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O DE DEMOGRAFIA

CELADE

VII REUNION DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO

●WORK PROGRAMME, 1974-1975
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I. TRAINING

1. Postgraduate programmes

The postgraduate programmes in which the Centre will participate during 1974 and 1975 involve CELADE's training contribution in specific university courses and the execution of various seminars on specific subjects.

a) University courses. The development of the "Programme of Studies for a Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography", which has been functioning in Santiago, Chile, since the first academic semestre of 1973, will continue under the joint auspices of the Department of Economics of the University of Chile and CELADE. It is worthwhile to point out, in regard to promotion for the recently inaugurated 1974 Programme, that once more it could not be carried out in time because of the problem of late approval of the funds for fellowship financing; this again produced a low number of candidates. On the other hand the Selection Committee, had to reject several of these candidatures.

The Centre has already replied favorably to preliminary consultations with the aim of obtaining its full support in the organization and development of two Master's Programmes in Demography that will probably begin in 1975 in the Sociology Department of the Catholic University of Buenos Aires and the Department of Sociology and Politics of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Rio de Janeiro. The Latin American School of Sociology (ELAS) is at present also considering the possibility of organizing, with CELADE's collaboration, a Master's Degree in Sociology with emphasis on Population and Society.

b) Seminars. Two "Seminars in Research and Training in Fertility"(SIEF) will take place in the two-year period under consideration, both six months in length. The first has already begun, with the participation of five associate researchers, and will last until August 1974. This seminar deals with the formal analysis of fertility: study of fertility rates, of intermediate variables, and relations among them. The second is scheduled to be carried out between September 1974 and February 1975, also with five participants. It will be another seminar on formal demography and basically will treat the socio-economic and ecological aspects of fertility. A special study of the effects of infant mortality on fertility will be carried out during the two seminars. For further information on the subject, the section of this document dealing with the Fertility Sector should be consulted.

During the second semestre of 1974, CELADE will carry out another three "post-graduate seminars for researchers", aimed at up-dating the researchers' knowledge with new contributions from theory and analytical methods in several fields of demography. The seminars will be directed by specialists of international prestige invited for this purpose. The first will take place in CELADE/San Jose, the first fortnight of August, and will deal with "Demographic Estimates for Developing Countries": in addition to the CELADE/San Jose personnel directly linked to this subject, approximately six Latin American demographers will be invited to attend. The second seminar, on "Demographic Change", will take place in Santiago, Chile, during the entire month of September; the

participation of three specialists who would attend as guests from other countries of the region is hoped for, as well as that of personnel of the institution especially concerned with this problem, particularly researchers from the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL) and the ELAS/CELADE Programme (PROELCE). The third of the three seminars, regarding "Analytical Use of Census Data on the Family", will be carried out from the middle of September until the beginning of November; nine researchers from the region will be invited to attend. Two or three studies are expected to be produced using the information available in CELADE's Data Bank.

Finally, the first steps are being taken toward holding two seminars on "Internal Migration" in 1975, which would be carried out along lines similar to the SIEF seminars just mentioned.

2. CELADE's training programmes and courses in demographic methods and analysis

During 1974 and 1975, CELADE's training programmes and courses will continue to absorb a considerable part of its available resources.

a) Basic and Advanced Courses. As is well known, the Basic Course constitutes the first level of the Regular Training Programme of the Centre. The seventeenth course was inaugurated at the end of February 1974, at the San Jose Centre with the participation of twenty students from twelve countries of the region; their participation was financed in the majority of the cases (eighteen) by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and in two others by AID.

The Advanced Course, given for the last time in 1972 at the Santiago Centre, will be initiated again in San Jose at the beginning of June 1974, with six or seven participants attending with fellowships whose funding has already been guaranteed by UNFPA. With a duration of twelve months, this Course will be concluded in the middle of 1975.

b) Intensive National Courses. For 1974 and 1975, CELADE's participation is envisaged in several Intensive National Courses in Demography, with objectives and bases similar to those carried out in preceding years in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. The first is scheduled to begin in Mexico in mid-April 1974; it is a joint initiative of the General Bureau of Statistics and the Colegio de México. According to existing plans, three members of the CELADE/San Jose personnel will take part as teachers to take charge of four courses, with an approximate total of 100 class hours.

The 1974 programme also envisages another Intensive National Course in Montevideo (Uruguay), principally with the training collaboration of CELADE/Santiago personnel. Whether or not this programme materializes depends essentially on the solution to internal programmes in the University of that country.

On the other hand, there are plans to hold similar courses in El Salvador and Ecuador at the end of 1974; however, if the arrangements do not materialize before July 1974, they will be postponed until the beginning of 1975. In these two cases, the most concrete plans are those for El Salvador, where several aspects of the course are already defined: it would be carried out under the sponsorship of the National Council for Planning and Economic Coordination (CONAPLAN),

with the support of CELADE/San Jose and several experts from UNFPA who are advising the Population and Human Resources Unit programme (UPYRH) of CONAPLAN for undertaking teaching responsibilities.

Regarding the other Intensive National Courses for 1975, at the time of preparing this Programme it is possible to include only the one to be held in Rio de Janeiro for the third time, sponsored as before by the Social Sciences Centre of the Pontificial Catholic University.

c) Programme for Research Fellows: One participant of Salvadorean nationality joined this programme early in 1974, at the request of the General Secretariat of the Central American Universities Superior Council (CSUCA). For about three months, he will devote himself basically to some preliminary work for the seminar on "Teaching of Demography", which in principle will be held during this same year under the auspices of the Central American Social Sciences Programme in collaboration with the universities of the area; in addition, the research fellow will collaborate in the compilation of a bibliography which CSUCA is undertaking in relation with a research project on "Population Movement and Rural Development".

In addition, during the second quarter of 1974, three research fellows from Brazil, graduates of the II National Course on Demography of the Pontificia Universidad Católica(1973), are expected to arrive at CELADE/Santiago, for two months to prepare estimates on mortality, fertility, and internal migration for the States of Bahia and Maranhao, with the advice of the corresponding Sector of the institution. They will also prepare population projections for these two States and, finally, will develop several work programmes on demographic subjects, setting up the means to carry them out in the future.

