

CELADE

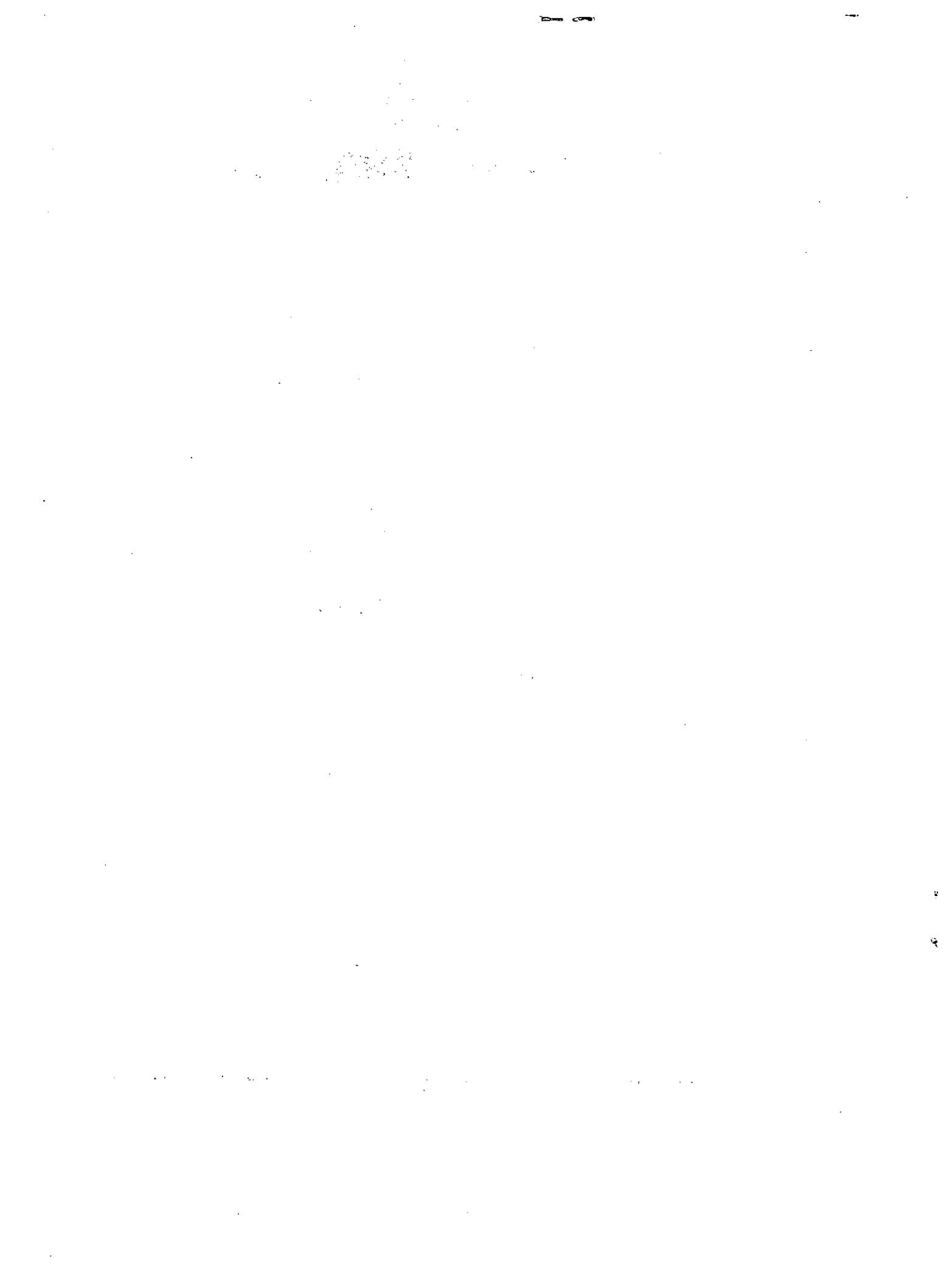
CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA

CD5/8

WORK PROGRAMME, 1972-1973

Santiago de Chile
Series G, N° 41

June, 1972



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WORK PROGRAMME 1972-1973



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P R E S E N T A T I O N

The Programme of Work submitted, while continuing the principal lines of action being developed so far by CELADE, introduces significant changes in orientation and emphasis on some important activities, and incorporates others. This is the consequence of a policy aimed at clearly established objectives as the basis of a transitional programme under which the institution is operating; these objectives may be summarized as follows:

- Establishing a higher level training programme covering the study of the relationships between demographic, economic and social phenomena, taking into account the characteristics of the region;
- Intensifying research in fields such as the labour force, internal migration, urbanization, and population growth and development, which are considered to be basic for decisions-making in population policy, including research on population policy;
- Providing increasing technical assistance to national programmes of economic and social development, in the demographic aspects of economic, social and family planning, and
- Expanding the publication and distribution of demographic information, orienting it towards an improved knowledge and understanding of demographic problems.

