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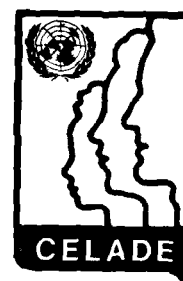
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IO DE DEMOGRAFIA



## VII REUNION DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO

- POSSIBLE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF  
CELADE's ACTIVITIES  
(With special reference to 1976)

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**celade**

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## I. TRAINING

### 1. Postgraduate Training

a) Master's Programmes. In the near future, there are good prospects for creating university programmes in demography at the postgraduate level. Aside from the programmes of El Colegio de México and the Economics Department of the University of Chile (the latter with CELADE's participation), there are plans to incorporate similar studies in the Department of Sociology of the Catholic University in Buenos Aires, in the Department of Sociology and Politics of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, in the Department of Administration of the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of Chile, and probably in a department of the University of Costa Rica. In addition, the Latin American School of Sociology (ELIAS) is considering organizing a Master's programme in sociology with concentration in population, which would be part of the regular regional programme that the School will develop in Buenos Aires.

There are two strategies for organizing these study programmes. One involves specialization in demography within the Master's degree programme in another discipline such as economics, sociology, or another scientific field. This is the structure of the Master's programme in economics of the University of Chile and that projected for ELIAS. The other strategy is to create a Master's in demography for graduates in the social sciences, economics, mathematics, etc. This is the solution proposed in the project of the Catholic University of Buenos Aires. In this initial phase of postgraduate studies in demography, it would be premature to make a final judgment on the advantages of each of these solutions. For this reason, it would be appropriate for the Governing Board to suggest certain orientations on this subject at this meeting. A Master's programme in demography as such should place strong emphasis on training in formal demography and give greater independence in the orientation of the programme, particularly in the content of non-demographical subjects, research, and other aspects. On the other hand, a programme for a Master's in economics, Master's in sociology, etc., with specialization in demography or population should be more solidly based in interdisciplinary studies and probably will have greater prestige and demand, as it will have the support of an already established and securely accredited Department with extensive, stable professional and scientific connections. It is probably that in the labor market, a Master's in economics or sociology, with specialization in demography, would be more attractive as a degree for a recently graduated professional than a Master's in demography.

Whatever the preference for one of these two systems, it appears certain that, with different degrees of emphasis, both can achieve the fundamental objective of training specialists in demography firmly based in interdisciplinary studies and capable of carrying out research, transmitting knowledge, and offering advice on technical projects.

An evaluation of the advances made in this field during 1974 will lead to a more precise formulation in 1975 of the activities that should be carried out or encouraged beginning in 1976. As a first step, midway through the decade of

the 1970's, perhaps it would be wise to take a balance of the achievements in Latin America in training demographers and other professionals with general and specialized knowledge in demography and population topics and the use being made of their services in the region. In taking this balance, one could attempt to anticipate as much as possible the probable future demand for this type of professionals given the level of development in Latin America of demographic research in various areas and what is feasible to expect in the near future.

b) Research seminars. This means of stimulating high-level training was introduced into CELADE's plans beginning in 1972. It was initiated with fertility seminars (SIEF) each semestre, a programme which will be extended until 1975. Two seminars on internal migration, its sociological aspects and policies, are projected for this latter year and part of 1976.

The seminars are to function as a working group formed of a director and three to four associate researchers, the latter recruited through a special fellowship. They have a double objective: to strengthen and broaden theoretical knowledge and develop or extend the research capacity of the participants, and to increase the possibility of exploiting demographic data in the subject area under study, using data available in CELADE's Data Bank as much as possible.

These seminars will continue to be held as they are justified by developments in the subject area and by the interest of Latin American researchers in them.

## 2. CELADE's Programmes and Training Courses in Methods of Demographic Analysis

The Basic and Advanced Courses are the nucleus of this regional training programme. Both will be given in San Jose, Costa Rica, until at least 1978 if resources are available. The Basic Course will continue to be given yearly, while the Advanced Course, which will be given for the first time in San Jose in 1974, will be repeated every two years. As already known, the latter course includes exclusively students selected from the Basic Courses of the preceding years and eventually a few students from the Intensive National Courses (see below). The Advanced Course is expected to be given in 1976 and 1978. At that time, it would be advisable to evaluate progress made in postgraduate training in several institutions in the region in order to determine the necessity and convenience of continue giving the Advanced Course.

Hopefully toward 1979 or 1980, national institutions can offer training at the Basic Course level and postgraduate university programmes can fill the needs supplied by the Advanced Course until now.

