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NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE LATIN AMERICAN
DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE

By virtue of a technical assistance agreement signed in 1957, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) was established under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the Government of Chile.

Since May 1966, the Centre has been operating under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund component), with the financial support of the Fund and of thirteen Latin American countries, under the terms of the Plan of Operation signed on 20 October 1967.*

Election of two members of the Governing Board of CELADE

The Plan of Operation provides for the establishment of a nine-member Governing Board to guide CELADE "at the policy level". The Board held its first annual meeting in June 1968. In accordance with the Plan of Operation, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America is ex officio Chairman of the Board, and the signatories of the Plan are represented by one member for each of the host Governments of the Centre in Santiago and the Branch Centre in San José, Costa Rica respectively; the remaining Governments are represented by two more members.

The last two members are to be elected by the Commission. They will serve for two and a half years and are eligible for re-election. Accordingly, in order to bring the Board up to its full membership, it is incumbent upon the Commission to proceed to the election of these members at its thirteenth session. The Board's second meeting is scheduled for July in San José, Costa Rica.

With regard to the election of the members of the Governing Board, the Plan of Operation contains a single proviso, namely, that "all members shall be elected on the basis of their personal competence and experience in affairs connected with the work of CELADE".

*/ As of February 1969, the following countries were signatories to the Plan: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

/The Governing

The Governing Board of CELADE is at present composed of the following members:

- Mr. Carlos Quintana, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Chairman of the Board
- Mr. Sergio Chaparro, Director General of the Chilean Office of Statistics and the Census, representing the Government of Chile
- Dr. Rodrigo Gutierrez, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Costa Rica, representing the Government of Costa Rica
- Mr. Milos Macura, Director of the Population Division of the United Nations, representing the Executing Agency (United Nations)
- Mr. Luis M. Ramirez-Boettner, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Chile
- Mr. Frank Notestein, member appointed by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (UIP)
- Miss Ana Casís, representing the Secretary-General of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)
- Mr. Philip Cochin, representing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Mr. José Luis Bustamante, representing the International Labour Organization (ILO)

According to the Plan of Operation, paragraph 2.16, sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d), the Governing Board shall be composed of the following members:

- "(a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America;
- (b) One member representing the Government of Chile;
- (c) One member representing the Government of Costa Rica;
- (d) Two members elected by the Economic Commission for Latin America to represent the remaining governments participating in the project. These members shall be elected for a period of two and a half years and shall be eligible for re-election. Pending the election of these two members the members from Chile and Costa Rica shall represent all of the participating governments".

A brief report on the Centre's activities prepared by the office of the Director of CELADE is attached for purposes of information.

/The United

The United Nations in the Field of Population

At its tenth session the Commission took note of a document prepared by its Secretariat on the subject of co-operation of the Commission with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) with regard to population matters (E/CN.12/687). This document included an annex outlining the origin, the objectives and the accomplishments of CELADE from the time of its inception through 1962.

The aforementioned document pointed out that the establishment of CELADE in 1957 through an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Chile had filled up the void which had existed in connection with studies of the Latin American population from the point of view of knowledge of the fundamental demographic process as well as the interrelation of this process with the resulting economic and social consequences.

During its tenth session, the Commission examined the work accomplished by CELADE and, considering of the utmost importance the continuation of the Centre's activities, approved its resolution 238 (X) by which the Secretariat was requested to continue and expand its activities in the demographic field, calling the attention of the governments to the convenience of requesting the United Nations Special Fund and other international agencies interested in the activities of ECLA and CELADE, such as UNESCO, ILO and PAHO, their financial support for the continuation and expansion of the activities of CELADE and the establishment of a similar Centre for the Central American region.

As a result of this Resolution, four governments of the region were successful in their initiative, taken in July 1964, to request the Special Fund its financial support to CELADE. The United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) approved a project of assistance with the participation of 13 governments of the region. The purpose of the project is to assist CELADE, for a period of five years (through April 1971), in intensifying and expanding its activities of training, research and technical assistance.

