarter of 1973 (printed as a discussion paper under the title, "The Process of Growth and the Transference of the Labor Force from the Countryside to the City in Brazil and Mexico"), tried as its objective to link rural emigration to demographic growth, land tenure, mechanization of agriculture and productivity, the relationship of agricultural and nonagricultural prices, and other determining factors.

The choice of Brazil and Mexico is due to their similarities in some aspects (large population, extensive territory, similar level of urbanization, rapid demographic growth) as opposed to important differences relating to the system of land tenure. It is sought to establish in what way and in what magnitude the analogies and differences influence the country-city migratory movements in these two countries.

2. Internal Migration

a) Studies on migration in Latin America. As was noted in the 1972 Report on Activities, this project desired to systematically prepare estimation of net intercensus migration by sex and age groups for the greatest possible number of Latin American countries beginning in 1940. These estimations are being made at the level of the principal administrative divisions.

The estimations of net migration, as well as rates of migration by age group, are made considering diverse alternatives that combine two versions of age (five and ten-year) with two versions of time (five and ten-year). These alternatives seek to approximate the solution that gives the best results. Computer programmes have been prepared for the calculation of the estimations and rates.

In 1973, an improved computer programme was elaborated that solved several methodological problems which became apparent when the results of Chile, Mexico and Colombia, elaborated in 1972, were analyzed. The estimations and rates of the three mentioned countries were prepared again with the new programme.

In addition, the information of the latest censuses in Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela were collected, including in the two latter cases information from the last census (1970 and 1971). This material was ready to be processed in order to obtain estimations of net migration and its rate.

Toward the end of 1973, a technical report was prepared which presented and discussed the methodology used in the estimation of internal migration ("Factors Affecting the Estimation of Internal Migration").

b) Comparative analysis of surveys on migration in metropolitan areas in Latin America. Using the existing theory as a reference point, there was an attempt made to study comparatively the principal findings of different surveys carried out in the largest cities by CELADE and other institutions since 1960.

This study had been planned to be initiated in 1972, but it started only recently in mid-1973 with the transfer of a demographer-sociologist from CELADE/San Jose.

As a guideline for the study, a research plan was prepared which carried the same title as the study. From this base, the available information was organized, although more slowly than planned. This latter was due to the researcher in charge having to complete unforeseen obligations during the last three months of 1973, collaborating with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

c) Survey on Immigration and Human Resources in the Metropolitan Area of San Jose (Costa Rica). This deals with a project in conjunction with the Centre for Social and Population Studies (CESPO). Following the lines set up in the document "The Theoretical Framework of Internal Migration", prepared in 1972, progress was made in connection with: i) preparation of a document with the specification of the variables required to test the research hypotheses ("Specification of the Variables Necessary to Test the Hypotheses"); ii) preparation of the definitive versions of the questionnaires to be used in the survey and the instruction manual.

Due to lack of financing, CESPO could not provide the person who was to prepare the sample and, later, direct the fieldwork. This situation paralyzed the work while efforts were made to obtain financing from UNFPA, which had favorable results and will allow work to start at the beginning of the current year.

Forthcoming activities include preparation of the sample, a test survey, and the survey itself, the last to be begun probably in mid-1974. CELADE's participation will consist in assigning a researcher (demographer or sociologist) in San Jose to the project and in advising on the elaboration of the analytical plan on the part of a demographer-sociologist in Santiago. The project, including a general report with over-all results of the survey, should be finished in mid-1975.

d) Survey for the Study on Internal Migration of the Asuncion Area. This project is being carried out in collaboration with the Paraguayan Centre for Sociological Studies. As mentioned before, the survey was undertaken during the third quarter of 1972. Since then, CELADE's contribution has consisted primarily in the following:

- i) Preparation of codes and instruction manuals and other procedures for processing data;
- ii) Preparation of a plan for tabulating information collected in the household questionnaires (Questionnaire "A");
- iii) Preparation of a computer programme (SPSS);
- iv) Preparation of marginal tabulations and 34 basic tables.

In order to continue with the tabulation programme, the cards containing information from the remaining questionnaires, which dealt with migratory history and professional mobility, are being awaited from the Paraguayan Centre for Sociological Studies.

3. Other Activities

In the first months of the year, final form was given to the IDB/CELADE research project on "Urban Growth in Latin America", with mimeographs of two volumes with a total of 516 pages and 32 maps of countries and cities.^{3/}

Related to the research projects just mentioned, the following documents were prepared to be presented in the technical meetings specified in each case:

- "El Crecimiento de las ciudades medianas del Brasil y México: Un enfoque para proyecciones de grupos de ciudades", submitted to the Latin American Meeting on Migration Policies in Bogota, September 18-22.
- "Los motivos para migrar: un enfoque según la teoría de los grupos de referencia", presented in the IV Meeting of the Working Group on Internal Migration, Commission on Population and Development of CIACSO, which took place in Bogota, September 17-21.

B. FERTILITY AND HEALTH AND POPULATION

1. Fertility

As in previous years, the major part of the work during 1973 in the Fertility Sector was centered on the PECEAL-Rural surveys, but with a change in emphasis from the organization of the data to their analysis. The principal vehicle for conducting the analysis was the Research and Training Seminars on Fertility (SIEF), which concentrated on demographic, social, and comparative analysis of four PECEAL-Rural surveys. These seminars were directed by a Visiting Professor recruited for the year by the Fertility Sector.

During the period covered by this report, a student group from the seminar and its director, as well as permanent CELADE Staff, were involved in analyzing data of the PECEAL-Rural project. Also, there was work done in organizing the data, which primarily included control of the inconsistencias in pregnancy histories. To facilitate the use of the data by other investigators, a document in English and Spanish was published titled, "Alphabetical listing of variables by subject in the PECEAL-Rural comparative fertility surveys (with a brief description of the study and a copy of the questionnaire)". This document can be used jointly with a set of comparative marginal tabulations for all women.

A demographer from the United States specially hired prepared a study entitled "Natural Fertility, Using Data from the PECEAL-Rural Fertility Survey". Another demographer, from Canada, worked on formal demographic analysis. A tape with special data was prepared for this purpose. At the present time, this document is being finished for publication.

^{3/} "Crecimiento Urbano de Siete Países de América Latina. Tendencias en el Período 1940-1970 y Perspectivas para 1980":

Parte I : Aspectos Urbano Geográficos

Parte II: Dinámica y Proyección del Crecimiento de la Población en Ciudades de América Latina. Un modelo de proyección.

A researcher from the Sector wrote an article titled, "The significance of the response, 'I don't want more children': Analysis based on PECPAL-Rural data in Costa Rica", for the CELADE journal Notas de Población.

The second of the four SIEF seminars began in March 1973 and ended in August of the same year. Participating in this seminar under its Director's orientation were five professionals from the Fertility Sector, five associate researchers (from Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, and two from Peru), a student from the CELADE Specialization Course, and a member of the ELAS/CELADE project, the latter two as observers.