The Intensive National Courses in Demography complement the training programme of the regional Basic Course. Similarly structured but more condensed than the latter, the National Courses serve in the short run to train middle-range technical personnel who work in government offices and study centres in countries with sufficient demand to justify organizing one of these courses. Aside from the fact that the Basic Course should maintain a degree of regional representation which limits the number of participants from a specific country, frequently personnel interested in this kind of training cannot leave their country for a year but are able to attend a national course of twelve weeks full time.

In addition, the National Courses fulfill a promotion function. The majority of these courses are given as part of the extension activities of the universities, to stimulate interest in demographic training and research.

An average of three courses per year has been given in recent years, a frequency that would be appropriate to maintain at least until 1977 for the benefit of the countries of the region, which will then have reached a higher level of development in their national training programmes.

The programme for research fellows seeks to provide technical assistance directly and to specific projects in national institutions. CELADE is willing to receive a small number of fellows from this programme for a number of months that will vary according to the type and duration of the project. There will be an estimated demand for two or three posts annually for research fellows as long as the Centre continues to be a focus of demographic research in the region.

### 3. Training in Demographic Methods and Techniques as Applied to Related Fields

Two activities have merited CELADE's strong support, including the training of personnel: techniques for evaluating family planning programmes and preparation of census data.

Regarding the first, CELADE has offered courses on methods of biosocial research through surveys on service statistics and evaluation methods of programmes. More detail is given on these services in the relevant parts of the Health and Population chapter. It should be mentioned that the demand for this type of training will increase in the coming years.

The courses given on computer language and systems at the regional and national levels have provided valuable assistance to the 1970 census programme. A considerable demand is predicted for 1974 and 1975.

### 4. University Courses in Demography

Much has been done to encourage the teaching of demography in university careers, for example, the celebration of three regional conferences, especially through the creation of independent courses. Although there is no clear picture of what the situation of teaching within the universities is likely to be at the beginning of 1974, it is certain that in almost every one, in some department, demography will be part of another major and at times be incorporated as the optional courses within the programme. In 1975, when the study mentioned in section a) of this document is carried out, it should include an examination of the state of the teaching of demography in Latin American universities.

The experiences of the University of Costa Rica is extraordinarily rich and is particularly important because of CELADE's participation. Currently, there are two collegiate courses being taught by professors who belong to CELADE, "Demography for Sociologists" and "Demography for Economists". In 1974, a course called "Demography for Social Service" will be added. It is assumed that this collaboration will continue in the coming years.

It is probable that proposals will be made to introduce demography into other Central American universities. In this event, CELADE plans to offer assistance in the organization of courses (content, place in the curriculum, selection of professors, bibliography, etc.). For 1974, the Superior Council of the Central American Universities (CSUCA) is preparing a seminar on the state and prospects of the teaching of demography in the social sciences, in which it expects to provide the basis for a common programme for the teaching of demography in the following years.

5. Teaching Assistance in Training Programmes  
for International and National Institutions

This kind of assistance depends on the training programmes proposed by the institutions traditionally supported by CELADE and their demand for this service. Taking into account the growing priority being given population studies in the programmes of regional and international institutions, one can assume a greater demand than in the past. CELADE would be able to fulfill requests for collaboration from institutions such as ECLA, UNESCO, PAHO, OAS (CIENES, IASI), and the ILO for training courses organized by them.



## II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### A. POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The principal objectives of this area consist, on one hand, in investigating the role of population, in its demographic dimension, in the economic and social development of the Latin American countries and, on the other, in developing criteria and the analytical instruments necessary to introduce demographic variables into the design of development strategies and planning. In carrying out these objectives, the area will naturally collaborate with the other sectors and programmes of CELADE.

Despite the progress made in understanding the interrelationships of development and the situation and trends of growth, spatial distribution and changes in the demographic and social characteristics of the population, there exist important gaps in the region that need to be filled. Insufficient and at times unsuitable statistical information, the modest resources used in empirical research, and the dynamism itself of the conditions in the Latin American countries in recent decades have been serious obstacles to the understanding of such interrelationships. The growing awareness of governmental organizations of the role of population in development, the greater priority of social aspects of planning, as well as the lack of clear and noncontradictory definitions on the nature and causal sequence of demographic, economic, and social variables require more information and analysis.

Two subjects, human resources and the redistribution of the population, both of great importance in development planning, will continue to receive priority from the CELADE personnel working in this Area. Regarding the first, base studies will proceed to investigate the demographic determinants of the labor offer for specific groups of the population - particularly women, youth, and the aged- and their interaction with economic and social determinants. As for spatial redistribution of the population, the principal line of investigation will be oriented toward identifying patterns of urbanization relating to the process of industrialization in the Latin American countries; quantifying the determining principles and the mechanisms of transferral of agricultural labor to urban activities, with the intention of formulating models of rural population projection that include economic and demographic indicators; supplying basic information on interregional migration during recent decades in the Latin American countries for later analysis of economic indicators at the regional level.