/From the

From the time of its inception the United Nations recognized the importance of the demographic problems as is witnessed by the establishment, in 1947, of the Population Commission as a body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and of a technical office to deal with population matters (currently the Population Division of the United Nations). The regional centres for Latin America (CELADE), Asia and Africa were also established. However, it is only during the last four years that the senior bodies of the United Nations have adopted resolutions and approved programmes of action with regard to population matters and their relationship with the economic and social development, including problems of health, education, employment, and, among others, those which have to do with human rights. Within this framework, General Assembly Resolution 2211 (XXI) on demographic growth and economic development meant the recognition of the necessity to intensify the activities of the United Nations in the field of population. The Assembly, among other important considerations, was cognizant of the convenience of continuing the study of the implications of the growth, structure and geographic distribution of population for economic and social development, including national health, nutrition, education, and social welfare programmes carried out at all levels of government activities and expressed its belief that the demographic problems require the consideration of economic, social, cultural, psychological and health factors in their proper perspective. Finally, the Resolution requested the Secretary General to pursue the implementation of the work programme covering training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population in the light of the recommendations of the Population Commission contained in the report on its thirteenth session, and called upon the Economic and Social Council, the Populations Commission, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to assist, when requested, in further developing and strengthening national and regional facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population.

The activities of the United Nations in the field of population have expanded considerably in the last few years as demonstrated by the resolutions and work programmes of various bodies at Headquarters and of

/the specialized

the specialized agencies, commissions and regional centres. At its thirteenth session the Population Commission recommended an expanded programme of work to the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of population for a period of 15 years (1965-1980) taking into consideration the need for increased technical assistance to the governments, the strengthening of the regional demographic centres for training, research and other activities connected with teaching of personnel in the under-developed countries, the improvement and incrementation of demographic statistics and the expanding and intensification of research and technical work in fertility, mortality and morbidity, internal migrations and urbanization, and the social and economic aspects of development.

The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session expressed its support of this expanded programme and, at the same time, invited the specialized agencies and the regional commissions to increase and intensify their programmes of work in the field of population.

The foregoing, as well as additional information which would be too long to include with regard to the increased activity of the international agencies in the field of population and the increased awareness shown by world opinion on the importance of the population factor in the welfare of mankind, make it certain to foresee an ever-increasing demand for advisory services and studies on the matter. If it is true that in the last decade Latin America has taken big strides by training demographers at various levels, by institutionalizing the training and research in demography in the countries and by conducting basic research which has promoted the interest of the national groups in the study of the demographic phenomena - activities in which CELADE has played an important role - the road ahead is still a considerable one.

Financing of the Activities of CELADE

Prior to the initiation of the UNDP (Special Fund) project of assistance to intensify and expand the activities of CELADE, these were financed mainly by the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance and by funds provided by the Population Council of New York through the United Nations.

/The Government

The Government of Chile contributed, through the University, part of the resources needed for local personnel, equipment and office supplies as well as quarters for the Centre.

In 1964 the funds available to CELADE became increased as a result of a contribution made by the Agency for International Development (AID) which has been utilized to finance the cost of a portion of the Centre's professional as well as non-professional personnel, travel, fellowships and other administrative expenses.

The ever-increasing expansion of the activities of CELADE can be clearly appreciated when looking at the following figures which show the steady rise of its annual budget during the period 1958-1969:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Budget in US\$</u>
1958	106,500
1960	143,900
1962	221,000
1964	216,000
1966	330,000
1968	720,550
1969	950,000 (estimated)

These figures do not include the funds provided to CELADE to carry out some of its research programmes such as the comparative fertility surveys made in urban areas in 1963/64, which were financed by contributions made by the Population Council to the participating countries.

As evidenced by the above figures, the Special Fund project of assistance to CELADE constituted a large increase in the financial resources of the Centre. As a matter of fact, the Special Fund total allocation for the period 1 May 1966 through 30 April 1971 amounts to US\$ 2,109,500 thus permitting CELADE a considerable expansion of its activities in the technical assistance, training and research fields. The AID contribution has been steadily increased as well.