Five documents were prepared during the seminar, all based on a comparative analysis of the PECPAL-Rural data:

- "Nuptiality patterns in Latin American rural society"
- "Attitude toward family size according to structural characteristics in Latin America"
- "Differences in real and ideal marriage ages in the female rural population in four countries in Latin America"
- "Differential knowledge of contraceptive methods according to social and family structure of the couple"
- "Education, contact with communications networks, communication between husband and wife, and use of contraceptive methods in the rural areas of Latin America"

Also, a series of other topics was investigated; documents on which are in preparation:

- "Motivation for family size and decision making between husband and wife: Examination of their relationship with the gap knowledge-use of contraceptives in rural Latin America"
- "Education and contraception in Latin America"
- "Knowledge and practice of family planning as related to level of development and economic-social level"
- "Use of contraceptives in rural Latin America"

To summarize the results of the first year of seminars, a proposition was made to edit a monograph with the possible title, "Contraceptive Knowledge and Adoption in Rural Latin America. Fertility Surveys in Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru".

An economist-demographer was recruited with experience in formal analysis of fertility to direct the second group of seminars. Because he could not complete his previous engagements until the end of 1973, the beginning of the third SIEF seminar was postponed until March 1974.

Finally, the Sector also engaged in investigations of lesser scope which are summarized below:

In July, a pilot survey was begun in Chile to investigate "opinions and values of the parents with respect to their children". The data collection for the urban part is completed and ready for coding, whereas the field-work in the rural area had to be postponed due to reasons beyond the Centre's control.

In conjunction with ECLA's Population Division, a document was prepared titled, "Social and Economic Factors Affecting Population Trends in Latin America".

The researcher in charge of the Sector travelled briefly to the sugar plantations in northern Peru, which appear to be an appropriate place to study the effect of structural change (transforming the plantations into cooperatives) on fertility during the process of change itself. It was agreed that the Fertility Sector would cooperate with the Centre of Population and Development Studies (CEPD), in Lima, in the development of a project of this nature, which is expected to start in the second quarter of 1974.

Members of the Sector participated in the following scientific meetings of interest to their activities:

- Second Meeting of the Working Group on Population Reproduction, Population and Development Commission, of CIACSO, taking place in Santiago in July. Several documents with the studies from the first SIEF seminar were brought to this meeting. There also was presented a document titled, "Proposal for a Computerized Latin American Fertility Bibliography and Clearing House".
- IUSSP Conference, Liege, where the document "Latin American Fertility Trends and Influencing Factors" was presented.
- Second Technical Advisory Meeting of the World Fertility Survey, held in London, in November.

2. Health and Population

As in preceding years, the principal activities of this Sector can be separated into two groups. One is research through analysis of the data gathered through fertility, abortion and use of contraceptives surveys carried out by CELADE in various Latin American Cities (PEAL and PEAL/TRANSLONG). The other is in the form of technical assistance to family planning programmes in the region, including advising on service statistics, surveys, and studies on programmes evaluation, and courses on biosocial research techniques. This latter type of activity has taken on greater importance in the Sector, whereas that relating to research has been reduced to only revision and publication of various studies and reports, which are cited as follows:

- "Análisis preliminar de algunos datos sobre aborto provenientes de encuestas en América Latina" (CELADE, Serie A, N° 118, septiembre 1973).
- "Investigaciones sobre aborto realizadas por el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía". Prepared for the Family Research Institute.
- "Aborto en América Latina: Situación en algunas capitales latinoamericanas según encuestas del Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía". Reference document prepared at the request of the United Nations Population Division, for the World Population Conference, 1974.
- "Una comparación de los resultados de dos métodos para detectar abortos". (CELADE, S/105/34/73).
- "El problema del aborto en Chile".

- "Comparación de los niveles de aborto obtenidos mediante la aplicación de las metodologías Retrospectiva y Prospectiva".
- "Incidence of Abortion, Fertility and Contraception in Latin America", submitted to the IUSSP General Conference, 1973.

Technical assistance

The principal activities relating to technical assistance were carried out in four countries of the region, noted as follows:

Chile: In the Programme of Extension of Mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Services, Evaluation and Research Unit, the Health and Population Sector offered assistance to the National Health Service, by delegation of the Population Division of the United Nations.^{4/}

The evaluation and research unit for this programme includes various research projects, in which CELADE rendered assistance in the aspects described as follows:

- i) "Research project on the coverage of mother and child programmes in the 25 health areas where the PESMLB Project has been carried out from 1970 to 1972": during 1973, the complete planning and partial training of personnel who will be in charge of collecting data and supervising fieldwork was accomplished. The method used in this investigation is the System of Service Statistics (SIDES), developed by CELADE.
- ii) Household surveys; Research project on perception of the attention given in the Mother and Child Services of the National Health Service; Survey on knowledge of, attitude toward, and practice of contraception; and Research project on the knowledge and practice of contraception by the users in relation to pregnancy, delivery, post-delivery, and care of the child. During 1973, the samples for these projects were designed and partial planning for its execution was carried out.
- iii) Training of personnel of the National Health Service and the National Statistics Institute in the research project on levels of mother and child morbidity and mortality. During 1973, the processing of outgoing hospital patients began for the years 1970 to 1972. Marginals were obtained for the year 1971, and the basic tabulations were planned.
- iv) Planning for the survey of the research project on follow-up for women accepting the regulation of fertility. Data were collected from the sample of women accepting the family planning programmes in the south and southeast areas of Santiago.

^{4/} The PESMLB Programme, financed by UNFPA, is a four-member project of the Chilean government with the technical assistance of OMS/PAHO UNICEF, and the United Nations.

El Salvador: Technical assistance was given to the Salvadorean Demographic Association for the planning and training of personnel that participated in the National Fertility Survey, carried out in order to evaluate family planning activities (May-July).

Brazil: The final editing was completed on the report of the mission in conjunction with the International Development Research Centre, taking place in Brazil in 1972, with the goal of evaluating several aspects of the Family Planning Programme directed by the Brazilian Family Welfare Society (BENFAM): "A look at data collection and evaluation activities of BENFAM".

Panama: With personnel from Santiago and San Jose, the adaptation of the System of Service Statistics (SIDES) was carried out for the Family and Maternal Planning Programme of the Public Health Ministry. Executive personnel were trained to undertake a retrospective study of the activities developed by the Family Planning Programme during 1970-1972. Data from the Chorrera Health Area were gathered and the Tabulation Plan was worked out.

Other activities

CELADE maintains an index of information on family planning activities in Latin America, which is kept up to date through periodical consultation with public and private institutions that offer planning services. With this index as a base and with data received until May 1973, a preliminary version of the report "Family planning programmes in Latin America: The situation around 1970, description and evaluation of the experiences of different countries" was prepared. At the same time a report current to December 1972 was in preparation.