It should be specially mentioned that this Programme has been outlined taking into account the plans adopted and policies manifested by the United Nations in matters related to population. On the other hand, in the course of its execution it is hoped to be able to expand collaboration with ECLA, particularly through the Social Affairs and Statistics Divisions.

As has been the practice in the Programmes submitted to the last few meetings of the Governing Board, the present document includes the activities of the years 1972 and 1973.

Comparing it with the 1971-1972 programme, differences may be found in the activities described, which are subject to a constant process of revision and up-dating as shown to be advisable by changes in the demand from the countries as a result of such new conditions as may arise, and in priorities derived from new knowledge and new policies.

In order that the Governing Board should acquire an overall view of the Work Programme, a summary table is attached hereto as Appendix "A". Finally, Appendix "B" shows an estimate of the Budget for the years 1972-1973, such as it has been possible to formulate at the time of preparing this document.

It is trusted that the comments, observations and, eventually, the approval of the Board will be given hereto, in order to be in a position to submit the Programme and Budget for the attention of the pertinent agencies of the United Nations and other contributors of CELADE.

I. T E A C H I N G

The growing attention being paid by Latin American countries to population problems has considerably increased, during the past two or three years, the demand for demographic training facilities. The new and explicit recognition by government agencies of the importance of population studies in the preparation of economic and social development plans, and in the formulation of policies; the decisions and technical assistance programmes adopted in this field by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and regional organizations, as also the activities of a growing number of experts trained in and outside the region, have also contributed to increase this demand. These experts are being incorporated by government offices and university centres, responsible for the compilation and analysis of an ever-increasing volume of demographic data. The results of the population censuses taken in the sixties, a series of specialized demographic surveys and the scientific contribution of a qualified group of demographers, sociologists, physicians and economists, among others, have made it possible to arrive at a clearer and more complete recognition of the demographic conditions prevailing in the Latin American region.

Implications of this new demand must be analysed more in qualitative than in quantitative terms. Together with the programmes focusing on the teaching of basic techniques for the compilation and analysis of demographic data, is the case of CELADE's Basic Course, and on the theoretical groundwork and demographic research methods at a professional level, as is the case of CELADE's Advanced Course, the new conditions of demand have been pressing in two equally important directions: the diversification and broadening of programme objectives and the raising of the training level. With respect to diversification, mention should be made of the kind of training required by professionals and experts in the field of global or sectorial planning (economic development, health, education, housing, etc.), to be able to understand and to a certain extent handle population data and, in general, to establish a fruitful dialogue with demographers and other experts in the field of population studies.

The increasing importance of activities related to family planning programmes in these countries, is a clear indication of the need to train medical personnel participating in such programmes. No less significant is the need of orienting and refining the training of those professionals who are to form the teaching cadres which are or will be responsible in the near future for the teaching of demography at university level.

The organization of higher level training programmes, in turn, has become a need which cannot be deferred. As in developed countries, specialization in demography would seem to be a natural responsibility for the Latin American universities, although it should be recognized that, so far, save, perhaps, a few exceptions, the conditions which would lead to advances in this direction, are not wholly given principally due to a shortage of teaching personnel with the required qualifications.

From the above considerations may be inferred the wide extent and varied range of training and teaching programmes demanding attention in the field of demography and related subjects. The object of some of these programmes is the training, at different levels, of professional personnel with expert knowledge in the handling of basic techniques and in demographic research; the object of other programmes, through the introduction of demography in the curricula of university careers, is to extend the knowledge of specialists in other social sciences and in biological sciences - economists, sociologists, physicians, etc. - by providing an adequate scientific basis in relation to population; or else, through intensive training programmes, to reach, within a short term, quite specific goals in relation to the organization and operation of services for the population or to field research.

CELADE's present work programme takes into consideration these different modalities (also considered, to a certain degree, by previous programmes) with regard to teaching and training, either through its own courses or rendering technical assistance to university centres and to other international and national institutions. The work programme submitted is divided into the sections described below.

A. CELADE's Regular Training Programme

1. Basic, Advanced and Specialization Course
2. Higher Course in Demography

- B. Other CELADE training programmes
- C. Teaching in the universities
- D. Participation in other international and national training courses, organized by other institutions.