Other institutions have also contributed to the support of CELADE's training activities by means of financing fellowships for students at the Centre. Among them are the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB),

/the Organization

the Organization of American States (OAS) and some others. The research activities continue receiving the strong support of private foundations such as the Population Council and the Ford Foundation.

CELADE's Activities During the Period 1963-1968 ^{1/}

The original objectives of CELADE (training, research and advisory services) were expanded and intensified during this period thanks to the increased financial support received from the various sources already mentioned. During CELADE's earlier years the reduced number of professionals and the priority assigned to the development of its training programme imposed a considerable limitation on the possibilities of research activities and advisory services to the governments of the region.

Training

The regular training programme (Basic, Advanced and Specialization Courses) is aimed at enabling qualified personnel at different levels to perform technical and specialized work of demographic nature. The students are selected mainly from intermediate-level public officials attached to national statistical and planning offices, universities and other institutions dedicated to the study of population matters. A fellowship programme provides financing of travel and living expenses of the students. During the period in reference, 178 fellowships were provided, from which 132 were financed by the Technical Assistance Programmes of the United Nations, 24 by AID and the rest by resources obtained through contributions from various international institutions such as IDB, OAS, WHO, etc. Annex 1 to this note gives information on the fellows who have attended the different courses by country and sponsoring national institution.

The Basic Course, which is aimed at teaching the fundamental techniques of analysis of demographic data, has admitted 123 students between 1963 and early 1969. In the last few years, this course, which has a duration of 10 1/2 months, covered about 550 theoretical-practical teaching hours and required the students to prepare a monograph on the research made.

^{1/} A report on the activities of CELADE from its inception through the beginning of 1963 is contained in the document mentioned earlier in this note, submitted to the Commission at its tenth session (E/CN.12/687).

The Advanced Course, which was established for the purpose of training professionals in demographic research at an advanced level, constitutes a continuation of the teaching imparted at the Basic Course. Approximately half of its 12-month total duration is dedicated to theoretical-practical lectures and the other half to the preparation of studies under the guidance of the professional staff of the Centre. During the period under review, 42 students will have received training in this Course.

Finally, and within the same period, 13 students benefitted from the Specialization programme and another eight have been accepted as research fellows. The former, selected among those students who completed the Advanced Course with distinction, were afforded the opportunity to participate in the teaching and research programmes of the Centre. The latter are professionals with background in the field of demography who have not attended formal courses at the Centre.

In addition to the attention given to the courses included in its regular programme, the Centre's personnel conducted classes on demographic analysis and population studies in a number of courses held by other national and international institutions, having participated in several of them as co-organizer. Those courses were aimed at economists, educators, sociologists, urbanists, historians, medical and paramedical personnel, researchers in the biology of human reproduction and professionals in various other fields related to or interested in population matters. From the rather extended list of courses on demography conducted by the Centre, the following are worth mentioning: the participation, when requested, in training courses in various specialized fields (such as health, housing, education, human resources) organized first by ECLA and later by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; the course on Health and Population Dynamics, aimed at professors of Medical and Public Health Schools in Latin America, with the participation of the personnel of the Centre who conducted 120 hours of lectures a year between 1966 and 1968, having organized this course jointly with the School of Public Health and the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chile;

/the Latin

the Latin American Course on the Biology of Reproduction, initiated in 1967, in which the Centre has the responsibility of conducting 35 hours of lectures, in addition to its participation as co-organizer jointly with the School of Public Health of the University of Chile; three to five courses with a total of 30 lectures-hours each are attended to regularly, since 1965, within the Latin American Programme of Training in Family Planning organized by the Obstetrics School of the University of Chile and the Chilean Association for the Protection of the Family.

Additionally, the following institutions, among others, have benefitted from occasional courses conducted by the Centre: School of Economics, Planning Centre, School of Sociology and Centre for Research of American History, all these from the University of Chile, and the Central Institute of Sociology of the University of Concepción; the Latin American Faculty of Sociology (FLACSO) and the Latin American School of Social Sciences (ELAS); and the Latin American Centre for Training of Specialists in Education (CLAFEE).