In this same period, a specialist of the Demographic Analysis Centre (CAD), operating within Ecuador's National Planning and Coordinating Board, will join the Programme for Research Fellows for a period of one or two months. Under CELADE's supervision, he will devote himself to work on analysis of tabulations derived from the pilot census of that country.

A request for technical assistance from CELADE regarding the preparation of population projections at the level of major and minor geographical divisions has been submitted by the General Bureau of Statistics and Census of Panama. This assistance will materialize through the visit to Santiago, for a period of about eight months, of a Panamanian demographer who will devote himself to these activities, as a research fellow, under the advice of specialists of this Centre.

Regarding the development of the Programme for Research Fellows during 1975 it is logical to think in terms of an even greater demand on the part of the countries, recognizing that other requests will surely be presented during 1974: the demands arise as national needs determine them.

3. Training in methods and techniques of demographic research applied to related fields

The preceding, relating to the demand for the Programme for Research Fellows, applies equally to training in methods and techniques of demographic research applied to related fields. Consequently, one should not discount the possibility that in the coming months of 1974 and in 1975 demands beyond those predicted will make advisable the organization of new courses. In the meantime, those actually planned are the following:

a) Health and population. Two courses will definitely be held in the final months of 1974: one on "Service Statistics" in September and another on "Evaluation of the Effects of Family Planning Programmes" in October and November, lasting four and eight weeks, respectively. On both occasions, participants will be selected from health specialists, sociologists, demographers, and other professionals in family planning activities.

b) Data Bank. Depending on the results of the inquiries made to the governmental institutions involved, a seminar is to be organized at the end of 1974 or beginning of 1975 on "The Use of Census Data" and will be designed for technocrats who work in social and economic planning in the countries of the region.

4. University courses in demography

In order to strengthen the teaching of demography in the academic programmes of various university departments, CELADE will provide support by continuing to assume responsibility for demography courses until those departments have developed their own specialized personnel.

The most clearly defined activities for the two-year period 1974-1975 are principally those that the San Jose Centre has taken charge of in recent years within the University of Costa Rica, as follows:

i) "Demography for Sociologists", in the Department of Sciences of Man (Faculty of Sciences and Letters);
ii) "Demography for Economists", in the School of Economics (Faculty of Economic Sciences);
iii) "Demography for Social Service", in the School of Social Work (Faculty of Economic Sciences).

5. Teaching assistance in training programmes for national and international organizations

This aspect of teaching assistance depends on the training programmes scheduled by the institutions traditionally supported by CELADE and on their demand for this kind of collaboration. Given the growing priority that studies of population in Latin America are assuming in the programmes of international as well as national institutions, there should be a greater demand than in the past. Based on experience in recent years, demand for CELADE's teaching assistance can be predicted for the following programmes of various levels during 1974 and 1975:

i) "Course on Social Security Statistics" of the programme on "Statistical Techniques (Course A)";
ii) "Multinational Course on Administration and Educational Planning" of the "Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentación e Investigación Pedagógicas" (Chilean Ministry of Education) and the OAS;
iii) "International Course on Demography and Health" of the Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina (FEPAFEM) and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Bogota (Colombia); and
iv) Course on "Population and Development" of the Centre for Economic and Demographic Studies (El Colegio de México).

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Population and Human Resources

At the beginning of 1974, two research projects on specific aspects of human resources were being developed. One is a study of the following economic-social-demographic variables related to women's participation in economic activities in the countries of the region: age, education, civil status, fertility, income, socio-economic status, and structure of the labor force (sectoral and by job "categories"). During the past year, a theoretical framework was formulated, methodologies were defined, and the analysis of empirical data was partially advanced. Principally, a fairly larger quantity of statistical material from censuses and household surveys was compiled, including special tabulations from the CELADE computation service. However, technical problems in obtaining, interpreting, and processing part of this statistical material delayed analysis of the available information longer than had been foreseen. It is estimated that studying this information and preparing the corresponding reports will demand the greater part of 1974, with the first report being concluded during the second semestre.

Once the analytical possibilities of the data gathered for this first stage of the study of female labor have been exhausted, a second stage will begin with research into the influence of the labor market (particularly, salaries offered to female labor) on the labor supply for married women and its interrelationships with opportunity costs, consumption patterns, and technology applied to houselold services.

The second of the projects already begun is an investigation of the transfer of agricultural labor force to urban activities, in which the relationships of this process to changes in the agrarian structure, mechanization of agriculture, prices of agricultural and nonagricultural products, and, in general, regional economic development trends are being studied. Two case studies, Brazil and Mexico, will serve to establish, when possible, a system of functional relationships for later verification with data from other countries of the region. The expected final product is a projection model of agricultural labor and, as its derivative, a model applicable to future estimates of the rural and urban population.

The work carried out during 1974 will be presented in four progress reports on the research being done in Brazil and Mexico. The first two will include analysis of the data from demographic, agricultural, and industrial censuses as well as from other sources. The last two will contain the results obtained from establishing the system of relationships. Verification of this last model in other countries of the region and preparation of projections on the agricultural labor force and rural and urban population will be the goal for 1975.

A third study, to be begun in 1974, proposes to investigate the influence of the rate of demographic growth, trends toward metropolitanization, and the educational system (particularly the educational level of the population) on the labor force: level of participation, degree of utilization, structure by sex

and age, and sectoral composition. This study will begin with one or two country studies; it will be extended eventually to a group of countries in the region representative of different stages of development.

2. Internal migration and population redistribution

A stage in the calculation of the volume and rates by sex and age group of interregional migration in the last three intercensal periods will be concluded with the coverage of six countries (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela). A volume containing the data and methodology followed will be available for publication in May 1974.

As the population census data from 1970 (approximately) become available, the series for the countries of Latin America will be completed. This work is expected to be finished at the end of 1975.