Concurrent with the macro-level studies described above, the analysis of the information gathered through a series of surveys carried out in big cities in recent years by CELADE and other institutions will be continued. This material will permit a more profound understanding of the following factors: the selectivity, personal motivations, channels of information, professional mobility and other aspects of the mechanism of migration to urban centres and assimilation of the immigrants, as well as migratory patterns (movement in stages, individual and family migration, distance and type of place of origin, etc.), making essential contributions to the better understanding of cultural, social, and psychological factors that operate on the geographical mobility of individuals and that are therefore indispensable in the formulation of policies designed to influence population redistribution.

ECLA and CELADE have agreed on the necessity of coordinating their activities in this Area through the formation of a Joint Programme, which is expected to begin during 1974 with personnel from both institutions. ECLA will thereby advance its expanded programme of population and development, with the important aspect of technical assistance to the governments of the region on population analysis and policies, and CELADE will orient its research to give maximum support to ECLA's activities in this field.

## B. FERTILITY AND HEALTH AND POPULATION

### 1. Fertility

The Fertility Sector at CELADE is involved in the explanation of fertility and fertility-related variables. Two other sectors in CELADE/Santiago which treat fertility essentially as a dependent variable, are less concerned with the understanding of fertility phenomena and more concerned either with the measurement of fertility itself, normally at the national level for purposes of population projections (Sector de Estimaciones y Proyecciones), or with specific aspects related to health or the evaluation of programmes that may have an influence on fertility (Sector de Salud y Población). As will be seen below, there are various aspects in which the work referred to in this chapter of the Programme touches or should touch that of other Sectors concerned with the fertility variable.

In the past the Fertility Sector at CELADE has concerned itself primarily with the study of data collected in the PECFAI-Rural and urban comparative studies. These provided the basic descriptive information lacking in Latin America. Up to a certain point the surveys provided information for explicative analysis. Nevertheless, the analyses done at CELADE, primarily in the first two socio-demographic SIEF seminars, but continuing at present, have indicated certain problems with the methods utilized. The measurement of family size preferences, for example, was too simple, too directed toward a numerical answer and too dependent on the unproved assumption that most women (including those in rural areas) have the concept of family size. These problems may be solved by more sophisticated fertility survey questions than normally used, or it may be that the fertility survey methodology is not really adequate for identifying and making clear certain matters in the conditions often found in Latin America. If so, new methodologies have to be utilized.

Furthermore, consideration of the situation in Latin America and analysis of the data available have cast doubt as to whether the key questions in developing countries of the effect of change on fertility and related variables have been attacked effectively. Perhaps the lack of even middle-range theory is due to the lack of heuristic studies. Again it may be because sophisticated research designs have not been used or perhaps different or mixed methodologies are required.

Finally, the very general nature of the fertility surveys, while satisfying the descriptive purposes planned, does not provide sufficient information for detailed analysis. This is particularly true with regard to the study of social change and fertility. For reasons specified in various documents produced by the Fertility Sector, it is felt that trying to explain fertility change

directly through socio-economic factors will not much advance our knowledge -rather one must concentrate on the intermediate variables lying between social structure and fertility. Conceivably as the result of some changing social factor, two intermediate variables may alter in opposite directions and fertility, therefore, may not change. Hence, the problem is to identify the socio-economic factors that influence the intermediate variables and to study the mechanisms through which the effects take place.

On the other hand, the study of fertility as the resultant effect of the intermediate variables acting together is primarily a topic in formal demographic analysis. This aspect has not been dominant in the Fertility Sector, although as a result of the second SIEF seminar series, which will concentrate on formal analysis, some lines of research may be opened up.

Given these preoccupations that have arisen from the work on Pecal, the major movement in the next few years in the Fertility Sector will be toward smaller, more in-depth studies of specific topics at carefully selected research sites. Where considered appropriate, fertility surveys will be used, perhaps with more sophisticated measurements such as the Coombs sex and family-size preference scales that will be applied in 1974 in a study of the Peruvian sugar cooperatives. However, in the near future emphasis will be placed more on in-depth studies using non-survey approaches that CELADE has not used previously and which to our knowledge have seldom been applied in Latin America. This alternative to the fertility survey methodology, which can be called "anthropological", and the way of applying it to the study of social change and fertility-related variables is illustrated by the proposed 1974-1975 study of family formation during a period of structural change in the Peruvian sugar cooperatives. No doubt as experience is gained, capacities will be refined and ideas changed to more adequately fit the realities encountered.

If the initial efforts in this new direction are reasonably successful, training programmes to spread the technique will be initiated. The most suitable means would seem to be a variation of the SIEF seminars, although the emphasis would not be limited to analysis alone but would include fieldwork and would surely be longer than six months.