Outside of Santiago, personnel from the Centre and from the Sub-Centre established in San José, Costa Rica, conducted teaching activities in Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Starting in 1966, with the co-operation of El Colegio de México, courses have been conducted in that country on specific demographic aspects, with a duration of six weeks, within the career of Economics and Demography. In each of the other three countries the Sub-Centre organized in 1968 courses on demography, with an approximate duration of one month each, aimed at intermediate-level personnel from national institutions. These courses were sponsored by the Faculties of Economics of the respective national universities. Additionally, also in 1968, personnel of the Sub-Centre conducted short courses at the Faculty of Medicine and at the Institute of Human Sciences of the University of Costa Rica.

/Research

Research

The activities within the field of research were carried out along two main lines: (1) the projects of a continuous nature connected principally with the training and technical assistance programmes; and (2) the special research activities intended to contribute to a better knowledge of the basic demographic characteristics of the region.

Among those projects of a continuous nature are the monographs prepared with a view to provide updated demographic estimates and projections for the benefit of the countries of the region. Starting in 1967, as a result of the increased demand for this type of information on the part of national and international institutions, the Centre carries out a systematic programme in this connection, publishing the results of special interest in a Demographic Bulletin which has been distributed twice a year beginning in January 1968.

Within those research projects of a special nature, two merit special mention. The first one is a research project being conducted on alternative policies for economic development and manpower absorption initiated in 1967 jointly with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) with the participation of national institutions of Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. On this project, a preliminary document has been prepared jointly by ILPES and CELADE having been submitted to the Seminar on Studies of Integration which took place in Santiago in July 1968.^{2/} The second project is a comparative analysis of the data gathered on the last population censuses in 15 countries of the region. This project implied the collecting of sample cards containing the results of the censuses, conversion of the original information into a uniform coding system, elaboration of a tabulations programme for separate fields of study and preparation of the tabulations to be utilized in the comparative analyses under way.

During the period under review (1963-1968), the personnel of the Centre undertook five research projects requiring field work: (a) Demographic Experimental Survey in the Area of Cauquenes (Chile); (b) Survey on

^{2/} INST/S. 3/1.3.

Immigration into Metropolitan Areas of Lima and Caracas; (c) Programme of Comparative Fertility Surveys (in Urban and Rural Areas); (d) Programme of Comparative Surveys on Induced Abortion and the Use of Contraceptives; and (e) Experimental Population Censuses.

In 1964, in the Health Area of Cauquenes (Chile), a series of periodic surveys was initiated - with a duration of slightly more than one year - for the main purpose of testing the sample methods for the measurement of birth, deaths, marriages and migration movements.

In 1968 a report on the general findings of the survey was published.^{3/}

In the same year (1964) the Programme of Comparative Fertility Surveys was initiated. Within this programme, seven surveys were undertaken in as many Latin American cities for the purpose of studying the levels, differentials, attitudes, knowledge, and use of contraceptives with regard to the fertility patterns of the urban population. The Centre lent assistance to the participating national institutions in the preparation of the basic instruments of research (questionnaires, samples, instructions, codes, tabulation plans, etc.). Several reports have been published and the final studies are currently under way.

As a continuation of this programme, plans were laid out in 1966 for a study of the fertility of women residents of small villages and rural areas, with a similar purpose to that of the urban surveys. Up to now, four countries have taken part in this programme (Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru). In Colombia, the interviews to be conducted in the field are already under way and in the other three countries work is being done in connection with the preparation of the national samples to be utilized in the respective surveys. Previously, in 1967, pilot surveys were undertaken in three countries (Colombia, Chile and Mexico) and on the basis of the results the instruments of research to be utilized in the final surveys were conceived.

^{3/} "Encuesta Demográfica Experimental de Cauquenes". E/2, CELADE.

In the summer of 1965/66, with the co-operation of the "Dirección Nacional de Estadística" of Perú, two surveys were made to gather data on several demographic, economic and social aspects related to the immigrant population residing in metropolitan Lima. As in other research activities undertaken by the Centre, its participation in this survey was substantially dedicated to lend technical assistance during the various stages of the surveys. The "Dirección Nacional de Estadística" of Perú has so far published two reports on the findings of these surveys while CELADE is preparing studies on the different aspects covered.