The System of Service Statistics (SIDES) was applied experimentally in order to fulfill the necessities of PESMIB in the Lucas Sierra Clinic of the Chilean National Health Service. In relation to the SIDES application, there was a report prepared on the activities of 1971 and 1972 in the National Medical Service for Employees in Valparaiso, Chile. Similarly, an analysis and review also was carried out of the data resulting from its application to the Family Planning Programme that the Ministry of Public Health of Costa Rica maintains in the province of Alajuela.

Personnel of the Sector participated in the following scientific meetings:

- Continental Meeting on Science and Man, Mexico City, June-July 1973.
- VII Latin American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology, Quito, Ecuador, July 1973.
- General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liege, August-September 1973.

C. POPULATION POLICIES

1. Population Policies Sector

The activities of the Sector have centered on social research and, particularly, on the conclusion of the project "Actors in the Formulation of Population Policies: A Study of Political Parties and Social Scientists in Chile".

Until September, work consisted mainly in interviews to leaders of political parties; qualitative analysis of the production of social scientists in Chile (1956-1972), particularly of publications dealing with population; and interviews to outstanding social scientists. During the last quarter of the year, the activities of the Sector's team concentrated on the analysis of interviews and the preparation of preliminary reports.

The analysis of content of the publications centered mainly on population studies. An attempt was made to delimit problem areas, analyzing the terms in which they are defined, the arguments used and the solutions proposed.

The preparation of two monographs was initiated with the material collected. The first examines the influence of the social context on the content of the social scientists' production. The second monograph analyzes the process of decisions about policies related to population and the location of the centres of decision on these matters within the Chilean political system during recent governments.

During the period under report, the Sector initiated the preparation of a Manual on Population Policies and Theories as a collaboration with the "Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina".

Staff members of the Sector participated in several scientific meetings of direct interest to their field of work:

A work meeting was held in New York on 3-5 May, organized by the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences, with the participation of experts from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Its purpose was to present a research project on "Ethical and Value Aspects of Population Planning" and discuss with these experts its content, its feasibility in different regions of the world and specific possibilities of collaboration.

During August a member of the Sector participated in the Latin American Seminar on Population Policies held in Jamaica and organized by the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Centres (UNICA) and the United States National Academy of Sciences (ANC).

A member of the Sector attended the Symposium on Population and the Family, held in Honolulu on 5-15 August, organized by the United Nations Population Division in preparation of the World Population Conference. CELADE submitted the document: "Public policies, population and the family: a first approximation to the Latin American Case".

A Population Conference preparatory for the IX International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, was held in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in early September. The document "Social change and reproductive behaviour in the marginal family" was submitted on that occasion.

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

As will be recalled; this is a programme in which six national research centres in the social sciences and two Latin American regional centres participate. On behalf of seven of these centres, CELADE became the headquarters of the Central Unit of the Programme. A summary follows of the activities carried out by this Unit beginning in March 1973 according to the directives of the Programme Committee, its highest authority.

The first ordinary meeting of the Programme Committee of PISPAL took place in Santiago, in March 1973, thus officially inaugurating its activities.

In that meeting, general orientations on the following subjects were discussed and approved:

- a) Institutional structure and administrative organization of the Programme;
- b) Substantive content of the tasks to be carried out by the Member Centres and the Central Unit.

Regarding the first item and in fulfillment of its functions as headquarters of the Central Unit, CELADE initiated the arrangements leading to the recruitment of professional administrative personnel for that Unit.

Three experts were thereby engaged, one of whom acts as Coordinator, an Associate Researcher, and a Research Assistant, as well as an Administrative Assistant and two Secretaries. Currently, recruitment procedures have been advanced for two additional experts, with whom the professional staff of the Central Unit will be complete.

In reference to item (b), the first task undertaken by the research team of the Central Unit during 1973 was directed at facilitating the preparation of an Inventory on research, in progress or finished, with relevance to population policies. To achieve this objective, the Central Unit made explicit its criteria for relevance, translated them into a scheme for classifying the research, prepared the form to be used, and proposed the methodology to be followed in carrying out the inventory. With all the preceding approved in the second ordinary meeting of the Programme Committee taking place in Santiago, Chile, in August 1973, it was agreed to begin preparation of the inventory in four countries: Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, and Chile, with the Member Centres of those countries being responsible for executing it. The Mexican Centres had previously begun efforts in this regard, so that it was agreed that they would carry on, making adjustments to the classification scheme and procedures adopted by the other countries. CELADE and FLACSO were responsible for taking the inventory in Chile, for which they proceeded to hire a researcher at the post-graduate level who had worked in close contact with the Central Unit. The collection of information for the inventory will be completed by the end of March.

In the second ordinary meeting, the Programme Committee also approved the procedure to be followed in the preparation and evaluation of research projects submitted by researchers of the Member Centres and for which financing was being requested from the Programme. This involved the evaluation of all of them by the Central Unit. A total of nine projects was presented. For each one, the Central Unit made out a detailed critical report, which was sent to the

researcher responsible for the project so that he could take it into account in his presentation to the Committee. With the same objective, the researchers of the Central Unit made personal contact with those in charge and discussed at length the problems of form and substance that the projects presented. The definitive proposals will be presented in the third meeting of the Programme Committee, to take place in March in Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Concurrent with the preceding tasks, an effort was begun to critically evaluate the state of knowledge on problems relevant to population policies. A first report on progress made in this area was prepared to be distributed to the members of the Programme Committee in its third ordinary meeting.

Finally, an effort at publicity for the Programme was developed during the year by the preparation of an introductory document that, together with those prepared in relation to the inventory, was sent to centres and institutions interested in problems related to population policies, and by attendance at various seminars and working meetings on themes allied to the objectives of PISPAL.

D. ESTIMATIONS AND PROJECTIONS

1. Population Projections

During 1973, revised projections by sex and age for 14 countries of the region were prepared which, added to the 6 previously prepared, complete the table for Latin America.

Because census information from 1970 (approximately) was not available for several countries, the corresponding projections are provisional. In carrying out this work, collaboration of official institutions of the countries has been sought as much as possible, with the aim of producing results that would be accepted by the governments and by the Population Division of the United Nations. The results of the revised population projections of countries of the region, which were ready only at the end of 1973, yielded valuable and numerous material for the preparation of a document on the present demographic situation of the region and prospects until the year 2000. The preparation of document has been already initiated and it is expected to be concluded in March in order to submit it as a reference document to the Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference, to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in April 1974.

2. Demographic Bulletin

Numbers 11 and 12 of the Demographic Bulletin were published, with results of the revised population projections for Chile, Panama, and the Dominican Republic (number 11) and Brazil, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (number 12).

3. Historical Demography

Research on documentary sources for historical demography, begun in 1972, was concluded during the period of this report. It included areas of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

In July, a seminar took place in Santiago, whose objective was to examine the results of the research, which materialized in the presentation of 10 documents prepared by various investigators which summarize fundamentally the availability of documentary sources in different areas of Latin America which might be used in future studies. A summary prepared by CELADE on "Documents useful for the study of historical demography in Latin America" was submitted to this seminar. The group established several points that they deemed necessary to the future development of studies in this field and which referred, in synthesis, to the publication of an informative bulletin; efforts to convince cultural institutions to conserve existing documentary sources and to convince the Catholic Church to give researchers access to its registers; completion of the description of documentary sources and development of research methods for the sources and data available in Latin America.