A. CELADE'S REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME

1. Basic, Advanced and Specialization Courses

In accordance with the change in this Programme as regards location, the Basic Course is, since February 1972, being developed at the Sub-Centre in San Jose, Costa Rica. This course was initiated with an enrollment of 22 students, half of whom are from the Central American and Caribbean countries. It is estimated that the next Course in 1973 will have a similar enrollment, in which priority will be given to their incorporation as students to candidates from those countries of this region where there is an urgent need for qualified personnel. As is already known, the Basic Course has a duration of ten months and the participants are granted fellowships, most of which are financed against allocations from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

With the Advanced Course in 1972 will come to a conclusion what, for the past fourteen years, constituted the Regular Training Programme given in Santiago. Twelve students participate in this course, selected from among those who passed in the 1971 Basic Course, National Courses held in 1971 (three students) and previous Basic Courses (one student).

Four professionals who are carrying out a specialization programme (Specialization Course), taking part in teaching and research activities of the Centre during one year and also included among students who have been granted fellowships to study at CELADE. It is expected that in the next few months two or three new fellows will join the course, and with that, this programme would also come to an end in 1973.

2. Higher Course in Demography

For the purpose of replacing at Santiago Headquarters the teaching programme just mentioned (Basic, Advanced and Specialization Courses) the establishment of a higher level programme has been under study. According to the concept prevailing at CELADE regarding this programme, it should provide specialization in demography for graduates of the schools of economics, social sciences, medicine, engineering and the exact sciences of Latin American universities; in addition to a solid training in demographic theory and techniques, it should also include the inter-disciplinary studies necessary to the understanding of demographic phenomena in an economic and social context and, consequently, provide teaching, research and assistance skills in matters and projects in which the population variable intervenes in one way or another.

It appears neither desirable nor possible that, with resources available, CELADE should assume all the responsibility for such a far-reaching programme. Although it is thought that CELADE could take charge of the courses covering the quarter part of the field of demography proper, those inter-disciplinary courses in which demography is linked with disciplines belonging to other specialities, as also basic courses in these specialities at post-graduate level would also have to be considered. On the other hand, the professional experience of many of the people who have studied at CELADE, shows the advisability of granting an academic degree or professional title that would be formally recognized in both official and private circles in all countries of the region. Naturally, all the above leads to the conclusion that a solution should be sought through programmes carried out jointly with university departments.

In this latter sense, towards the end of 1971 talks were initiated with the Department of Economics, Western Area, University of Chile. As this department aspiration of establishing a programme of studies leading to the Degree of Master of Economics with Specialization in Demography, coincided with CELADE's plans to organize demographic studies at a higher level, it was decided that collaboration agreements should be worked-out, which would permit both institutions to put their projects into executions. On this basis a preliminary programme which provides for the objectives of both institutions was prepared. This programme, which, depending on the final approval from

corresponding university authorities, which will undoubtedly be forthcoming, would be put into effect next August. Details of the programme are shown in Appendix I of this Report. Its main points are as follows:

a) The persons entitled to enroll in this programme are those who have the degree of Bachelor of Economics (33 courses) of the University of Chile, or recognized equivalent studies of other universities.

b) Through CELADE, a financing system for students from other Latin American countries and, eventually, Chile, would be established.

c) The programme for obtaining the Master's degree includes eighteen courses with two specializations: demography (5 courses) and planning (3 courses).

d) The Demography Area will be under the responsibility of CELADE's staff and as much will constitute a Chair with five courses or semesters: Demography I, Demography II, Demographic Analysis, Economic Demographic and Population Theories and Policies.

e) Other courses, not included in the Demography Area of particular importance to specialization are: Planning of Human Resources, Human Resources and Development, and Regional Analysis.

A student with a good background in economics, mathematics and statistics, would be in a condition to complete these studies in two years, although probably not including his thesis in that period. Consequently the fellowships for students from other countries and, eventually from Chile, should be granted for a period of at least 24 months.

It is possible that some of the fellows, because of their academic background or the level of the programme, will not be able to fill the necessary requirements to obtain the Master's degree. In fact, it is foreseen that a certain number of fellows may wish to follow a less advanced training programme, including only a part of the courses in the curriculum. In such cases they will be granted a certificate indicating the studies concluded, following the usual procedure in force up till now.

A similar arrangement with other university departments would make it possible, with little additional effort on the part of CELADE, to introduce the specialization in demography in other disciplines, particularly Sociology and Public Health. This possibility is at present being explored. In any case, there exists a movement in centres of study connected with the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO), to promote post-graduate programmes in some Latin American Universities, including Santiago, that might involve CELADE's participation in some of the fields mentioned.

B. OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMMES LINKED TO SPECIFIC CELADE PROJECTS

Several training programmes of varying extent have been prepared as part of the technical assistance to be rendered in specific programmes.

Elsewhere in this document (II-B-2-a) and in connection with activities of evaluation of family planning programmes, information is given regarding four courses, two of which will be held within the next twelve months. The first, of four weeks duration, treats the subject "service statistics"; the second, of eight weeks duration, is for the purpose of teaching social research techniques with special reference to studies on fertility, health, family planning and related subjects. The latter course is addressed to sociologists, psychologists, statisticians, physicians and other specialists interested in this type of research.