A similar survey was made by mid-1967 in Caracas with the participation of the "Dirección Nacional de Estadística" of Venezuela. By the end of 1968 a first series of tabulations was being concluded.

As a result of the interest shown by public health institutions of various countries in the study of the problem posed by induced abortion with regard to the level of fertility and health in general, CELADE initiated in 1967 a programme of research on this matter in urban centres. Three countries are currently engaged in this programme (Argentina, Colombia and Panamá) and the surveys were well under way in their capital cities by the end of 1968. The advisory services provided by the Centre covered, as in other surveys, all stages of the work.

Attending to consultations and requests for technical assistance made by various national statistical offices, in late 1967 CELADE initiated an experimental programme on the best methods of obtaining data on fertility, mortality and internal migrations and other economic and social aspects through the population censuses. The initial phase of this project included the examination of the topics which would be the subject of the experiment, and the qualification of their worthiness, as well as determining the tabulations to be prepared on the basis of the data obtained. As a second phase, an Experimental Population Census took place in 1968 in the "Cantón de Grecia" (Costa Rica) with the participation of the "Dirección Nacional de Estadística" of Costa Rica as well as CELADE. The results were gathered and analysed in the same year. More recently, the basis was laid down for undertaking an experimental

/population census

population census in the province of Catamarca (Argentina) with the joint participation of the "Dirección Nacional de Estadística", the "Instituto Di Tella" of Buenos Aires, and the Centre. It is expected that a third census with a similar purpose will be made as part of the programme of assistance to the co-ordinated census programme being undertaken by the Central American countries with the cooperation of ECLA (Mexico) and other international institutions. A preliminary census questionnaire has been designed for this project.

Technical Assistance, Working Groups and Lectures

The Centre and the Sub-Centre rendered technical assistance to government and other institutions of the region connected with population matters through several missions and working meetings related to the research projects under way. This meant a programme of continued assistance to national groups, the support to the development of the teaching of demography in the various countries, and the participation in conferences and specialized seminars.

During the period covered by this report, seven important meetings took place in connection with the comparative fertility and induced abortion surveys: Santiago (3), Buga, Mexico, Manizales and Quito.

During 1964, in each of three countries of the region (Argentina, Ecuador and Perú) working units were established - through technical assistance agreements - within governmental institutions for the purpose of developing, with the assistance of the Centre, programmes of demographic studies. In 1966 and 1967 those agreements included three additional countries (Colombia, Panama and Venezuela).

The Centre, with the collaboration of the University of Chile, participated in a seminar on demography and health which took place in Havana in May 1967, with a duration of three weeks. As a result of this meeting one member of the personnel of the Centre conducted later a three-month course on demography aimed at public health and planning officials and other interested national bodies.

About mid-1968 took place in Bogota the Panamerican Conference on Teaching of Demography in the Schools of Medicine and Public Health. The Centre submitted to the conference various documents, one of which

/was utilized

was utilized as the basis for the discussions. By virtue of being the sponsoring organization, the Centre had the responsibility of carrying out the preliminary work, including the participation of members of its personnel in six national pre-seminars which took place in as many countries. After the Bogota conference, and in compliance with one of its recommendations, the Centre participated in three laboratories on demography with a duration of one week each - Peru (2) and Bolivia - aimed at professors of faculties of medicine, public health officials and supporting medical personnel.

From 1963 onwards, the Centre participated with its personnel and, generally, through the submission of documents, in more than 20 regional and international meetings where population problems related to Latin America were discussed. Additionally, members of the staff of the Sub-Centre had an active participation in other five meetings that took place in Central America during 1968.

From the extended list of activities undertaken by the Centre in the technical assistance field, the following are worth mentioning further: through a special agreement with the Department of Social Affairs of the OAS, beginning in 1968 the Centre lends assistance to that office by preparing studies on the demographic situation and its perspectives in the countries of the region. The Deputy Director of CELADE participated, as a consultant, in the mission on Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning sent to Colombia by the United Nations (March 1968). In addition to the activity referred to with regard to the experimental population censuses (Costa Rica and Argentina), members of the staff of the Centre attended consultations made on the 1970 censuses questionnaire by national institutions of three countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Peru) and several population projections were prepared for official use (Argentina and Chile among the more recent ones).