Aside from the primary objective of preparing series of basic data on migratory movements (unavailable previously except for one or two countries), migratory patterns at the country and regional levels as related to demographic and economic indicators will be analyzed depending on the availability of personnel during 1974 and 1975. The indicators to be studied are as follows: natural growth rate, agricultural population density, product growth rate, urbanization, salary differentials, etc. This work is dependent on the availability of personnel during 1974 and 1975.

The Work Programme fixes 30 June 1974 as the deadline to conclude the comparative study of migration to metropolitan areas in Latin America begun in 1973. The most prominent aspects of this study are related to the selectivity, motivation, channels of communication, occupational mobility, assimilation of the migrants, and certain characteristic patterns (movement in stages, distance, "class" of the place of previous residence, etc.). As noted in the Report on Activities, this study uses data collected from half a dozen surveys carried out in the large cities of the region.

The success of the SIEF Seminars (see the Work Programme of the Fertility Sector) has served as a basis for extending this method to develop analysis of data available from migration surveys, particularly in the form of monographs on specific aspects of demographic and sociological interest. In this respect, two seminars on the following subjects are planned for 1975: i) Internal migration and population redistribution policies; ii) Psycho-social aspects of internal migration.

Each seminar will last four to six months. It will include three to four associate researchers working on the topic of interest in research centres and governmental institutions of the countries of Latin America and will be directed by a CELADE researcher specializing in the subjects. The preparation of these seminars in their substantive, financial, promotion and recruitment aspects should be carried out early this year.

B. FERTILITY AND HEALTH AND POPULATION

1. Fertility

During 1974 there will be three major activities which will be undertaken. First, the SIEF seminars analyzing the PECFAL-Rural data begun in late 1972 will continue with a change of focus from social demography to a mathematical-demographic analysis. Second, a new project, if funding is found, will study fertility during the process of major structural change using non-survey procedures. Third, it is expected to begin the preparation of the Latin American fertility bibliography and associated clearing house.

a) Research Training Seminars (SIEF)

The last two SIEF seminars will take place from March through August, 1974 and from September 1974 through February, 1975, under the direction of an economist-demographer who has experience in the formal analysis of fertility data.

The work in all four SIEF seminars is organized in terms of three basic sets of variables. The first set, normally identified as "fertility variables", *per se*, comprises the demographic aspects of reproduction and includes the usual demographic rates as well as the measurement of fecondibility and variables associated with birth and pregnancy intervals. The second set, known as the intermediate variables, involve nuptiality, health and the deliberate control of births. These link the third set of social and attitudinal variables with the fertility variables. For convenience the third set of variables may be called the social system variables.

The first two seminars with a social demographic orientation, were concerned with the relationship between the social system variables and the intermediate variables with particular stress on the motivation toward the deliberate control of births and aspects of the capacity to do so, a theme of importance on which the PECTAL/Rural surveys collected much data. The seminars in formal demographic analysis will treat the first and second sets of variables and the links between them, concentrating substantively on the measurement of fertility and intermediate variables and on estimating the relative importance of various of the latter on the fertility variables.

Various specific topics will be treated in the seminars to be initiated in March. Procedures for estimating and adjusting levels and trends of fertility in the four rural areas covered by the surveys will be studied using data from the pregnancy and marital histories. Because of the theoretical importance of studying natural fertility in the rural areas of Latin America, a subject upon which work was begun in CELADE in 1973, this topic will be further explored within the limitations of the data via the analysis of birth intervals and fecondibility. This in turn will permit an analysis of the effect of the intermediate variables involving deliberate control of the fertility variables. Drawing on all these analyses, a detailed study will be made of the effect of mortality on the fertility variables.

The SIEF seminar taking place from March through August 1974, has five participants. Two are mathematicians who should be particularly able in assisting the seminar in the application of mathematics to the demographic problems treated.

The investigations completed in the first two seminars with a social demographic orientation will be edited and organized for publication in the form of a set of related articles. Some new articles required for this publication will be written including a background article on the context of fertility change, on the perceived legitimacy of deliberately controlling births and on the meaningfulness of desired family size.

b) Family Formation during a Period of Structural Change

The conventional fertility survey has various limitations when utilized for the study of the effect of social change on fertility in the developing countries. An alternative, particularly when the purpose is hypothesis creation rather than hypothesis testing, is the use of anthropological methods in research settings carefully chosen such that their characteristics and the nature of the ongoing change facilitate the isolation of the relevant factors that may be affecting various aspects of family formation.

It is proposed to apply this approach in a study to be conducted by the Centre for Population and Development Studies in Lima (CEPD) in collaboration with CELADE, in two large semi-closed sugar plantations, with apparent differences in fertility and levels of economic achievements, each of which underwent a major structural change around 1969-1970 when they were expropriated from their owners and made into cooperatives. Attention will be focused on the mechanisms that relate macro-level features and change to the motivation toward, the capacity to, and the legitimacy of deliberately controlling fertility. Indepth interviews with family members will be employed along with detailed information on the characteristics and the changes that have occured in the cooperatives obtained from documents and key informant interviews.

Since a small fertility survey must be conducted in each cooperative to obtain initial comparative background data, it will be possible to add an explicitly methodological component to the proposed study. The preference scales designed by investigators of the University of Michigan, recommended for testing by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, and questions from the World Fertility Survey core questionnaire will be included so that the results for individuals can be compared later with the information gathered through the indepth interviews.

If funded this project will begin in May, 1974 and continue about 16 months.

c) Fertility Bibliography and Clearing House

For various reasons work on the proposal for this project originally planned to begin in late 1973 had to be postponed; in mid-1973 an outline of the project was mimeographed and distributed to interested persons. During the first semestre of 1974 discussions will be held with persons knowledgeable in the field of information science so that the most appropriate proposal can be written. The bibliography will utilize computer programmes that allow each document to be indexed by various descriptor words as well as to have a form of annotation. Updated lists by author, subject and countries will also be obtained. A clearinghouse service will be provided so that persons using the bibliography would have complete access to the material listed. The system will be designed so that eventually work in other fields can be included and so that it may be possible for the CELADE library to utilize similar methods in their work.

d) Release of the PECFAL-Rural Data

Since the PECFAL/Rural data was collected in 1969-1970 and the countries have had time to make exclusive use of the data, CELADE will attempt to make the data set available to investigators outside the participating countries and CELADE. Inquires are being made with the institutions involved to see whether they are willing to release the data and under that conditions. When the data is released CELADE will reprint the corresponding codebook.

e) Collaboration with other institutions

CELADE will continue to collaborate in the planning and pilot study phase of the World Fertility Survey through the participation of members of the staff to the Steering Committee, the Technical Advisory Committee and the Regional Coordination Committee. CELADE would also provide advice concerning possible surveys in Latin America. In addition, a methodological contribution would be made to the World Fertility Survey through work planned in the study of Family formation during structural change (see b).