While the inner-directed interests of the Sector will be along the lines suggested, it is likely that among the outer-directed activities will be a certain level of continued participation in the World Fertility Survey as it moves into its execution phase in 1975 and beyond. No doubt the work on in-depth studies will make a contribution to the assessment of the validity of many of the World Fertility Survey measures.

Finally, the computerized Fertility Bibliography and clearinghouse will complement all the work done by CELADE in fertility. By 1975, the clearinghouse is hoped to have been established thereby making possible for all investigators to obtain copies of material referred to in the bibliography. Hopefully, the fertility bibliography will become the nucleus of a system that will include bibliographies in other areas of population and eventually the whole system can be made permanent by making it a regular activity of the library at CELADE.

## 2. Health and Population

It is fairly sure that in the coming years there will be a growing demand for technical assistance in health and welfare programmes that involve family planning activities. This sphere of governmental action is currently in an initial stage of development in various countries of the region, and it is probable that others will adopt similar measures in the near future. Beyond the differences in population policies centering on definitions, goals, and the means of achieving them, prevailing conditions are leading toward direct intervention of public institutions in family reproductive behaviour in aspects as varied as sex education, prevention of induced abortion, information on the use of contraceptives, birth-control clinics for women, and legislation on the sale of contraceptives.

It seems almost unnecessary to state that the planning, organization, and evaluation of these activities requires background research, training of personnel, information systems, and analysis of the functioning and results of the programmes. Consequently, it deals with a specific field that falls within the objectives of the Centre, probably destined for a more important role in the future than it has had in the past.

Even though it is difficult to predict with more than two years' anticipation the fields that will be given priority within CELADE, (which principally depends on government plans and the specific programmes of official organizations), it seems natural that in defining prospects the continuation and strengthening of the line of activities already begun be considered both for their predictable increase in demand as well as for the contribution they represent in terms of experience gained in the field. These activities are the following:

- a) Technical assistance in training of personnel, research, and evaluation of family planning programmes or health and welfare programmes that involve family planning.
- b) Training through regional and national courses and seminars on systems of service statistics, biosocial research, evaluation of family planning programmes, and related topics.
- c) Assistance in systems of service statistics for family planning programmes.
- d) Information on the activities of family planning programmes in Latin America.

## C. POPULATION POLICIES

### 1. Population Policies Sector

The activity of this Sector beyond 1975 will depend in great part on the resolutions adopted in the ECLA meeting in Costa Rica and in the World Population Conference as well as on the specific demands that arise from these meetings. However, it can be anticipated that the objective assigned to the Sector for the near future will be, in collaboration with other sectors of CELADE, PISPAL, and ECLA, to continue constructing the theoretical and methodological scientific tools

to allow ever more substantial technical assistance to be offered to the governments of the region in analyzing their population problems and formulating the corresponding population policies.

It is expected that the completion of the "Strategies" Project will make a positive contribution in this respect by providing the bases for case studies that will gradually cover the countries of the region.

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

Beginning in the second quarter of 1975, the prospects for this Programme, are defined both by the three-year period that will constitute its second stage and by the institutional framework that it adopts to confront the growing challenge of the necessity of formulating a theory adequate to the circumstances of future development in Latin America by explaining the relationships between this social process and population dynamics and structure.

The first aspect of the Programme will consist basically of carrying out comparative research actively coordinated by the Programme and of crystallizing in specific documents the theoretical thinking developed within the Programme which reflects the results of the research carried out. Thus, it should be fundamental in the development of the second stage to continue to establish close links with the research centres and researchers of the region with the double aim of being thoroughly acquainted with their interests in social research on population and development relevant to the formulation of population policies and of promoting their incorporation into the coordinated and collective research effort represented by PISPAL.

Thus, a network of coordinated research would be formed to facilitate the active exchange of information within the region not only on results achieved by the various research projects and their methodological framework. It would also encourage communication on the different focuses used in approaching the studies in Latin America, the solutions responding to these focuses, and the special characteristics of the national and subnational contexts in which population policies incorporated into explicit development strategies have been applied or are intended to be applied.

This type of activity, and the achievement of its desired objectives in terms of coordination, information exchange, and theoretical elaboration of the relationships between population and development and the formulation of population policies would contribute to the search for the broadest institutional forms deemed necessary to carry forward the research and technical assistance required for defining and implementing population policies in Latin America.

### D. FORMAL DEMOGRAPHY

In the future, the sector until now called "Estimates and Projections" will have a more appropriate designation: Formal Demography.