Several steps were taken to put these recommendations into practice, among which stands out a presentation to UNESCO and the Spanish Cultural Institute on conservation of documentation. In addition, in early 1974 the work on description of documentary sources and uniform designations will hopefully be concluded.

4. Research on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA)

There has been almost no progress in gathering data for this programme (persons born in one Latin American country and residing in another), despite a series of efforts toward this end. Up to the time of the preparation of this report, there have been available only the censuses of Panama (1970), Costa Rica (1963), and Nicaragua (1972).

5. Technical Assistance to Countries

Technical assistance missions were carried out in connection with the preparation for demographic analysis programmes, population estimates necessary for the formulation of development plans, and organization of a population study unit in Quito (Demographic Analysis Centre), Belo Horizonte (Planning Office of the State of Minas Gerais), and Maranhao (Institute of Economic-Social Research).

The Sector continued to offer advisory services on prospective demographic surveys. The tabulation programme of the Honduras national demographic survey (EDENH) should be noted. The preparation of the series of booklets on the EDENH Survey, planned for 1973, was delayed for more than a year. The Data Bank and Computation Service (as described in the pertinent Section) due to the heavy workload and urgent activities it had to carry out, was unable to prepare the tables with results from EDENH necessary for the elaboration of the monographs. The EDENH tabulations will be prepared at the beginning of 1974 and the set of monographs should be concluded during the same year. Also, plans were discussed for carrying out similar surveys in Panama and Peru, advancing their organization in some respects, particularly coverage, feasibility, resources, and others.

Some assistance was offered in the preparation of an analytical programme for the latest population census to the Demographic Analysis Unit of the National

Office of Statistics and the Census of Peru, and in the Development of a work programme for a demographic study unit that would function in the Technical Secretariat for Planning in Paraguay.

6. Other Activities

In close relation to the subjects in charge of the Sector, various technical reports were prepared, the majority of which were presented in conferences, seminars, and working meetings. The following should be noted:

- "Las estadísticas demográficas al servicio de las necesidades del niño", presented at the XIV Pan American Congress of the Child, Santiago, 1973.
- "Estadísticas vitales y estimaciones de nacimientos y defunciones en América Latina", for the meeting of the committee of experts for the improvement of demographic statistics, sponsored by CEPAL, Buenos Aires, March 1974.
- "Methods for measurement of population change. The CELADE approach", presented to the Fourth International Population Conference, University of North Carolina, November 1973.
- "Panorama de la migración internacional entre países latinoamericanos", for the CICRED seminar, Buenos Aires, March 1974.
- "Fertility estimates derived from information on children ever-born using data from censuses", presented to the General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liege, August 1973.
- "Bases de las estimaciones de niveles y tendencias de la fecundidad de los países de América Latina", report sent to the Population Division of the United Nations, December 1973.
- "Informe sobre la situación demográfica del Brasil y la revisión de la proyección de población por sexo y edad, 1950-2000". (Unpublished).

E. POPULATION CENSUSES, DATA BANK, AND COMPUTATION SERVICE

1. Data Bank

During 1973, the organization of the Data Bank was completed, preferential attention having been given to the tape library, which currently contains about 600 units with information derived from population censuses, surveys, and other sources of demographic interest.

The OMUECE Programme (Operation Census Sample). Copies of the tabulations prepared by CELADE from the 1960 census samples have been supplied to ECLA and other international organizations as well as to investigators. With the information from the 1970 censuses, the programme has expanded greatly. In addition to the census samples from Chile (442 657 entries), El Salvador (165 729 entries), Nicaragua (189 469 entries), Panama (285 321 entries), and the Dominican Republic

(292 090 entries), the Data Bank possesses a copy of the complete census data of the Dutch West Indies, Nicaragua, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago. A family register has been created based on the 1970 Chilean sample.

All of this information has been of great use for population studies not only for CELADE but for other institutions and users as well.

Information Exchange. The Data Bank maintained a permanent information exchange with similar institutions, especially with the Latin American Data Bank of the University of Florida.

2. Computation Service

The Computation Service offered assistance to various research projects being developed by CELADE. During 1973, nearly 300 computer hours (IBM/360-40) were used and nearly 400 hours of terminal time 2741 (APL-IBM).

Programme Library. The Computation Service has expanded the programme library. The following activities have been undertaken:

- a) Up-dating the SPSSG and SPSSH versions (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences);
- b) Programming and setting in motion programmes of generalized use to obtain frequency marginals from 32K computers;
- c) Implementing and testing the COCENTS programme (COBOL Census Tabulation System), developed by the United States Census Office;
- d) Special statistical and calculation programmes used in APL;
- e) Implementing a programme of general use for studies of pregnancy histories in fertility surveys.

3. Technical Assistance to the Countries

With the aim of training personnel of the national statistics bureaus in computer methods and techniques applicable to the preparation of census data, various courses were carried out under CELADE's direct responsibility or in collaboration with other national and international organizations. Among those, the following stand out, several of which have already been mentioned in the chapter "Training".

1. Course on Computer Programming Applied to Statistics and Demography, 390 hours in length, carried out in Santiago under the auspices of CELADE and the Inter American Centre for Statistical Training (CIENES) of the Organization of American States.
2. Course on CIENES Language (Census Tabulation System) for personnel of the National Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of the Republic of Guatemala, with 15 persons attending.
3. Course on COCENTS Language (COBOL Census Tabulation System), attended by seven programmers from the National Statistics Office of the Dominican Republic.

4. Course on Introduction to Computation, as part of the course on Techniques of Biosocial Research held by CELADE in Costa Rica.

5. Classes on processing techniques in the Inter American Course on Educational Statistics held by the Inter American Centre for Statistical Training in Santiago.

The activities undertaken with a view to training personnel in the use of computers in demography and statistics led to the preparation of users' manuals and notes that after revision will be circulated in CELADE's series J. They are as follows:

An Approach to the Computer

CEMETS Language (Census Tabulation System)

Fundamentals of Data Archives

Introduction to Operative Systems

"Job Control Language, Disk Operating System"

"Job Control Language, Operating System"

Applications of the APL/360 Language (A Programming Language) in CELADE

Description of the Use of Marginal Programmes for the 128 and 32K.