The rendering of teaching assistance is included among activities programmed for the Computation Service (II-D-2-a). This work will be put into effect by means of seminars on the use of programmes, programmes packages and systems applied at CELADE for processing of data and for research, repeating and enlarging, where applicable, experiments made in 1971 and during the first few months of 1972. The opportunity, place and frequency of these seminars are subject to the demand from national organizations interested and the availability of resources.

C. TEACHING IN THE UNIVERSITIES

CELADE has been promoting the institutionalization of teaching through:

1. National Demography Courses;
2. Sponsorship and participation in conferences and seminars on the teaching of demography;
3. Assistance in the organization of the chair of demography and careers with this specialization and
4. Classes in demography courses.

1. The National Courses ^{1/} have, among other objectives, the promotion of interest in demographic teaching and research within the universities by means of practical demonstrations of the feasibility and applicability of these studies. The six courses commented upon below have been planned for the next eighteen months:

a) The Institute of Economics of the Universidad de Oriente, Santiago de Cuba, motivated by the experience of the Havana Institute of Economics and by their own needs, requested the teaching cooperation of CELADE in carrying out of a National Course in Demography in Santiago de Cuba and submitted to UNFPA a petition for financing this course. The petition has already been approved and the Course will be inaugurated next 7 August. It will have a duration of 12 weeks and will be attended by some twenty students. The teaching staff will be composed of Cubans, graduated from CELADE and experts from this same Centre.

b) Likewise, the Dirección de Cursos de Post-Grado of the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the Universidad del Zulia in Maracaibo (Venezuela), has planned a Second Intensive Course in Demography, also with CELADE's teaching collaboration and financing from UNFPA, not yet approved. The Course would start on 4 September next, and would be attended by some twenty five students. Since it is a second course, in accordance with CELADE's policy to the effect that study centres must contribute with a substantial share of national resources, the teaching assistance rendered by CELADE in this instance will be restricted to twenty five per cent of class hours.

^{1/} These are extra-curricular courses addressed principally to university graduates from different parts of the respective country.

c) The Department of Sociology and Politics of the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro has requested technical assistance for carrying out a Second National Course, in view of good results obtained from the first course carried out in 1971. Depending on the success of actions taken by that department to obtain financial support, the Course should take place in the last quarter of 1972 or during 1973.

d) Through de mediation of the Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo of Peru, the Universidad del Pacifico (Lima) requested CELADE's help in organizing a National Course. This course should have started in June but due to problems in reaching the minimum enrollment set for this Course, it was postponed until a date yet to be fixed.

e) Lastly, a favourable reception has been accorded, in principle, to consultations regarding the carrying out of National Courses in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and Montevideo. These courses would be carried out in 1973, on dates yet to be fixed, in the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo and the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the Universidad de la República, Montevideo respectively.

2. The introduction of demography as an independent Chair within the Departments of Latin American Universities has been the subject matter of four regional conferences held between 1968 and 1970.^{2/} In spite of the fact that a fairly extended list may be made of courses in demography and of chairs including topics population, there is no evidence that, so far, these meetings have yielded the desired results. In the Central American region, there has recently emerged an idea born of the Central American Programme for the Development of Social Sciences of the Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano, (CSUCA), which might yield positive results in a relatively short time.

^{2/} These conferences were attended by the respective representatives of the Schools of Medicine (Bogotá), Schools of Economics and Sociology (Maracaibo), Schools of Social Services (Santiago), and Schools of Public Health (Santiago). The representatives of Federations of Schools and of international institutions were also present.

The CSUCA would submit to the UNFPA, in the near future, a request for financial assistance for the development of a programme of activities including the carrying out of a Seminar on the state and prospects of the teaching of Demography in the Social Sciences. The aim, of this Seminar, is to make recommendations regarding the introduction of the teaching of demography programme content, requirements as regards teachers and other teaching resources. The documents of the Seminar will provide CSUCA with the background information which could give rise to decisions favouring the introduction of Chairs of Demography in the five national universities forming the CSUCA group. CELADE's Sub-Centre will be called upon to take an active part in the above mentioned seminar, probably to be held during the first half of 1973.

3. In the case of the universities of three countries, there are advisory and teaching assistance commitments in demographic teachings programmes. Towards the end of 1971 in a mission to the city of Lima, a member of CELADE's staff worked in the preparation of a project for the organization of a programme of "Professional Specialization in Social Demography and Statistics" for the Academic Sciences Programme of the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia. Under this programme a two-year course is established which will grant a bachelor's degree. Teaching activities will begin, according to plan, in March 1973 and the CELADE's cooperation has been requested therein.