It will also continue to participate in the Working Group on Population Reproduction of CLACSO's Population and Development Commission and will send one or more members of the Fertility Sector to its meetings.

2. Health and Population

a) Technical assistance

The resources available for this sector will be mainly devoted to technical assistance in national family planning programmes, including programmes of mother-child health that involve activities of the latter type.

First, it should be pointed out that CELADE participates in the Programme of Extension of Mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Services (PESMIB), of the Chilean National Health Service, which has the financial support of UNFPA. Aside from being represented on the Advisory and Administrative Committee of the Programme, a CELADE working group advises the Research and Evaluation Unit on a programme of studies begun in 1973 and lasting beyond 1975. It is comprised of three surveys and two research projects, all in progress, as follows:

i) Survey of those accepting the programme in two areas of Santiago;
ii) Survey of the knowledge, attitudes, and practice of the programme users as related to pregnancy, delivery, puerperium, and care of the child.
iii) Survey of the perception of the attention received in the mother-child services of the National Health Service;
iv) Research on the coverage during 1970-1973 of family planning and mother-child health programmes; and
v) Research on maternal and infant morbidity and mortality levels.

In accordance with the Plan of Operation for this project, and Evaluation Report on the Programme, prepared with CELADE's assistance, should be submitted on 30 September 1974.

A second assistance, which is expected will materialize in the course of 1974, is in reply to a request for financial and technical assistance from the government of Cuba to UNFPA. When this project materializes as expected, CELADE will advise the Ministry of Public Health of that country on the following principal activities:

i) Study of the feasibility of a System of Service Statistics;
ii) Survey of the knowledge, attitudes toward, and use of contraceptive methods in a health district of Havana; and
iii) Training of personnel in the use of a system of continuous statistics in the outpatient mother-child health clinics.

In 1973, the National Fertility Survey was carried out in El Salvador with CELADE's collaboration. The Centre's technical assistance will extend until the analytical stage.

In 1974, assistance to the Ministries of Public Health of Costa Rica and Panama on service statistics for their family planning programme is anticipated. This assistance includes training of personnel, organization of the system, and preparation and analysis of the data.

A former student (Mexico) of the Course on Biosocial Research organized by CELADE in San Jose at the end of 1973, has developed, in consultation with the Centre's staff, activities aimed at adapting the SIDES system for its application in Mexico. A request for technical assistance from the Ministry of Public Health of Mexico is foreseen as a result of these preliminary explorations.

Continuing with the training programme in this field, two regional courses will be held during the last four months of 1974: one on service statistics, one month long, followed by a second course on evaluation of the effects of family planning programmes, lasting two months. Designed for public health physicians, sociologists, statisticians, and demographers, its continuity will allow the higher level participants to attend the complete programme.

Regarding the PESMIB programme, two training programmes have been envisaged for Chile that deal with the application of service statistics. During the week 28 March to 3 April, the "Seminar on Training in the Use of Service Statistics for the Chilean Mother and Child Programme, in the PESMIB Areas" will be held. Next August, there will be a training course on techniques of evaluation of family planning programmes designed for professional personnel of the PESMIB Research and Evaluation Unit.

b) Other activities

The experience gained in testing the application of the system of service statistics to family planning programmes carried out in health areas of Chile and Costa Rica, whose results are now being analyzed, will be presented in book form. This is being done to make available a manual that will permit the knowledge and use of the system to be spread among the users of the region.

This sector periodically prepares reports on family planning activities in Latin America. In the second semestre of 1974, a publication will appear with data updated to 1972, which will be followed by another publication with information for 1973.

Finally, the work plans envisage continuing the analysis of the information gathered by the PEAL surveys on induced abortion and use of contraceptives and the publication of the corresponding reports during 1975. The topics for study outlined include:

"the risk of abortion for groups of women with different characteristics",
"the immediate consequences of the practice of abortion",
"the means used and the persons who take part in inducing abortion", and
"the influence of migration on pregnancy, fetal mortality, and fertility".

C. POPULATION POLICIES

1. Population Policies Sector

During 1974, as was announced in the Work Programme presented to the VI Meeting of the Governing Board, a comparative study on Development Strategies and Population Policies in Latin America covering four countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba and Chile, is expected to be initiated. After some preliminary discussions, the project will be reformulated with the goal of increasing the participation of national counterpart centres. Three coordinating meetings have been scheduled for this purpose. This project will be implemented in close collaboration with the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL).

A Manual on Theories and Population Policies is planned to be prepared during 1974. As a point of departure for this work, the Manual being prepared for the Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina (FEPAFEM) will be used, which due to its special characteristics is very condensed and aimed especially for use by physicians.

In the field of technical assistance, CELADE will collaborate with the Population Reference Bureau in holding Population Dialogues for the Andean Area. In these, representatives from the governments of the subregion who are expected to participate in the World Population Conference will meet to discuss population problems of the area with experts in this field.

Given the lack of systematized information on the state of population policies in Latin America, an archive will be created to collect information accumulated on this subject. This archive will be maintained with the collaboration of correspondents located in the countries of the region, and there are plans to periodically publish reports on the state of population policies. The frequency of these reports is estimated to be two or three per year. This work will be done in coordination with the Health and Population Dynamics Sector of CELADE, which has abundant information on the state of family planning programmes.

During 1975, the activities of the Sector will centre on completing the Comparative Study on Development Strategies and Population Policies in Latin America. The results of this investigation will be set forth in reports prepared for the project's coordinating meetings. It is hoped that this material can serve as a basis for the execution of more extensive seminars to be prepared in coordination with PISPAL.