This name more accurately reflects the work carried out by the Sector in the past and that scheduled for the coming years. This would include the elaboration of demographic estimates and projections for the countries of the region

and preparation of urban-rural, regional, labor force, school-age population, and similar derived projections. It would also include the study and development of techniques of demographic analysis, a field in intense evolution, and assistance in the application of these techniques to the other sectors of the Centre as well as to institutions of the countries of the region. Participation by personnel of this Area in the courses and seminars organized by CELADE is a current form of offering this assistance that surely will continue in years to come.

As at present, the results will be published periodically in CELADE's Demographic Bulletin.

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

In almost every country of the region, the population census of the decade of the 1970's has been taken. When this is completed, within two years, a stage of technical assistance in collaboration with ECLA and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) will end, a stage that has relied principally on methodologies for investigating topics and elaborating results. In the short and medium run, according to the case, assistance should be offered in the phase of analysis of the results, for which the countries with few exceptions are poorly prepared or have scarce resources.

To prepare for this undertaking, courses at CELADE have trained a good number of technical personnel who work in statistical and national planning offices, but these resources still will often be insufficient given the magnitude and multiplicity of the needs.

CELADE's objective to offer technical support to national organizations in the analysis of census data will take two directions. The first is to broaden and extend assistance to population units already functioning and those eventually to be formed in the respective governmental organizations. The other is to give seminars and working meetings for professionals connected with government programmes that use data on the labor force, spatial distribution, migration, education, fertility and mortality, among other aspects of population.

The experience gained in the latest censuses constitutes an important contribution to the programming of the 1980 censuses. Taking this into consideration, reports by country or groups of countries will be prepared on subjects relating to promotion of the census programme, planning and execution of the projects, use of the results, and evaluation of the fulfillment of the objectives.

It should be mentioned also that countries with deficient vital statistics will be encouraged and offered support in taking experimental censuses to investigate methods of collecting demographic data, and demographic surveys like that of the Honduran National Demographic Survey (EDENH).

CELADE's Data Bank will continue functioning with its original objectives:

- a) to broaden national programmes for tabulation of census data, with the aim of increasing their analytical possibilities, and
- b) to assure the future availability of basic and detailed census information in Latin America.

In this regard, one of the main tasks will be to complete the Census Sample Programme (OMUECE) by incorporating the 1970 population census samples. In the coming years, the IMILA Programme, which is designed to gather data on international migration of Latin Americans through census information, will be continued. Likewise, the Bank should continue to be enriched with survey information of demographic interest gathered from the region, particularly household surveys with multiple objectives (employment, income, cost of living, etc.) and migration and fertility surveys.

Given the importance of the Computation Service as a supporting unit of the Data Bank, there will be a permanent concern for incorporating new systems and programmes useful in facilitating the treatment of data and their statistical analysis. In order to make this methodology available to the users from the Centre and from other institutions, manuals will be published containing applications in the field of population.

In the coming months, the first steps will be taken in the San Jose Centre to create a working nucleus that can fulfill for the Central American Isthmus and the Caribbean countries functions analogous to those of the Santiago Data Bank. This enterprise will be facilitated by the installation in the near future of a modern computer equipment in the University of Costa Rica.

Finally, the success in 1973 of the course on computation as applied to statistics and demography, in cooperation with the Inter-American Centre for the Teaching of Statistics of the OAS, with specialists from nine countries of the region, demonstrates the desirability of continuing to offer aid to other institutions carrying out this type of activity.

### III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

#### 1. ELAS/CELADE Exchange Programme (PROELCE)

Beginning in 1976, PROELCE's activities will depend on the continuation and diversification of its current sources of financing beyond December 1975.

A fact that should be considered in formulating future prospects for the Programme is the transferral to Buenos Aires in 1974 of the greater part of the regular teaching and research activities of the Latin American School of Sociology (FLACSO). This would make it advisable to explore the desirability of moving PROELCE to Buenos Aires, given the responsibilities it is expected to assume within the new teaching activities related to demography that ELAS plans to undertake beginning in mid-1974.

In this context, PROELCE's activities would be the following beginning in 1976:

- a) It would be in charge of all the teaching and research tasks related to the emphasis on Population and Society that would be part of the Master's Degree in Sociology granted by ELAS in its postgraduate programme in Buenos Aires.
- b) It would continue to assume responsibility for technical coordination of the Working Group on "An Integrated System of Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics" of CLACSO's Population and Development Commission.
- c) During 1976, it would finish those research projects currently in progress that would not have been completed by December 1975 because of the new emphasis on teaching.
- d) It would carry out new research projects, as finances permit.

#### 2. Libraries

CELADE's libraries in Santiago and San Jose have the richest collections on demography and related subjects available in Latin America. Both are designed not only to support the teaching and research carried out by the institution itself but also to act as an advisory service for the scholars of the region. Thus, it is indispensable that these collections continue to be systematically enlarged and that their management be modernized, especially in relation to consultation services, which would necessitate the introduction of a computer system and a rapid reproduction service.