4. Both in the career of Economics in the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences of the Universidad de Costa Rica, and in the School of Economics of Universidad de San Carlos, de Guatemala, the chair of demography has been introduced in the last year of studies. In the first mentioned department, the chair has been operating since the beginning of the present year, as a collegiate chair under the responsibility of personnel from the San Jose Sub-Centre; in the case of the School of Economics of the Universidad de Guatemala, demography classes will begin in the second semester, in accordance with a programme also prepared by the Sub-Centre, which is considering, in addition, a request for teaching assistance.

Special mention should be made of the regular teaching assistance rendered by the Sub-Centre to other Departments of the Universidad de Costa Rica. To the Department of Sciences of Man

in the Faculty of Sciences and Arts with a course on "Sociological Aspects of Demographic Development". To the Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población, (CESPO), with demography classes in training and extension courses for medical and paramedical personnel, social workers and other functionaries participating in family planning programme in Costa Rica and other Central American countries.

Lastly, CELADE collaborates with the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine of the University of Chile, in the Course on Health and Population of that Department, being responsible for the fertility and the teaching units on fertility and population theories and policies. This Course of ten months duration which has already been initiated is addressed to professors of Chairs of Preventive Medicine in the Schools of Medicine of the region.

D. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL COURSES ORGANIZED BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS

National and international institutions, organize, in Santiago training courses and programmes which include demographic subjects. In some courses these demographic subjects are included regularly while in others only occasionally. CELADE's cooperation has frequently been requested to give classes on the subject.

1. In answer to a request from the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), a member of CELADE's staff will give three lectures on the subject "Human Resources and Migration", within the Course on Regional Planning of Development which is carried out under the direction of that agency.

2. As has been the case in previous years, CELADE will take part in the courses periodically (approximately every three months) carried out by the Asociación de Protección de la Familia in Chile (APROFA) addressed to physicians, obstetricians and social workers from Chile and other Latin American countries.

3. At the request of the Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentación e Investigaciones Pedagógicas of the Ministry of Education of Chile, and repeating assistance rendered in previous years, members of CELADE's staff will participate in July of this year, in a cycle of demography classes within the Curso Multinacional de Administración y Planeamiento de la Educación.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Those research and advisory projects whose common denominator are the reciprocal relationships between demographic and economic variables, are gathered together under this heading. To show clearly the importance of this field of activity, it suffices to mention the acknowledged necessity of explicitly introducing the population variable into the formulation of economic policies and, more specifically, in the planning of the economy. The global and sectorial planning units of the countries in the region are using a larger quantity of demographic information than they did a few years ago, especially in regard to: planning of human resources, the so-called social sectors, urban and regional development plans, etc. It may be said that a significant and growing real and potential demand for studies and technical assistance exists in this area.^{3/}

1. Population-economy interrelations: basic models and studies

Information on other work done by CELADE on the formulation and use of an economic-demographic model and basic studies related to that model,^{4/} is included in another document.^{5/} In summary the demographic part of the model (demographic sub-model) attempts to relate the rate of

^{3/} The Seminar on the Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning (Santiago, August 1971), a positive experiment on this subject.

^{4/} Report on Activities (Document CD5/6, Section II, A, 1).

^{5/} A first version of the model was prepared in an ILPES/CELADE project on Policies of Development with Integration.

economic growth, employment and the balance of foreign trade, resulting from alternative economic policies, with certain demographic variables: fertility, mortality, internal migration and labour force participation.^{6/}

Fertility and female labour force participation merited special attention. The fertility level was analyzed in relation to income, education of women and their husbands, and to employment. Female participation has been related to age, urban-rural residence, marital status, number of children and level of education. It should be mentioned that these studies refer to a specific moment in time and are not dynamic analyses.

It is proposed that future work will go much deeper in this class of studies, using new data, analysing the evolution in time of interrelations of demographic and economic variables, keeping in view the following principal aspects: a) demographic and economic-social determinants of labour force supply, b) effects of demographic factors on the formation of savings, investment orientation and standard of living, c) influence of economic development on the population growth rate and its spatial distribution. Insofar as the available information allows it, classification by social groups will be introduced in these studies thus permitting investigation of the impact of certain development policies on the level of fertility and labour force participation of lower income groups.

The fundamental object of this research work is to produce studies and accumulate experience which may cover the needs of national programmes of economic and social development of countries in the region.

^{6/}The presentation and applications of the model may be referred to in: Fucaraccio, A. and Arretx, C., "Relaciones entre variables económicas y demográficas: ensayo de un modelo". United Nations, Economic and Social Council, ST/ECLA/Conf. 41/L.4. Santiago, 1971.

Fucaraccio, A. and Arretx, C., "Un modelo de interrelaciones entre variables económicas y demográficas". CELADE. Document submitted to the Conference on the Role of Computers in Economic and Social Research in Latin America, Mexico, October, 1971.