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

The work programme of the Central Unit of the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL) for 1974 and the first semestre of 1975, based on the guidelines adopted by the Programme Committee, will consist basically of the following:

a) to advance the work initiated in 1973 on determining the relationships between population and development in Latin America in the framework of the concept of style of development. This is being carried out along three different lines:

i) agrarian structure and population dynamics;
ii) structure of the system of urban settlement -analyzed at the national and regional levels and through case studies- and its relationships with population growth and distribution; and
iii) political structure and population policies;

b) to collaborate in preparing PISPAL's programme in its second stage (to take effect between April 1975 and March 1978), for which intense contact with Member and Associate Centres will be necessary to achieve the following objectives: first, to determine precisely the dominant interests among the researchers of the region in PISPAL's field and, second, to make certain that the PISPAL programme, while respecting the particularities of the various focuses chosen by the researchers, maintains a certain unity to allow partial conclusions to be raised to a universal level when possible and to assure comparability of results;

c) to carry out research from secondary sources on selected aspects of the guidelines mentioned previously, which will serve as empirical support for the theoretical framework mentioned in paragraph a);

d) to prepare monographs that present the partial conclusions being reached in the theoretical framework as well as in the research projects. These conclusions will be discussed in the working seminars that will be held during 1974 and 1975, as specified in the following item;

e) to actively collaborate in organizing and developing a series of working seminars in which researchers of PISPAL's Member and Associate Centres who are working in the respective field will participate. These seminars are scheduled as follows:

i) agrarian structure and population dynamics, to be held at El Colegio de México at the beginning of the second semestre of 1974;
ii) structure of the system of urban settlement and population dynamics, to be held at the Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento (CEBRAP), at the end of the second semestre of 1974; and
iii) political structure and population policies, which will be held in the first semestre of 1975 at CELADE.

Finally, an intercontinental seminar on modes of production and the population law will be held in Mexico in mid-1975;

f) to offer assistance to researchers of the Member and Associate Centres in defining the orientation of their various activities in research on population problems relevant to population policies and in preparing specific projects intended for consideration by the Programme Committee for total or partial financing.

D. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

As was noted in the Work Programme for 1973-1974, the area of Demographic Estimates and Projections carries out work of a permanent nature that varies little in its programming, although certainly much in its content, from one year to the next.

For 1974-1975, as will be pointed out further on, activities similar to those carried out in 1973 are envisaged, with a growing trend toward technical assistance in demographic analysis to the countries of the region. An important portion of the time of the personnel of this area, as in the past, should be devoted to teaching duties, which will be reported on in another section.

1. Projections by sex and age, urban-rural projections, and others

Reports on the work already carried out for several countries will be elaborated on this subject. These reports, as well as the elaboration of the projections, will be prepared jointly with national authorities. In 1974, there should be reports published by the Panamanian Bureau of Statistics and Censuses and by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina on the recent revision of demographic projections of those countries, in whose preparation CELADE personnel took part.

Revision of recently prepared provisional projections will be undertaken by those countries publishing results of recent population censuses. Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Peru are in this situation. Later, when new population censuses are taken and the results known, this task will be initiated for Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, and Uruguay.

In 1975, a programme of systematic preparation of derived projections will be undertaken, basically covering regional divisions (urban-rural, metropolitan areas, and other regions of special interest), the labor force, school-age population, and number of households. This work will be carried out in coordination with other sectors of CELADE that make basic studies used in this projections.

2. Demographic Bulletin

The publication of two annual issues will be continued. Number 13, whose preparation is already well under way, will present results for the twenty countries of projection revisions completed at the end of 1973. They will cover the period 1950-2000 and, in order to simplify its publication, will show the evolution of only one of the four fertility alternatives that have been prepared: the one considered most plausible.

The following issues of the Bulletin, during 1974 and 1975, will present results of projections for the region and subregions, continuing as well with the publication of the series of results by country.

3. Technical assistance to countries

a) Studies on the Honduran National Demographic Survey (EDENH)

During 1974, the programme (initially planned for 1973) to publish a series of booklets to analyze aspects of the EDEHN is expected to be completed. Delay in the preparation of the results, motivated by an excessive demand for computer services, prevented fulfillment of the scheduled plan. It is hoped that during the first months of 1974 the definitive tabulated results will be available and that the work begun on the basis of the preliminary results can be continued. This analytical effort will be divided between Santiago and San Jose in order to publish the series of booklets that includes the following numbers:

No. 1: General report on the survey (methodology, forms, organization of the fieldwork, costs, personnel, etc.)
No. 2: Fertility and Nuptiality
No. 3: Mortality
No. 4: Migration
No. 5: General results of the survey (including a brief report on the procedures used in the mechanical preparation of the information)
No. 6: Analysis of the retrospective questions of the fourth visit
No. 7: Aspects of the sample.

b) Assistance in the organization of demographic surveys and in programmes of demographic analysis in various countries

This type of activity depends fundamentally on the countries requests for assistance. Currently, there are numerous projects that CELADE proposes to attend to during 1974 and 1975. In some cases, such as the demographic survey in Panama, the work will be done in collaboration with CELADE/San Jose, which will assume major responsibility.

Panama Demographic Survey (EDEP). This project should have begun several months ago. Delays in the submission of the request for assistance presented by the Panamanian Bureau of Statistics and Censuses to UNFPA have prevented its being set in motion. The fieldwork is scheduled to begin during 1974, after the execution of a pilot survey. CELADE will offer advice in the stages of data collection and analysis of the results.

Peru Demographic Survey. The national Office of Statistics and Censuses (ONEC) of Peru has expressed its interest in setting up an investigation similar to that carried out in Honduras with CELADE's assistance. The initial arrangements for this operation are being made, and it will possibly begin in 1974, to last at least a year and a half. In accordance with ONEC's request, CELADE is expected to play an important role in the initial organization stage, as well as in the execution of fieldwork, preparation of the information, and the analysis and publication of the results.