#### 3. Publication and information

CELADE's publishing efforts are dependent on the development of work in the substantive areas. Given the teaching and research programmes foreseen in this document as part of CELADE's future evolution, it is possible to predict that the series that until now have formed the nucleus of its publication programme will continue to be published in the coming years. CELADE's two periodical publications, Demographic Bulletin and Population Notes, have a



growing demand within and outside of Latin America and will continue to serve as a means of keeping researchers and interested institutions informed on the most recent and reliable demographic data in the region and on the population topics of greatest relevance to CELADE and other Latin American institutions.

#### IV. CALENDAR AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1976

So that the Board will be able to form an opinion of the continuity of CELADE's activities through 1976, the following have been included in this document:

a) a table summarizing the activities that, having been initiated or in progress in the 1974-1975 period, would be extended until 1976 (and in some cases, beyond), and

b) a preliminary estimate of CELADE's financial requirements for 1976, assuming that the 1974 structure will be maintained, that the activities foreseen in this document will actually be carried out, and that the current sources of financing will continue their support of CELADE.



CELADE's WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE PERIOD 1974-1975-1976

Programme	1974	1975	1976
<b>I. TRAINING</b>			
<b>1. Postgraduate programmes</b>			
<b>a) University courses</b>			
- Master's Degree in Economics with specialization in Demography (Department of Economics, University of Chile)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Master's Degree in Demography (Department of Sociology, Catholic University of Buenos Aires)		X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X
- Master's Degree in Demography (Department of Sociology and Politics, Pontificia Universidad Católica, Rio de Janeiro)		X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X
<b>b) ELAS/CELADE Programme</b>			
- Master's Degree in Sociology with emphasis on Population and Society	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
<b>c) Seminars</b>			
- Seminars on Research and Training in Fertility (SIEF)	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXX		
- Seminar on "Demographic Estimates"	XX		
- Seminar on "Analytical Use of Census Data on the Family"		XXXX	
- Seminar on "Demographic Change"		XXX	
- Seminar on "Policies of Internal Migration and Population Redistribution"		XXXXXXXXXX	
- Seminar on "Psycho-Social Aspects of Internal Migration"			XXXX XX XXX

(Continued)

Programme	1974	1975	1976
<b>2. <u>CELADE's training programmes and courses in demographic methods and analysis</u></b>			
a) Basic and Advanced Courses in Demography			
- Basic Course	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Advanced Course	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
b) Intensive National Courses in Demography			
- Mexico City	XXXXXX		
- Montevideo (Uruguay)	XXXXXX		
- San Salvador (El Salvador)	XXXXXX		
- Quito (Ecuador)	XXXXXX		
- Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)		XXXXXX	
- Bogota (Colombia)		XXXXXX	
- ?			XXXXXX
- ?			XXXXXX
- ?			XXXXXX
c) Programme for Research Fellows	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
<b>3. <u>Training in methods and techniques of demographic research applied to related fields</u></b>			
a) Health and Population			
- Course on "Service Statistics"	XX		
- Course on "Evaluation of the Effects of Family Planning Programmes"	XXXX		
- Seminar on "Training in the Use of Service Statistics for the Chilean Mother and Child Programme, in the PESMIB Areas"	X		
- Course on "Training in Techniques of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes" (PESMIB)	XX		

(Continued)

Programme	1974	1975	1976
b) Data Bank			
- Seminar on "The Use of Census Data"	XX XX		
4. <u>University courses in demography</u>			
- Demography for Sociologists (University of Costa Rica)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Demography for Economists (University of Costa Rica)	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
- Demography for Social Service (University of Costa Rica)	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
- Other university courses in demography	X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X
5. <u>Teaching assistance in training programmes for national and international organizations</u>			
- Course on Social Security Statistics (CENES Programme on Statistical Techniques, Course A)	XX		
- Multinational Course on Administration and Educational Planning (Chilean Ministry of Education and the OAS)	XXX		
- International Course on Demography and Health (FEPAFEN and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana of Bogota)	XXX		
- Course on "Population and Development" (Centre for Economic and Demographic Studies, El Colegio de México)	XXXX		
- Other training programmes	X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X
II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			
1. <u>Population and economic development</u>			
- Population and Human Resources (three studies)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Internal Migration and Population Redistribution	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

(Continued)