Regarding data production, the following activities of technical assistance to the countries of the region were carried out in collaboration with ECLA, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and national institutions.

a) Training course for heads of census areas, organized by the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Guatemala. Approximately seventy functionaries participated in this course.

b) Assistance to the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the preparation of requests for financial support from UNEPA to attend to various activities of the census programme.

c) Assistance to the Statistics Bureaus of Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras for the design of samples with advance census results.

d) Tabulation of the definitive results of the censuses of Nicaragua and the Dutch West Indies.

e) Preparation of a programme for consistency and binary conversion for the Guatemalan Population Census and assistance in the organization of punching and tabulation of the sample.

f) Assistance to Bolivia to determine the need for equipment to register data from the population census and other projects under the direction of the Statistics Bureau.

g) Tabulation of a set of twenty tables for the Dominican Republic based on 1970 census information.

h) Technical assistance to the Statistics Institute of Argentina and the General Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of El Salvador in relation to the tabulation of 1970 census samples.

i) Technical assistance to the Honduran Bureau of Statistics and Censuses in relation with the Demographic Survey (EDENH) taken beginning in 1970 in that country. During 1973, CELADE/San Jose worked on the analysis of the results of the investigation and prepared various documents based on the results obtained.

j) Collaboration with the Panamanian Bureau of Statistics and Censuses in planning and designing the sample for a demographic survey of the EDENH type to be begun in 1974.

k) Assistance to the Government of Nicaragua through CELADE San Jose in the planning of an unemployment survey whose universe of study covered the population of Managua and other cities affected by the 1972 earthquake.

l) CELADE continued to offer technical assistance to the Centre for Social and Population Studies (CESPO) of the University of Costa Rica in the planning of a Survey on Immigration and Human Resources in the San Jose Metropolitan Area.

m) At the request of the Salvadorean Demographic Association (ADS), the Centre collaborated in the stage of training personnel in the collection of data for a Survey on Fertility, Incidence of Abortion, and Use of Contraceptives.

n) Collaboration with the General Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Costa Rica in preparing a study on attitudes toward family planning based on data of the PECPAL-Rural survey.

o) Assistance in the application of the System of Service Statistics in Family Planning for the Ministry of Public Health of Costa Rica, the Chilean National Medical Service for Employees (SERMENA), the Panamanian Ministry of Health, and the Nicaraguan Demographic Association (ADENIC).

4. Experimental Censuses

Within the programme of Experimental Censuses that CELADE has carried out since 1968 in cooperation with the countries of the region, the Centre collaborated in taking a Test Census in Ecuador previous to the National Population Census taking place this year. This operation had as one of its most important objectives the testing of a training system for the census-takers based on the use of audio-visual material according to a basic design prepared by CELADE.

5. Other Activities

Personnel of the area prepared the following documents to be presented in international meetings:

"The Preparation of Census Data: Problems and Suggestions", presented in the XI COINS (Commission for the Improvement of National Statistics) held in Ottawa, Canada, in October 1973.

"Censuses as a Source of Demographic Data in Latin America", to be presented in the Annual Meeting of the American Population Association to be held in April 1974.

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATIONS, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. ELAS/CELADE Programme (PROELCE)

In accord with the principal objective of this programme (to promote the development and definition of an area of information on the sociology of population in Latin America), activities centered on advancing a series of research projects begun during 1972. In the period covered by this report, the first annual reports were completed as follows:

"Study of the comparability of census information on the economically active population of Latin America: 1940-1960"

"Incidence on the distribution of income and on occupation of changes in economic development patterns during the last decade".

"The social division of labor: An example of empirical study, Chile, 1970"

"Population reproduction in 10 cities in Latin America: Approximation to a group analysis"

"Socio-economic aspects of rural emigration in Latin America".

In addition, the presentation of the final report of the project, "Strategies of economic survival in family units of the popular urban sector", should be noted, and the initiation of another project on which a partial report was prepared "Social Reports: Reproduction of the Labor Force".

The projects mentioned above also filled a teaching function. In effect, students of the Latin American School of Sociology (ELAS) completed their practice in social research through them.

For three days in July 1973, a first evaluation seminar of the activities carried out by PROELCE took place with the participation of members of UNFPA, ECLA, FLACSO, and CELADE. Having acknowledged the merits of the work already accomplished, the group indicated the convenience of continuing the programme within the outlines in which it had been developing, adapting it where possible to the changing necessities of the region.

2. Publication and Information

The reorganization of the Editorial Services and Publications Sector undertaken at the beginning of 1973 permitted an effective development of activities in this area. The following twelve titles were prepared and their publication arranged for 1974:

- "Análisis de la situación educacional en América Latina", T. Frejka
- "Temas de población de la Argentina: Aspectos demográficos", Several authors
- "El condicionamiento económico de las migraciones internas en América Latina", A. di Filippo

- "Los estudios demográficos en la planificación del desarrollo", (Demoplan Seminar)
- "Métodos para estimar la fecundidad y la mortalidad en poblaciones con datos limitados". Selección de trabajos, William Brass.
- "El estudio de la población", Hauser and Duncan
- "Formación de la familia y marginalidad urbana en Rio de Janeiro", G. Martine
- "Introducción a las matemáticas de la población", N. Keyfitz
- "Migraciones internas: Teoría, método y factores sociológicos", several authors
- "Bibliografía sobre temas de población en revistas especializadas", J. Morales
- "Demografía matemática", A.J. Lotka
- "Manual de métodos estadísticos para demógrafos", A.J. Jaffe.

During the period of this report, 28 documents corresponding to various publication series were published, as follows: Series A (studies and reports), 2; Series B (manuals), "El Sistema de Tablas de Vida de Brass. Aplicación a la Argentina", Jorge Somoza; Series C (student monographs), 8; Series D (translations of technical articles), 4; Series E (books), "El Pensamiento crítico en demografía", by A. Vieira Pinto, 454 pages; Series F, Boletín Demográfico, vols. 11 and 12, and Notas de Población, vols. 1, 2, and 3; Series G (administrative reports), 7. CELADE/San José, has also developed considerable editorial activities, through three series of publications. Four titles have appeared under Series AS, with three research works, including a report with the results of the Nicaraguan experimental census (1969); 2 titles under Series BS, training material, and 7 under Series DS with translations from articles by the following authors: K. Davis, A.L. Levine, W. Petersen, R. Bachi, S. Bourgeois-Pichat, F. Yates and A.H. Pollard.

In addition, several issues of periodical publications have appeared, i.e., the "Informative Bulletin of the Honduras National Demographic Survey" (Nos. 15/16 in Spanish and No. 4 in English), and the "Informative Bulletin of Service Statistics in Family Planning. Demonstrative Project. Costa Rica" (Nos. 4 and 5).

In order to improve the capacity and quality of the printing and binding equipment, two offset presses were acquired, one for titles and one for binding.

Divulgarion of the Centre's publications merits special attentions. Two initiatives have been taken in this direction: the first, the publication of a tri-annual journal (Notas de Población), and the second, the setting up of a distribution department within the Sector.