An agreement will be established between the Paraguayan Technical Planning Secretariat and CELADE to carry out a programme of population studies with the assistance of the Centre. An important part of this programme will include the execution of studies based on the 1972 population census results.

The agreement between the "Instituto de Pesquisas Económicas-Sociais e Informática" and Information of Maranhao (Brazil) and CELADE envisages the assistance of the Centre in the activities that a unit of population studies will begin

in 1974. This will require teaching assistance from CELADE personnel from Santiago as well as trips to Maranhao.

Conversations are being held with the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) of Argentina to plan a programme of demographic studies that will be carried out by INDEC with CELADE's assistance, beginning with the results of the census taken in 1970. As indicated previously, the publication of the revised population projections prepared by INDEC in collaboration with CELADE signals a first step in the implementation of this agreement.

Assistance to the Ecuadorian Centre for Demographic Analysis (CAD), begun with several missions in 1973, is expected to continue. In addition, an agreement between the OAS and CELADE envisages carrying out studies on future population trends in selected areas of Ecuador, in collaboration with CAD. This project should be carried out in the first semestre of 1974.

Advice in the programming and execution of demographic research is expected to be undertaken in the Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, Cuba. As in INDEC's case, pointed out previously, the work would be assumed principally by functionaries of CEDEM, who would rely on the assistance and advisory services of CELADE.

CELADE will continue collaborating with advisory groups from ILPES on technical assistance missions to countries of the region.

4. Research on international migration in Latin America

In 1974, the group of tables with information on Latin Americans registered in the 1970 United States census is expected to be received from the United States Bureau of the Census. A report is intended to be prepared with that information.

During the same year, efforts to gather census information on Latin Americans registered within and outside of the region will continue. This material will presumably make possible an investigation of the dimension and characteristics of Latin American emigration during 1975.

5. Historical demography

This project, directed toward developing research techniques in this field appropriate to the existing data in Latin America, will be formally presented to the institutions interested in principle in giving financial support. If this support materializes during the year, the project will be set in motion immediately, with a predicted duration of two years.

As far as its resources permit, CELADE will continue to attempt to comply with the recommendations formulated in the Seminar on Historical Demography held in Santiago in July 1973, as noted in the Report on 1973 Activities, submitted to the present meeting of the Governing Board.

6. Preparation of documents and reports

The Sector will be responsible for the preparation of the following documents:

"CELADE's Method for Demographic Surveys", for the publication programme of the University of North Carolina.

"Comments on Dr. R. Acuña's Paper Titled 'Priority in Assigning Resources in the Field of Health and Productivity of Human Resources, Given the Current Growth Rate of the Mexican Population'," paper presented to the XXIV Annual Conference of the Centre for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville.

"The Demographic Situation in Latin America", reference paper for the Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference, San Jose, April 1974.

Reports on revision of population projections by sex and age for Brazil, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Mexico. Later on, as revision of the other projections is completed, the series of reports will be expanded to include new cases.

7. Attendance at conferences and seminars

During 1974, personnel from the area participated, or will participate, in the following technical meetings:

XXIV Annual Conference of the University of Florida on "Population Growth and Human Productivity", Gainesville, Florida, February 1974.

CICRED Seminar on International Migration, Buenos Aires, March 1974.

Meeting of experts for the improvement of sources of demographic data, sponsored by ECLA, Buenos Aires, March 1974.

Technical meeting on the population of Brazil, sponsored by the IBGE, Rio de Janeiro, June 1974.

E. POPULATION CENSUSES, SURVEYS, DATA BANK, AND COMPUTATION

For the two-year period 1974-1975, the following activities have been scheduled:

1. Data Bank

a) 1960 Census Samples (OMUECE 60)

As foreseen in the programme of activities for 1973-1974, in this period the circulation of studies and analyses based on sample data carried out by CELADE students and researchers will continue.

Preparation of tabulations on the family as a unit, based on census information, deserves priority as CELADE will hold a seminar on the subject, for social scientists of the region with experience in demography.

Activities related to the attention of users of available information and to the exchange of information with other institutions will also continue.

b) 1970 Census Samples (OMUECE 70) and Research on International Migration in Latin America

Technical assistance will continue to be offered to the countries (Costa Rica, Honduras, Ecuador, etc.) on the design and selection of population census samples. Otherwise, the data already available in CELADE will be used to supply the necessities of the users of the Centre itself as well as other international and national institutions.

The efforts developed in 1973 to obtain copies of the samples and of data on foreign immigrants available in the region will proceed, and special tabulations will be designed for both programmes to answer the basic information requirements for demographic analysis purposes.

c) Survey Data and Other Sources

Tapes with information from surveys of demographic interest and experimental censuses carried out with CELADE's cooperation will continue to be registered, according to the programme foreseen. In connection with these data, the Data Bank will continue supplying the tabulations requested by users either for analytical or solely informative purposes.

2. Computation Service

It is difficult to foresee all the activities that will be carried out by the Computation Service, as these are linked to a certain extent to requests from other areas of CELADE as well as from other national and international organizations, which frequently request support from this unit. In broad outline, the following activities are envisaged for the Service during the two-year period:

a) Teaching Support

Participation in CELADE's regular courses and in national courses on demography, giving classes on the use of computers as applied to demographic studies.

Participation of personnel of the sector in courses given by other institutions (international centres and universities), with the purpose of training demographers and other social scientists and statisticians linked to governmental programmes.

Organization of short-term courses and seminars for research personnel and fellows of CELADE.

Collaboration with the Computer Centre of the University of Costa Rica in the development of teaching and research activities through the use of computers.

Collaboration with the countries of the region in training personnel in the use of computers for demographic analysis purposes.

Preparation and circulation of notebooks and manuals on the application of computers to demographic studies.

b) Technical Assistance to Countries

The Computation Service will continue to offer technical assistance to the countries of the region to complete activities initiated in 1973 related to the elaboration of census data. In addition, it will collaborate in elaborating the information coming from demographic surveys planned to be carried out in the region during the period under report. (Panama, Peru, Nicaragua).

c) Recovery of Reference Information

Given the difficulties encountered in recruiting specialized personnel to collaborate with computer specialists, the programme envisaged for the two-year period 1973-1974 has not begun. The project remains one of the activities scheduled to be initiated in 1974, continuing actively during an approximate two year period, to become later a Centre's routine activity.

d) Publication of User's Manuals

The publication of user's manuals of computer programmes available at CELADE and revisions of those already prepared will continue.