Fucaraccio, A. and Arretx, C., "Algunos efectos del desarrollo sobre la población". (Typed).

With this objective in view, it is proposed to develop a standard assistance programme, which should permit that requests for technical assistance should be attended both methodically and opportunely. In the last few months, requests for assistance have been received from the Instituto Nacional de Planificación of Peru and from the Oficina de Planificación of Costa Rica, which are already being attended to. It is expected that agencies from other countries will make similar requests, as this class of assistance becomes better known.

2. Internal Migration

The programme of activities considers the continuation of studies at micro (surveys) and macro (censuses and other sources) levels, as also technical assistance to national institutions on research in this field.

a) Studies of migration to metropolitan areas

The engagement of an investigator-sociologist, a statistician and auxiliary personnel during the next quarter will make possible the continuation of the utilization of data collected in three surveys conducted by CELADE in the last few years (Greater Santiago, Metropolitan Lima and the Caracas Metropolitan Area). Before the end of the year the general study of Lima will be completed and it is hoped that the same will be the case regarding the Caracas study in the first few months of 1973, thus bringing to completion the separate studies of each of the cities investigated. In the remaining months of 1973 work will continue in a comparative study, in which results of other similar surveys conducted by other institutions in important cities (San Salvador, Monterrey, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Salvador), will also be collected, the aim of which is the establishment of the most important findings and, insofar as possible, to formulate a descriptive-explanatory model of the process of migration towards the metropolitan areas in the region.

b) Studies of migration and economic development

One of the projected works, the "Study of Intercensal Internal Migration in Latin American Countries (EMAL)", comprises a chronological analysis of the relationship between changes in spatial distribution and variations in some economic indices at the level of the largest administrative division of several countries.

Different methods for the calculation of the number of migrants and migration rates at the level of the largest politico-administrative division of the countries will continue to be tested. These methods are adapted to the type of information provided by censuses and which depends on questions included in the census schedule and on the subsequent processing of data collected. Work on the Chilean censuses taken since 1940 will be continued and simultaneously the Colombian and Mexican census will be processed, the details of which are already prepared for feeding to the computer. The countries which will complete the analysis are Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. As the results of the censuses taken around 1970 become available they will be incorporated in the analysis. Those of Mexico are already available and it is expected that those of Chile will be ready within the next few months.

A programme of computation of abridged life tables will also be continued, by sex, five-year age groups, and for the largest politico-administrative divisions, in order to utilize survival relationships in more precise estimates of migrants and of rates.

As from mid-1972 work will be commenced on the second part of the programme, selecting economic indices which may be related to migration and their degree of association will be tested through well-known methods of statistical analysis.

The results of this investigation, independently of their individual values, will be of use for developing a more comprehensive investigation on the economic determinants of internal migration in Latin America. An attempt will be made to formulate an econometric model that, starting

from models applied in industrialized countries, will take in their due magnitude the social conditions proper to Latin American countries, especially the institutional factors.^{7/}

c) Technical Assistance in national projects

In the Report on Activities^{8/} an account is given of the assistance being rendered to the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos and to the Centro de Estudios Sociales de Población (CESPO) in two projects which will investigate migration and labour force mobility in Asunción, Paraguay and San Jose, Costa Rica, respectively.

The organization of the Asuncion survey is well advanced, and therefore it is anticipated that interviews will begin in June or July of the current year. CELADE's assistance will continue in the phases of data processing and analysis schedule.

As regards the San Jose survey, staff from the Sub-Centre will work during the second semester on the revision of the theoretical framework of research and in the preparation of questionnaires and of the corresponding instructions. The work calendar for 1973 provides for CELADE's assistance in preparing the analysis schedule and in several aspects of data processing. The survey will be taken between March and June of next year; the project should come to an end in April 1974.

^{7/}Reference to this model is made in document CD5/6, Section II, A, 3.

^{8/}Document CD5/6, Section II, A, 2.

3. Study of Urban Growth

Through this research programme, work is going ahead in respect of demographic and demo-geographic studies on growth of cities with a population of more than 50 000 inhabitants, in seven Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela), and should culminate in the preparation of population projections. The results of these studies will serve as basis for the formulation of urban development programmes.

The project, with a duration of eighteen months, should be completed in the first few months of 1973. Owing to its nature, this investigation requires the use of information difficult to obtain (maps, data and studies at city level, etc.) the compilation of which took considerable time and several visits to the countries concerned. Having collected and systematized the basic information, work has already begun on the analysis of the growth of cities and studies on location of cities and urban networks, among others. Future work includes analysis of growth components (migration) in terms of economic indices, spatial location and functions of cities. The formulation of a typology of cities is the next step towards the subsequent treatment of the projection problem.