3. Santiago and San Jose Libraries

a) CELADE/Santiago "Giorgio Mortara" Library. The "Giorgio Mortara" Library received during the period under report 5 301 publications composed of:

Books and monographs (including conference and United Nations documents)	2 377
Reprints.	223
Booklets (including forms, bibliographic bulletins, etc.)	657
International and national periodical publications	2 044
Total	5 301

The Library rendered the following services:

Attention to readers:	CELADE	1 910
	High school and university students, researchers, etc.	1 125
	Total	3 035

Loans:

Personal loans	4 060
Inter-library	303
Reading room	1 577
Total	5 940

Reference:

Consultations	1 392
Telephone consultations	1 100
Total	2 492

The publication of the monthly Bulletin was discontinued and a quarterly Bulletin started to be issued, containing information on material entered and a supplement with the periodical publications received during the year.

The Library increased its small collection of maps with the addition of numerous maps obtained from seven Latin American countries and others prepared at CELADE in connection with the study on urban growth developed during 1972-1973.

b) CELADE/San Jose Library. The San Jose Library enriched its material with 2 067 publications (books, reprints, booklets, monographs and other periodical publications).

The extension of the training programme in CELADE/San Jose meant more demands on the Library, particularly regarding collection of bibliographic material and the rendering of consultancy services.

4. Contributions to the World Population Conference (WPC)
and the World Population Year (WPY)

The most significant contributions during the period under report can be summarized as follows:

a) Participation in the activities of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action.

b) Participation in the Symposium on Population and the Family, preparatory for the World Population Conference, organized by the United Nations Population Division, Honolulu, August, 1973. CELADE submitted the document: "Public policies, population and the family: a first approximation to the Latin American case".

c) Preparation of "Aborto en América Latina: Situación en algunas capitales latinoamericanas según encuestas del Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía", reference document prepared at the request of the United Nations Population Division, for the World Population Conference.

d) Cooperation with ECLA in: i) preparation of the document "Social and Economic Factors Affecting Population Trends in Latin America", to serve in the elaboration of the WPC background documentation; ii) organization of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in April 1974.

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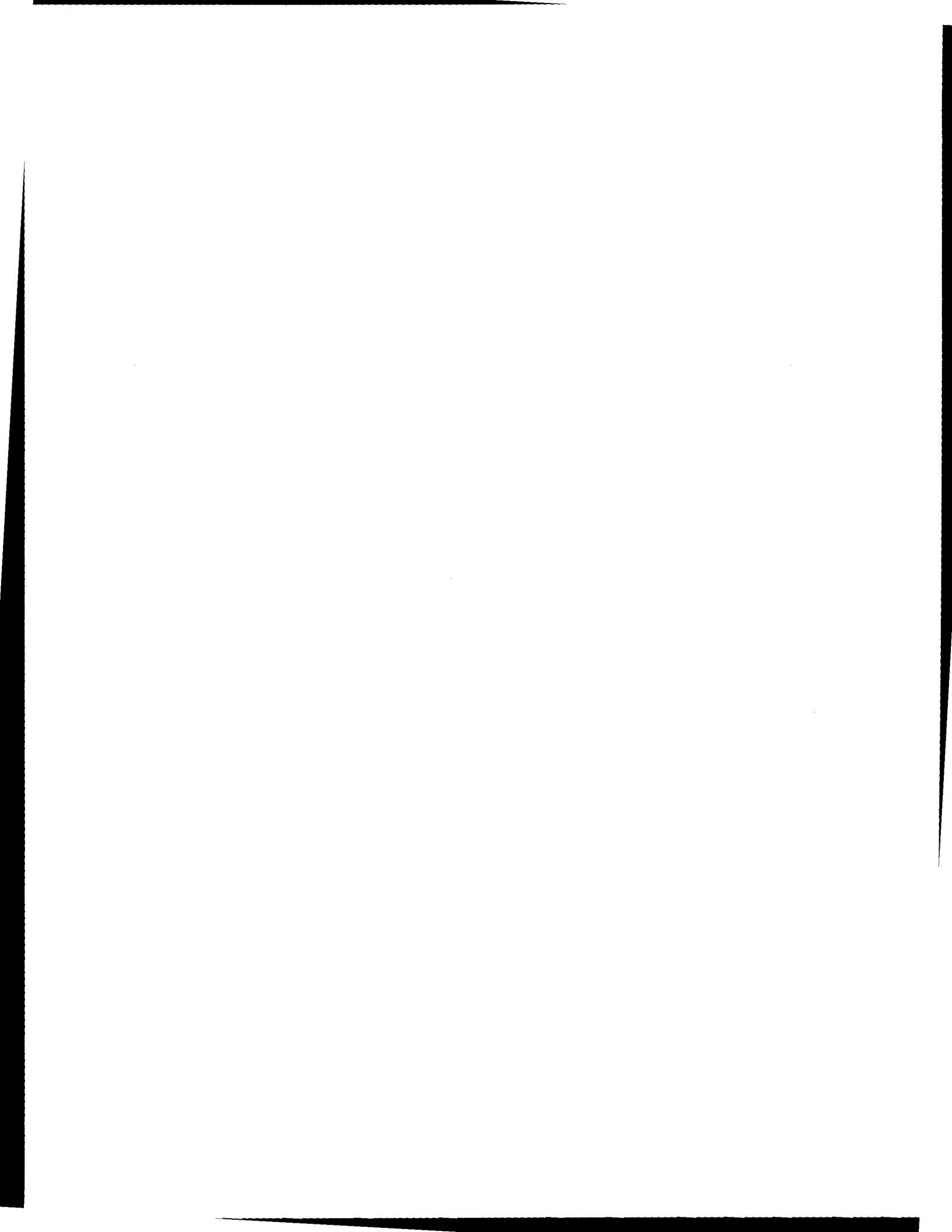


Table 1

REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME. 1973

1. Participants by courses and countries of origin

Countries of origin	All courses ^{a/}	Basic Course	Specialization Course	Programme for Research Fellows
<u>All countries</u>	<u>24^{b/}</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Argentina	1	1	-	-
Brazil	1	1	-	-
Chile	2	2	-	-
Colombia	1	1	-	-
Costa Rica	2	2	-	-
Cuba	1	-	1	-
Dominican Republic	1	1	-	-
El Salvador	1	1	-	-
Guatemala	1	1	-	-
Haiti	2	2	-	-
Honduras	1	1	-	-
Mexico	2	1	-	1
Nicaragua	2	2	-	-
Panama	3	1	1	1
Peru	2	2	-	-
Venezuela	1	1	-	-

a/ The Advanced Course was not given in 1973.

b/ These fellowships were financed as follows: 19 by the United Nations (UNDP and UNFPA), 4 by the Ford Foundation and 1 by AID.

Table 1 (continued)

2. Participants by courses and national sponsoring institutions

National sponsoring institutions	All courses ^{a/}	Basic Course	Specialization Course	Programme for Research Fellows
<u>All institutions</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Organizations responsible for data collections	8	7	1	-
Universities	9	7	1	1
Planning Units	1	1	-	-
Others	6	5	-	1

^{a/} See footnote a, Table 1.1.