3. Censuses and Demographic Surveys

Personnel of the Area will continue to offer assistance to the countries of the region in the production of demographic data through censuses and surveys. Within this general frame, they will continue studies on methods to improve the quality of the information, the procedures for its elaboration as well as to enlarge the availability of the data.

In the next two years, small censuses or experimental surveys of limited scope will continue to be carried out in accordance with the programme initiated by the Centre in 1968, which has contributed positively to the 1970 census programme in the Latin American region.

A seminar on the use of census data is envisaged for professionals (economists, sociologists, physicians, statisticians) linked to national development programmes, with a view toward promoting the fullest use of the data produced by the countries by increasing the inclusion of demographic variables in such programmes.

Technical assistance will be offered to countries (Panama, Peru, and Nicaragua) interested in carrying out demographic surveys of the EDENH type, in collaboration with the Estimates and Projections Area.

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. ELAS/CELADE PROGRAMME (PROELCE)

The exchange programme between the Latin American School of Sociology (ELAS) and CELADE: has two main objectives:

i) Teaching exchange, in connection with the courses of each one of these institutions, and
ii) Interdisciplinary research, with emphasis on studies on the sociology of population in Latin America.

As a new development for the two-year period 1974-1975, PROELCE offers ELAS students the opportunity to carry out practice in investigation in the field of population. In addition, a project for a Master's degree programme with emphasis on the sociology of population is being prepared, which will be coordinated with a university centre in Latin America.

Two years of experience in PROELCE will permit to define now a unified consideration of the problem from which a theoretical methodological nucleus common to the various research projects will be developed. This unified theoretical reflection will be conceived from the perspective of developing a population theory that will take into account the relationships between modes of production and demographic phenomena. Focussing the task on the theme of the reproduction of the labor force is particularly appropriate in achieving this objective.

During 1974, PROELCE will continue working on two basic lines: a) substantive research, directed toward producing concrete knowledge of the different subprocesses, moments, or phenomena constituting the process of reproduction of the labor force, and b) methodological research oriented toward the election and/or elaboration of methods and techniques for the concrete analysis of the process under examination.

The following research programme was structured, bearing in mind these two lines of work:

a) <u>Substantive research</u>

Modernism and fertility in the agricultural sectors of Latin America: an approximation to agrarian heterogeneity.

Study of family units in the popular urban sectors: the Peruvian case.

Surplus labor: a comparative analysis.

Conditioning factors of international migration in the Southern Cone of Latin America.

Employment and wages: a study of structural heterogeneity in Chile.

Agrarian reform and migration.

b) <u>Methodological research</u>

Systems of socio-demographic statistics and requirements for multidisciplinary research in Latin America.

Study on the comparability of census information on the economically active population in the countries of Latin America, 1940-1960. Extension of work on the 1970 censuses.

B. PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION

Twelve titles of the series of books will appear during 1974 in its majority translations, some of which are already classics in demographic literature, others of interest as texts for consultation or as selections of articles specializing in certain subject. The list of these publications appears in the Report on Activities for 1973 (page 24).

The journal "Population Notes", which began publication in 1973, will continue to appear regularly every four months. The August 1974 issue will be dedicated to the World Population Year and will present results of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference to be held in San Jose in April of this year. This journal, which makes scientific contributions on the subject of population in Latin America known, is expected to stimulate professional communication among study centres and other national institutions concerned with population problems and to serve as a vehicle of information on Latin American activities in this field.

As in the past, the publication of CELADE's Demographic Bulletin will continue each semestre. The expansion envisaged for the programme of preparation of estimates and projections will substantially increase the volume of the Bulletin beginning in 1975.

The Giorgio Mortara Library is publishing beginning in 1974, a quarterly expanded Bibliographical Bulletin, which lists material received by subject matter.

In an effort to reach the general public and in particular supply professors and secondary-school students with study material, in the early months of 1974 a programme of publications on population topics was initiated. From simple demography manuals with didactic purposes to studies on the population of the countries and the region, several series will cover a variety of subjects and objectives.

Otherwise, the Publications Sector will continue supplying the needs of the remaining sectors and publishing the usual series of documents, reports, monographs, manuals, and books.

C. COLLABORATION FOR THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE (WPC) AND THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR (WPY)

A CELADE representative will continue participating in the activities of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action.

Jointly with ECLA, CELADE shares the responsibility of the Secretariat for the Preparatory Conference for the World Population Conference, to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, during the week 15-19 April 1974. As a contribution to the documentation that will be presented in this Preparatory Conference, two reports are being prepared: "Population Policies and the Family: The Latin American Case" and "Latin America: Demographic Situation around 1973 and Prospects for the Year 2000".

In celebration of the WPY, CELADE will issue a special edition of its "Population Notes" before the date of the WPC.

D. PROGRAMME OF VISITING CONSULTANTS

In the last five years, CELADE/Santiago and San Jose have held a dozen seminars with the participation of outstanding specialists in various fields of demography. Continuing this policy of exchange of scientific personnel from countries outside the region, arrangements have been successfully completed for the collaboration of three professionals during 1974.

Dr. Thomas K. Burch, Associate Director of the Demographic Division of the Population Council in New York, will give a research seminar of eight weeks from September to November, on the use of census data in the analysis of aspects related to the family.

Professor Dov Friedlander, Director of the Demography Department of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, will conduct a seminar on demographic change, whose programme envisages ten sessions of exposition and discussion based on directed reading.

And, third, Professor John Hobcraft of the London School of Economics will visit the San Jose Centre for ten days. A seminar to discuss J. Hobcraft and N. Carrier's "Demographic Estimation for Developing Societies" will be conducted during this period.

Other information on these seminars has been presented in the first part of this document in the chapter on training activities.