B. FERTILITY AND POPULATION POLICIES

1. Fertility

During the coming year and a half the PECFAL-Rural project as originally planned will be completed; at that point the data will simply be considered another data set in the CELADE Data Bank. A new project, known as SIEF, which uses the PECFAL-Rural data but which is separately funded and has both training and research objectives beyond those conceived for the original project, will be activated.

The plans for PECFAL-Rural and a description of the SIEF project are presented below. The PECFAL-Urban project is not listed since no formal activities by CELADE are planned for it, except the publication of the PECFAL-Urban Data Users Manual, a work readied for publication in the previous period. However, CELADE will assist an investigator of the Latin American School of Sociology, (ELAS), as part of the collaborative project between the two institutions, in the development of a project using the data. CELADE will provide him with the data files organized for its computer program package for social science analysis. Naturally, CELADE's students who wish to utilize the urban data will be allocated computer time.

a) PECFAL-Rural

Early in this period, the transition will be made from the primarily data organization and documentation phase of PECFAL-Rural to that of active research by the CELADE staff. However, in the first few months, the data tape from Mexico, when it arrives, will have to be put through the elaborate checking and correction procedures, and the work on the PECFAL-Rural Data User's Manual will have to be completed. The latter will involve the development of comparative marginal tabulations for the almost 600 variables, both for all women and for those currently mated at the time of the interview.

Before the end of 1972 a paper summarizing the basic findings in all four countries will be written for publication. Work will be done on a comparative study of modernism in family authority structures, fertility attitudes and socio-economic conditioning factors. At least two other comparative studies of particular topics in depth will be carried out by the staff.

In addition to the research conducted by the Fertility Sector researchers, CELADE will be involved in a number of projects using the data. For example, as part of the ELAS-CELADE project, CELADE will actively collaborate in an investigation using the PECFAL-Rural data although the principal investigator and originator of the project will be from ELAS. A visiting investigator on Sabbatical leave from his University in Canada will spend the first half of 1973 at CELADE working with the data. Since funds are available for students who wish to design their own research and since the data files are organized for use with the investigator oriented SPSS computer program package, it is also expected that a number of students will take advantage of the opportunities available.

b) Research Training Seminars in Fertility (SIEF)

The SIEF Seminars are the major new activity planned for the Fertility Sector. Each Seminar will take place over a six-month period and will include an invited expert to act as seminar leader and two or three Latin American Research Fellows who will receive training through their collaboration with the expert. At the end of each Seminar a document will be prepared for publication under the names of the expert and research associates. A total of four Seminars will be held, the first two conducted by a social demographer who has worked on Latin American fertility and the second two by a demographer interested in formal analysis of the data. The first of the four consecutive Seminars will begin around September, 1972, and the last will end around August, 1974. In each, the invited expert will be free to choose any topic of interest to him that meets the objectives of the Seminars.

The Seminars' major objectives of training and comparative research stem from two considerations. First, it was felt that a study as large and rich in possibilities as the PECFAL-Rural project should provide experience to institutions and individuals not directly involved with the original project and could serve as a basis for helping to raise the level of fertility analysis both in the participating as well as in the non-participating institutions. Instead of planning a course on analytical methods with illustrations from the data, a different approach seemed worthy of trial: the provision of training to promising scholars through their working with a senior researcher on a substantive research problem. The requirement to produce research publishable under their names, should serve as a stimulus to the Research Fellows.

Second, recognizing that the permanent staff of CELADE cannot easily find time to exploit the PECFAL-Rural data for comparative analysis to the extent desirable, the Seminars provide a structural solution to this problem by bringing persons to CELADE who will devote themselves full-time to research.

The first invited expert, a Canadian sociologist, who speaks Spanish, has already been contracted and is presently writing a proposal that will be sent, before their arrival, to the research fellows participating in the first Seminar.

Further details on the Seminars may be obtained from the Appendix II which is a revised version of the proposal funded by the International Research Development Center of Canada.

c) Assistance to Projects of Other Organizations

The Fertility Sector has been asked to act as a consultant to the Chilean National Fertility Survey which is to be conducted by the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine of the University of Chile. CELADE will provide technical assistance in all phases of the survey.

The materials and extensive experience that CELADE has developed in over ten years of work on international comparative fertility surveys will be made available to the World Fertility Survey being organized by the International Statistical Institute. Members of CELADE will participate in the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory meetings.

2. Health and Population

This Sector will continue its activities in the two main programmes under its responsibility: research by means of comparative surveys of the incidence of induced abortion and use of contraceptives (PEAL and PEAL/TRANSLONG), begun in 1968, and technical assistance on evaluation of family planning programmes, started on a fairly recent date.