Table 1 (continued)

3. Participants by courses and academic background

Academic background	All courses ^{a/}	Basic Course	Specialization Course	Programme for Research Fellows
<u>All levels</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
With university degree	9	6	1	2
With over three years of university studies	11	10	1	-
With under three years of university studies	4	4	-	-

^{a/} See footnote a, Table 1.1.

Table 1 (continued)

4. List of monographs prepared by Basic Course students, 1973 (San Jose)

<u>Student</u>	<u>Title</u>
Angeles S., Méjico A.	República Dominicana: Estudio de las características educativas investigadas en los censos de 1960 y 1970.
Angulo, Hazel M. de	Costa Rica: Algunos problemas de salud de la población, 1970.
Barroso de Gracia, Zuleika	Estimaciones demográficas utilizando algunas técnicas del Manual IV de Naciones Unidas.
Cabrera M., Norma O.	Guatemala: Evolución de la composición de la población y su distribución espacial.
Canelón, José Y.	Venezuela: Factores demográficos que influyen en la evolución de la PEA para el Estado Zulia en el período 1950-1960.
Casillo B., Leonel	Nicaragua: Análisis de la escolaridad por edad según censos 1950, 1963 y 1971.
Díaz, Teodora M. de	Nicaragua: Estimación de los niveles y diferenciales de la mortalidad, en áreas urbana y rural, por departamentos (en base a los resultados del Censo Nacional de 1971).
Elizalde, Diva Teresa	Nicaragua: Migraciones interiores, Censos de 1950, 1963 y 1971.
González C., Julio C.	Análisis de las condiciones de habitación de la población de Nicaragua, 1971.
Gutiérrez T., Oscar E.	Nicaragua: Distribución espacial de la población. Análisis y evolución en el tiempo. Censos 1950-1960-1970.
Holder da Cunha, Carmen S.	Brasil: Tabla de vida escolar, 1960-1970
Orellana M., Hernán	Nivel y diferenciales de fecundidad en algunos países de América Latina, 1960-1970.

<u>Student</u>	<u>Title</u>
Paisible, Pierre L.	Estimación de la fecundidad y la mortalidad por aplicación de métodos del Manual IV.
Schmidt C., Anabelle	Evolución de la composición y la distribución espacial de la población de Costa Rica.
Sermeño L., José A.	El Salvador: Cambios de la PEA en relación a los cambios en la tenencia de la tierra, 1950-1961.
Sol M., Roberto	Costa Rica: Influencia del cambio de estructuras de la población sobre algunos aspectos relacionados con la participación en la actividad y seguridad social.

Table 1 (continued)

5. List of principal monographs prepared by Specialization Course students, 1973 (Santiago)

<u>Student</u>	<u>Title</u>
Farnos, Alfonso	Cuba: Tablas de mortalidad por sexo, basadas en los resultados de la muestra del Censo de 1970.
Médica, Vilma	Estimación de indicadores demográficos de la República de Panamá para el período 1950-1970 y proyecciones de población por sexo y grupos de edades, años 1960-2000. Uso de las informaciones relativas al orden de nacimiento proporcionadas por los registros vitales de Panamá y Chile, para derivar estimaciones de la fecundidad. La evolución demográfica de Panamá (contribución al Año Mundial de Población, 1974).

Table 2

MASTER IN ECONOMICS WITH SPECIALIZATION IN DEMOGRAPHY. 1973^{a/}Participants by countries of origin

<u>Countries of origin</u>	<u>Participants</u> ^{b/}
<u>All countries</u>	<u>39</u> ^{c/}
Bolivia	1
Chile	35
Colombia	1
El Salvador	1
Venezuela	1

- a/ First course of the programme: "Introduction to demography".
- b/ The non-Chilean participants, with exception of the Bolivian, have been granted United Nations fellowships.
- c/ Six (6) students of them are following the complete programme of studies of the "Master in Economics with Specialization in Demography": 3 from Chile and 1 from Colombia, El Salvador and Venezuela, respectively. The rest, all students of the University of Chile, participated in the course "Introduction to demography" as one of the required credits in their careers.

Table 3

NATIONAL COURSES IN DEMOGRAPHY. 1973

National sponsoring institutions	Site	Period	Number of students	Hours of teaching
a. Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales, Universidad del Zulia	Maracaibo (Venezuela)	January 15- April 13	22	99 ^{a/}
b. Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	May 28- August 28	21	234 ^{a/}
c. Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad Nacional de La Plata	La Plata (Argentina)	July 23- October 31	18	114 ^{b/}
d. Departamento de Sociología e Política, Centro de Ciencias Sociais, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	September 17- December 14	19	116 ^{b/}

^{a/} Under the responsibility of CELADE/San Jose professors.

^{b/} Under the responsibility of CELADE/Santiago professors.

Table 4

SPECIAL TRAINING SEMINARS OR COURSES. 1973

1. Seminars and Courses, according to site, period and number of participants

Seminars and Courses	Site	Period	Duration in months	Number of par- ticipants
a. II Research Training Seminar in Fertility (SIEF)	Santiago (Chile)	March-August	6	5 ^{a/}
b. Course on Computer Programming applied to Statistics and Demography	Santiago (Chile)	September 3- November 30	3	23 ^{b/}
c. Course on Techniques of Biosocial Research	San José (Costa Rica)	October 29- December 21	2	22 ^{c/}

a/ Fellowships financed as follows: 3 by International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and 2 by the same Centre and Dutch Government.

b/ 13 of them participated with fellowships financed by UNFPA.

c/ Fellowships financed as follows: 18 by UNFPA and 2 by OPS (2 participants, from Costa Rica, without fellowship).

Table 4 (continued)

2. Seminars and courses, by countries of origin of the participants

Countries of origin	All seminars and courses	SIEF	Computer Programming	Techniques of Biosocial Research
<u>All countries</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
Bolivia	3	-	3	-
Brazil	3	1	-	2
Chile	7	-	5	2
Colombia	1	-	-	1
Costa Rica	3	1	-	2
Cuba	2	-	-	2
Ecuador	5	-	4	1
El Salvador	1	-	1	-
Guatemala	4	-	3	1
Haiti	1	-	-	1
Honduras	4	-	3	1
Mexico	7	1	-	6
Panama	2	-	1	1
Paraguay	2	-	2	-
Peru	2	2	-	-
Uruguay	1	-	1	-
Venezuela	2	-	-	2

Table 4 (continued)

3. List of papers prepared by the II SIEF participants

<u>Participant</u>	
Alcántara, Elsa	Patrones de nupcialidad en la sociedad rural de América Latina.
Jiménez, René	Actitud hacia el tamaño de la familia según características estructurales en América Latina.
Krumholz, Micaela	Diferenciales en las edades reales e ideales al casarse de la población femenina rural en cuatro países de América Latina.
Ponce, Ana	El conocimiento diferencial de métodos anticonceptivos según la estructura social y familiar de las parejas.
Raabe, Carlos	Educación, contacto con medios de difusión masiva, comunicación entre los esposos y uso de métodos anticonceptivos en las zonas rurales de América Latina.