IV. 1974-1975 BUDGETS

Revised Estimates for 1974

When the Governing Board of CELADE met in April 1973, the means to continue financing the bulk of CELADE's activities with the termination of financial assistance from the UNDP (in April 1974) remained in doubt. Thus, it is with satisfaction that the Board can be informed on this occasion that the problem was resolved with the approval in January 1974 by the Governing Council of the UNDP of the project submitted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which requested the sum of US$ 1,181,080 to finance the contribution UNFPA had been granting CELADE and to complement for eight months of 1974 the support that UNDP would discontinue beginning in May of that year (see Addendum).

The 1974 Budget that is now being presented to the Governing Board, although it contains modifications on the projected budget presented to the Sixth Meeting, can still not be considered definitive other than in that concerning the contributions made through the United Nations Trust Fund, which reflects an increase of the order of US$ 130,000 compared with the estimates prepared at the beginning of 1973.

At the beginning of 1974, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada approved a supplement of 31,955 Canadian dollars for the project Research and Training Seminars on Fertility, which have been held since the beginning of 1973. This new donation, in conjunction with the one-year extension of the current Ford Foundation grant, explains the greater part of the US$ 143,000 increase registered in the contributions administered directly by CELADE with respect to the estimates presented to the Board in its Sixth Meeting.

Despite the revisions noted above, the 1974 Budget now being submitted to the Board can still not be considered definitive because currently negotiations are being carried forward with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in connection with financial assistance to develop the research project on populations policies that the Board is already aware of. Likewise, a request has been submitted to the Committee of the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL) for a modest contribution of the Programme to this same project. If steps currently being undetaken meet with success, the 1974 Budget will have to be modified, thus becoming definitive for this year. b

1975 Projected Budget

The element of financial uncertainty that throughout the years has been characteristic of CELADE's operation, arose again when attempting to formulate a Projected Budget for the year 1975. The estimates included in the respective table have been prepared on the basis of the Work Programme foreseen for that same year, contained in this document.

The assumptions adopted in preparing the Projected Budget for 1975 are the following:

1. That UNFPA would continue giving CELADE a contribution of the same order of magnitude as the one it assumed at the beginning of May 1974 in taking over the entire financial support that the United Nations gives to the Centre. The estimate for 1975 of the contribution from this source has been increased by 12 percent compared with 1974 to account for possibles increases in operational costs due to rises in the prices of materials and services and the annual salary increases that are granted within the United Nations.

2. That in accordance with the statement made by the Representative of the Ford Foundation in a previous session of the Board, the Foundation would contribute a minimum of US$ 125,000 annually to CELADE. This naturally assumes that at the appropriate time the Centre will be able to present to the Foundation specific projects of limited duration and reciprocal interest for both institutions.

3. That IDRC would approve at some time during 1974 the financial support for the population policies project, which would be extended for the entire year 1975.

4. That PISPAL would approve the request for contributions for a period of two years, to be used beginning in the second quarter of 1974.

5. That the University of Chile would continue making an annual contribution of the same order of magnitude as in recent years.

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 1974

(Expressed in US dollars)

Items	CONTRIBUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY CELADE						Grand Total
	Total	Ford Foundation	IDRC Canada	ILO	University of Chile	Miscell. Income	
Personnel Services	61,666		48,486	400	12,780		1,346,257
Professional staff	37,000		37,000				974,934
Non-Professional staff	24,666		11,486	400	12,780		371,323
Visiting professors							
Equipment, supplies and	5,391		3,196		2,195		53,215
Office equipment	3,425		2,200		1,225		18,191
Library books							3,750
Supplies and materials	1,966		996		970		31,274
Other direct expenses	51,092	39,559	6,394	3,000		2,139 b/	155,558
Computer	19,606	13,893	574	3,000		2,139	60,072
Publications programme	31,486	25,666	5,820				55,486
Rent and services							40,000
Sub-contracts							10,000
Miscellaneous	39,294	25,822	5,080	855	7,537		62,904
Maintenance and operatio							3,297
Telecommunications, mail							7,500
local transportation							
Miscellaneous services							1,660
Travels	39,294	25,822	5,080	855	7,537		50,447
Fellowships and seminars	1,499	1,499					20,672
Other Incomes							7,000
	33,211		33,211				133,151
	35,000					35,000 a/	35,000
	227,153	66,880	96,367	4,255	22,512	37,139	1,823,757

a/ Estimated income fro

b/ Includes: US$ 2,940 Population Policies

ESTIMATED CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 1975
(Expressed in US dollars)

	CELADE's TRUST FUND IN THE UNITED NATIONS			CONTRIBUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY CELADE						
	Total	UNFPA	Ford Foundation	Total	Ford Foundation	IDRC Canada	PISPAL Colegio México	University of Chile	Miscell. Income	Grand Total
	1,316,890	1,232,890	84,000	86,720	15,000	35,340	23,600	12,780		1,403,610
	954,890	882,890	72,000	45,615		31,990	13,625			1,000,505
	362,000	350,000	12,000	26,105		3,350	9,975	12,780		388,105
				15,000	15,000					15,000
materials	43,000	43,000		2,695		500		2,195		45,695
	12,000	12,000		1,225				1,225		13,225
	4,500	4,500		500		500				5,000
	26,500	26,500		970				970		27,470
	161,400	161,400		29,537	21,000	1,000		7,537		190,937
	50,000	50,000		13,000	13,000					63,000
	55,400	55,400		9,000	8,000	1,000				64,400
	56,000	56,000		7,537				7,537		63,537
	15,000	15,000								15,000
	18,000	18,000		6,716		4,120	2,596			24,716
ns	10,000	10,000								10,000
and										
	8,000	8,000								8,000
				6,716		4,120	2,596			6,716
				8,550	5,000	3,550				8,550
	121,500	121,500								121,500
				20,000					20,000[a]	20,000
	1,675,790	1,591,790	84,000	154,218	41,000	44,510[b]	26,196	22,512	20,000	1,830,008

m sale of publications and services rendered.
for Research and Training Seminars on Fertility (SIEF); and US$ 41,570 for the project of comparative research on Developmental Strategy and in Latin America.

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