/Publications Programme

Publications Programme and Other Activities

During the last few years, the Centre has dedicated special attention to its publications programmes, bearing in mind the rather scant amount of bibliography in Spanish on the subject of demography. There are currently eight series of publications being published, consisting of studies and reports on research performed, prepared by the professional personnel of the Centre; methodological manuals and class notes; reports and selected monographs prepared by the students attending the various courses; translations into Spanish of articles appeared in magazines and documents on specific subjects of special interest; books; and demographic bulletin (twice a year); etc. The total publications printed amount to 291 according to the distribution by series included in Annex 2 and described in detail in the Publications Catalog printed in 1968 and revised in 1969.

For the purpose of stimulating the interest of public opinion with regard to population matters, the Centre prepared an exhibit on demographic data contained in 45 panels with graphics, numericals tables and photographs. This material was exhibited in three Chilean cities and in Caracas, Bogota, Quito and Lima.

Many efforts have been directed towards the establishment of a specialized library. Currently, the "Giorgio Mortara" Library comprises more than 3,500 publications registered as books and some 1,800 leaflets and magazines in addition to an important and relatively complete collection of censal publications and yearbooks from countries of the region and other periodicals.

The Sub-Centre is also starting to build a library which, in addition to serving the needs of CELADE, is expected to be utilized, as its counterpart at the Santiago Centre, by other professionals interested in population studies.

ANNEX I

Table 1

FELLOWS WHO HAVE ATTENDED CELADE COURSES WITHIN ITS REGULAR
TRAINING PROGRAMME DURING THE PERIOD 1963-1969
CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Country of origin	Basic Course			Advanced Course			Specialized Course			Research Fellows		
	Total	1958- 62	1963- 69	Total	1958- 62	1963- 69	Total	1958- 62	1963- 69	Total	1958- 62	1963- 69
<u>Total</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>	-	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Argentina	22	10	12	16	5	11	6	-	6	-	-	-
Bolivia	5	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Brazil	11	6	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Colombia	20	7	13	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Costa Rica	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Cuba	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	29	10	19	8	4	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	6	-	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	10	4	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	8	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Haiti	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	7	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	12	5	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
Nicaragua	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	8	3	5	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Paraguay	7	3	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	16	2	14	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	5	2	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	8	4	4	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2
SOURCE OF FINANCING OF FELLOWSHIPS DURING THE
PERIOD 1958-1969 FOR COURSES WITHIN THE
REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME OF CELADE

Source of financing	Total	Period	
		1958-62	1963-69
United Nations	222	90	132 a/
Agency for International Development (AID)	24	-	24
Organization of American States (OAS)	8	2	6 b/
Interamerican Development Bank (IDB)	10	-	10
Population Council	7	5	2
Other sources	4	-	4
<u>Total fellowships</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>178</u>

a/ Includes two partial fellowships.

b/ Two partial fellowships which were complemented with United Nations fellowships are not included.

Table 3
NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED THE BASIC COURSE AND
NUMBER OF RESEARCH FELLOWS, CLASIFIED BY
SPONSORING INSTITUTION DURING THE
PERIOD 1968-1969

Sponsoring institution	Basic Course			Research fellows		
	Total	1958-1962	1963-1969	Total	1958-1962	1963-1969
Data-gathering institutions	81	34	47	5	1	4
Universities	56	21	35	2	-	2
Economic and Social Planning Institutions	37	13	24	2	-	2
Other institutions	22	5	17	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

ANNEX II

PUBLICATIONS PRINTED BY CELADE

Series A:	Reports on research made by the Centre	89
Series B:	Textbooks and teaching materials prepared by the Centre	26
Series C:	Reports on research made by the students	112
Series D:	Translations, studies and conferences, and other works prepared by professors and visiting experts	47
Series E:	Books	2
Series G:	Administrative documents	11
Series H:	Non-technical information documents	1
<u>Total</u>		<u>291</u>