Cuadro 5

PARTICIPATION IN COURSES OF AN INTERNATIONAL NATURE,
ORGANIZED BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS. 1973

1. Courses, according to site, number of teaching hours under the responsibility of members of CELADE's personnel, number of participants and their professional field.

Courses	Site	Teaching hours	Number of participants	Participant's professional field		
				Medicine and Public Health	Sociology and other Social Sciences	Other fields
<u>All Courses</u>		<u>67</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>27</u>
a. Inter American Course on Educational Statistics (CIENES)	Santiago (Chile)	16	25	-	-	25
b. Multinational Course in Educational Administration and Planning (Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentación e Investigación Pedagógicas of the Ministry of Education, Chile, and Organization of American States)	Santiago (Chile)	15	45	-	45	-
c. II International Course on Demography and Health (FEPAFEM and Pontificia Universidad Javeriana)	Bogotá (Colombia)	36	29	25	2	2

Table 5 (continued)

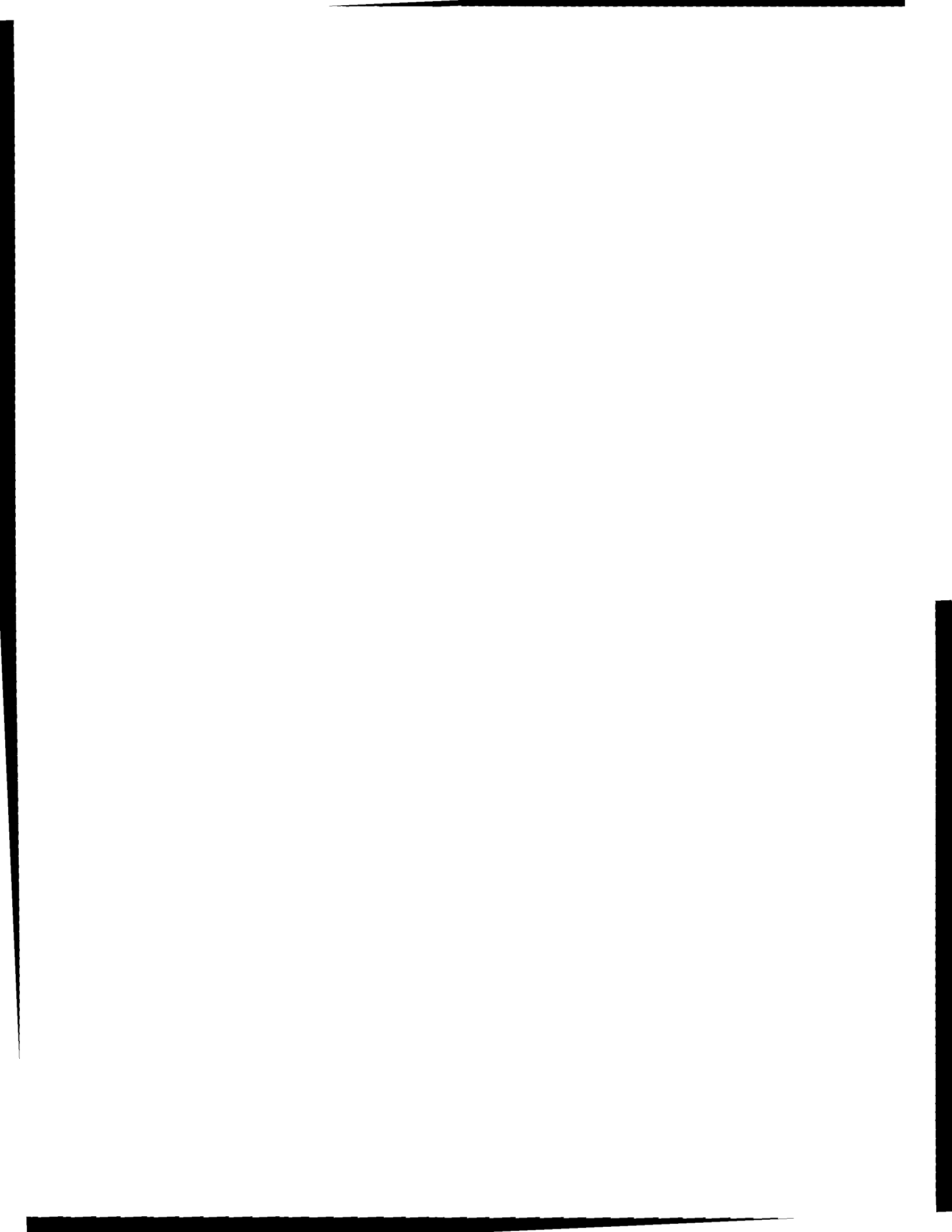
2. Participants by countries of origin

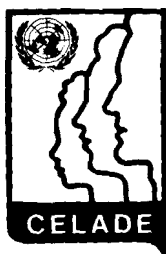
<u>Countries of origin</u>	<u>Number of participants</u>
<u>All countries</u>	<u>99</u>
Argentina	4
Bolivia	3
Brazil	1
Chile	37
Colombia	9
Costa Rica	1
Dominican Republic	7
Ecuador	5
El Salvador	1
Guatemala	3
Honduras	3
Mexico	6
Panama	1
Paraguay	2
Peru	9
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	6

Table 6

PARTICIPATION IN COURSES OF A NATIONAL NATURE, ACCORDING TO SITE AND NUMBER OF TEACHING HOURS UNDER CELADE'S RESPONSIBILITY. 1973

Courses	Site	Teaching hours
a. First Local Training Course for Programmes of Woman's Integral Care (Asociación Chilena de Protección de la Familia)	Rancagua (Chile)	4
b. Training Course on Administration of Maternal and Child Health and Family Welfare Programmes. National Health Service (Dirección General de Salud)	Santiago (Chile)	4
c. Demography for Sociologists (Departamento de Ciencias del Hombre, Facultad de Ciencias y Letras, Universidad de Costa Rica)	San Jose (Costa Rica)	90
d. Demography for Economists (Escuela de Economía, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad de Costa Rica)	San Jose (Costa Rica)	44
e. Seminar on Demography for Social Work (Escuela de Trabajo Social, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad de Costa Rica)	San Jose (Costa Rica)	29
f. Course in CENTS Language (Dirección General de Estadística y Censos)	Guatemala D.C. (Guatemala)	15
g. Course en COCENTS Language (Oficina Nacional de Estadística)	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	18
h. Course on Economic Development and Population Policy (4th semestre programme, Centro de Estudios Económicos y Demográficos, El Colegio de México)	Mexico D.F. (Mexico)	59
i. Classes on Demography in courses for physicians, nurses, assistants, health inspectors and social workers (Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población, Universidad de Costa Rica)	San Jose (Costa Rica)	20
j. Seminar on Law and Population (Facultad de Derecho, Universidad de Costa Rica)	San Jose (Costa Rica)	6





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