Programme	1974	1975	1976
<b>2. Fertility-Health and Population</b>			
a) Fertility Sector			
- Research on "Family Formation during a Period of Structural Change"	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
- Bibliography and fertility clearinghouse	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Release of the PECFAL-Rural data	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX
- Collaboration with other institutions	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X
b) Health and Population Sector			
- Technical assistance			
i) Participation in the Programme of Extension of Mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Services (PESMIB), National Health Service, Chile	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
ii) Ministry of Public Health, Cuba	X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X
iii) National Fertility Survey, El Salvador	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	
iv) Ministry of Health, Costa Rica	X X X X X X	X X X X X	
v) Ministry of Health, Panama	X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X	
vi) Ministry of Health, Mexico	X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X
- Preparation of periodic reports on activities in family planning in Latin America	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X
- Continuation of the analysis of the PEAL survey results	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
<b>3. Population Policies</b>			
a) Population Policies Sector			
- Comparative study on "Development Strategies and Population Policies in Latin America"	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

(Continued)

Programme	1974	1975	1976
- Preparation of a "Manual on Theories and Population Policies"	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
- Preparation of periodic reports on the state of population policies in Latin America	X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X
b) Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL)			
- Study on the relationship between population and development in Latin America	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	
- Preparation of the work programme for the period April 1975 - March 1978	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	
- Research from secondary sources on selected aspects of the relationship between population and development in Latin America		XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Preparation of monographs with the partial conclusions reached in research on the relationship between population and development in Latin America			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Organization and development of seminars on			
i) Agrarian Structure and Population Dynamics, in El Colegio de México	XXXXXX		
ii) Structure of the System of Urban Settlement and Population Dynamics, in the Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento (CEBRAP)	XXXXXX		
iii) Political Structure and Population Policies, in CELADE		XXXXXX	
iv) Modes of Production and Population Law, in Mexico City		XXXXXXX	

(Continued)

Programme	1974	1975	1976
Collaboration with PISPAL's Member and Associate Centres	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
4. Estimates and Projections			
a) Projections by sex and age, urban-rural areas and others	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
b) Demographic Bulletin	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
c) Technical assistance to countries			
- Studies on the Honduran National Demography Survey (EDENH)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
- Panamanian Demographic Survey (EDEP)	X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X
- Peruvian demographic survey	X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X
- Programme of population studies in Paraguay	X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X
- Programme of population studies in the State of Maranhao (Brazil)	X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X
- Nicaraguan demographic survey	X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X
- Studies on future population trends in selected areas of Ecuador	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
- Programming and execution of demographic studies in Cuba	X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X
d) Research on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
e) Historical demography	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
f) Study on infant and child mortality in Latin America based on 1970 census samples	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	



(Continued)

Programme	1974	1975	1976
<b>5. <u>Population Censuses, Surveys, Data Bank, and Computation</u></b>			
a) Data Bank			
- 1960 census samples (OMUECE 60)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- 1970 census samples (OMUECE 70) and Research on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Data from surveys and other sources	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
b) Computation Service			
- Teaching support to other areas of CELADE and to other institutions	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Technical assistance to countries	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Recovery of reference information	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Publication of user's manuals	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
c) Censuses and demographic surveys			
- Technical assistance to countries in collaboration with the CELADE's Estimates and Projections Area	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
<b>III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>1. <u>ELAS/CELADE Programme (PROELCE)</u></b>			
a) Teaching exchange	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
b) Substantive research			
- Modernism and fertility in the agricultural sectors of Latin America: An approximation to agrarian heterogeneity	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
- Study of family units in the popular urban sectors: The Peruvian case		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Surplus labor: A comparative analysis	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX

(Concluded)

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Programme

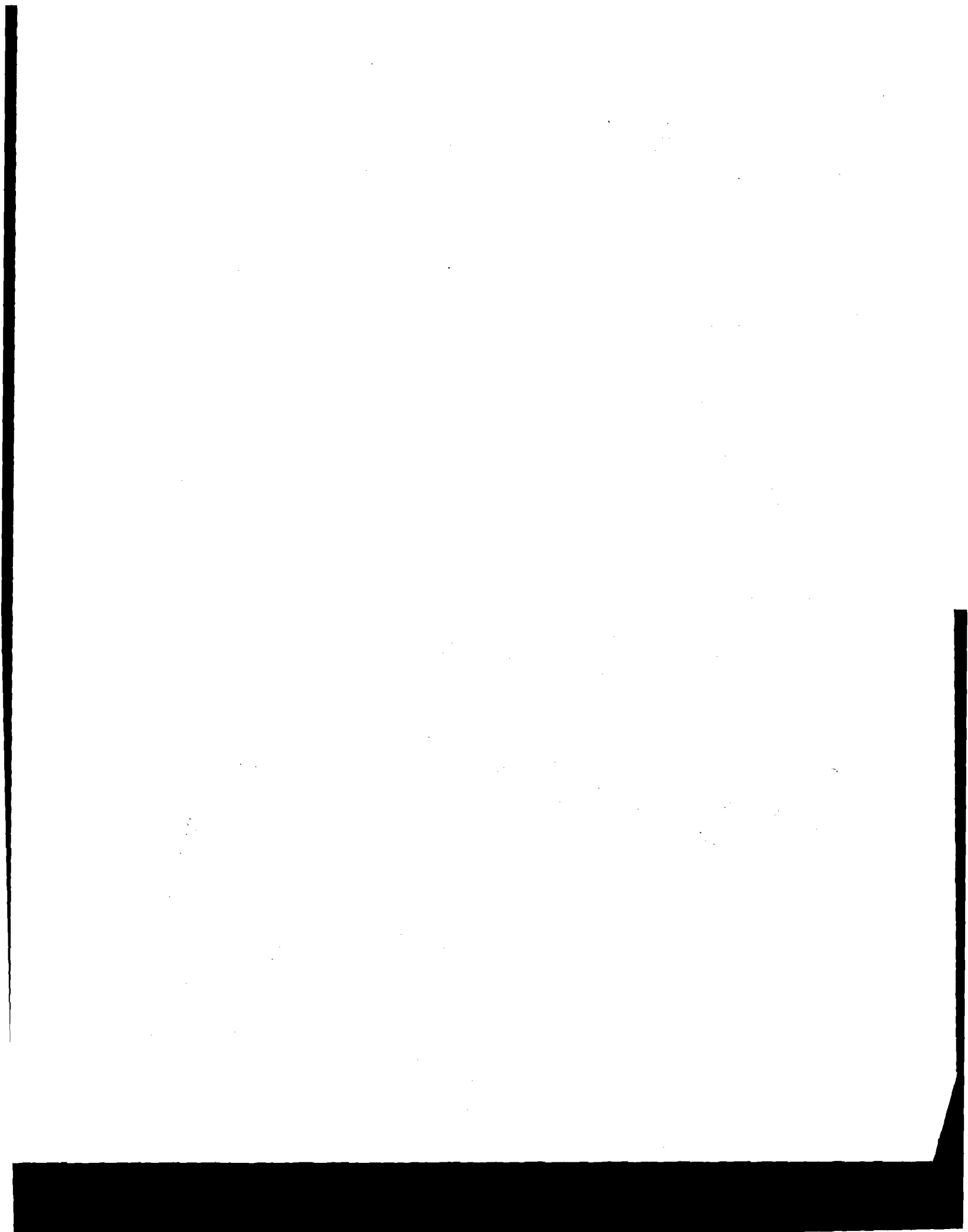
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- Conditioning factors of international migration in the Southern Cone of Latin America
  - Employment and wages: A study of structural heterogeneity in Chile
  - Agrarian reform and migration
  - c) Methodological research
    - Systems of socio-demographic 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 to the 1970 censuses.
  - 2. Publication and Information
    - a) Documents, reports, monographs, manuals, and books
    - b) Demographic Bulletin
    - c) Bibliographical Bulletin
  - 3. Collaboration in the World Population Conference (WPC) and the World Population Year (WPY)
  - 4. Programme of Visiting Consultants
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1974	1975	1976
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX
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CELADE's FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1976  
('S dollars)

CONTRIBUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY CELADE						
Total	Ford Foundation	IDRC Canada	PISPAL Colegio de México	University of Chile	Miscell. Income	Grand Total
<u>49,905</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>16,200</u>	<u>5,925</u>	<u>12,780</u>		<u>1,468,575</u>
17,950		14,525	3,425			1,074,620
16,955		1,675	2,500	12,780		378,955
15,000	15,000					15,000
<u>2,445</u>		<u>250</u>		<u>2,195</u>		<u>39,945</u>
1,225				1,225		7,725
250		250				4,750
970				970		27,470
<u>29,037</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>500</u>		<u>7,537</u>		<u>191,037</u>
13,000	13,000					63,000
8,500	8,000	500				64,500
7,537				7,537		63,537
						<u>15,000</u>
<u>2,712</u>		<u>2,060</u>	<u>652</u>			<u>20,712</u>
						10,000
						8,000
2,712		2,060	652			2,712
<u>6,775</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>1,775</u>				<u>6,775</u>
						<u>121,500</u>
<u>20,000</u>					<u>20,000<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>20,000</u>
<u>10,874</u>	<u>41,000</u>	<u>20,785</u>	<u>6,577</u>	<u>22,512</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>1,883,544</u>







CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFÍA  
CELADE

*Sede:* J. M. Infante 9. Casilla 91. Teléfono 257806  
Santiago (Chile)

*Subsede:* Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio,  
Apartado Postal 5249  
San José (Costa Rica)