In respect of the last mentioned activity, CELADE organized two Seminars on methods of evaluation of family planning programmes (SEMEV I and SEMEV II) in 1970 and 1971, respectively, aimed at providing training to professional personnel from official and private services of a number of the countries in the region. On the other hand, advisory services were initiated for the establishment of service statistics within the official programmes of two countries (Chile and Costa Rica).^{9/}

As regards the above-mentioned PEAL projects, the stage of analysis of survey results, begun in 1971, will continue throughout the period 1972-1973.^{10/}

The Sector will also prepare a semi-annual report on the activities of family planning programmes operating in the region and related matters; this report will be issued as a joint publication by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and CELADE.

a) Activities of evaluation of family planning programmes.

The increase in the number and coverage of family planning programmes in the countries of the region has given rise in government circles, in private institutions supporting them and among administrators of these services themselves, to a concern to evaluate, on the one hand, their possible medical and social consequences on the population and effects on its growth, and, on the other hand, the efficiency of these programmes.

^{9/}These activities are detailed in the Report on Activities, Section II, B, 2 (Doc. CD5/5).

^{10/}Ibid.

The foregoing is reflected in an ever-increasing demand, both actual and potential, for international assistance on this subject.

CELADE's activities in this field in the past two years, although significant, were restricted by shortage of specialized staff and other resources. It was possible, nevertheless, to obtain valuable experience for future action, in which coordination with other institutions will play an important role. In this last sense there have already been established the foundations of collaboration with the Pan-American Health Organization in connection with training and information programmes.

In order to obtain additional resources and, consequently, be able to expand its action in this field, CELADE has submitted to UNFPA a request for financial assistance during two years, starting in May 1972.

The programme of activities outlined for the next two years, to be developed with the funds referred to in the preceding paragraph, contemplates the holding of seminars and courses for training in techniques of programmes evaluation and direct advisory service for the same purpose, whenever it should be requested.

As a result of the teachings of SEMEV I and II, it was realized that it would be necessary to organize short courses on specific aspects of evaluation in depth, adaptable to the needs of the moment and to personnel available in each country. Taking into account what are considered to be priority needs, the following training programme in scaled courses and according to individual qualifications, has been established:

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Period</u> <u>(weeks)</u>	<u>Participants</u>
A. Service Statistics	1972 (2nd. sem)	4	15
B. Bio-social research and evaluation sur- veys	1973 (1st. sem)	8	12
C. Analysis of the demo- graphic effects of the programmes	1974 (1st. sem)	6	12-15
D. General course for personnel directing family planning pro- grammes	1974 (2nd. sem)	4	15-20

The admission of candidates to these courses will depend on the type and level of their previous studies and on their actual occupations. Thus, for example, Course C requires having taken part in SEMEV II or in either Courses A or B.

The technical assistance that CELADE will be in a position to render according to the new programmes, will centre on service statistics and surveys of programme evaluation, follow-up, and, eventually, of KAP type surveys. This assistance should cover the organization of the system or survey, statistical tools, personnel training, supervision of the operation of the system or survey, data processing and analysis of results. For the first year (May 1972 to April 1973) it is anticipated that advisory services will be rendered to four countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Paraguay) and, in the second year (May 1973 to April 1974), to other five countries (Panama, Cuba, Guatemala, Brazil and Paraguay).

The additional staff required by this extended programme comprises a demographer, a statistician, an expert in computation (one year) and a secretary.

b) Research on Induced Abortion and Use of Contraceptives (PEAL)

The Report on Activities¹¹ gives an account of the progress made in the analysis of information gathered in four surveys held in the same number of cities (Bogota, Buenos Aires, Lima and Panama) up till mid-1972. The main data and a preliminary analysis of results were submitted in a report¹² which provides a basis to continue during the following months, with the analysis of the following topics: i) incidence of abortion and use of contraceptives, ii) practice of abortion and use of contraceptives by economic-socio-cultural strata, iii) relative influence of the practice of abortion and the use of effective contraceptives in the fertility level.

¹¹/Document CD5/6, Section II, B, 2.

¹²/Gaslonde, S., "Análisis preliminar de algunos datos sobre aborto provenientes de encuestas en América Latina". CELADE, S.70, 1972.

Subsequently, at the beginning of the second semester of 1972, the presentation and analysis of information will be undertaken in order to study the relation between the incidence of induced abortion and the use of contraceptives, according to the characteristics of the woman and the milieu, such as period of residence in the urban area, type of activity, husband's educational level and family characteristics, among other variables to be taken into consideration. It is expected to issue one or more reports during the year 1973.

c) Information on Family Planning Activities

In 1969, CELADE initiated the task of preparing a current inventory of family planning activities in Latin America, with the object of maintaining an up-to-date record of government and private institutions which administer programmes, available resources, services rendered, population under control and the results obtained from whichever investigations may have been carried out. The background information gathered through surveys and other sources of information, resulted in two publications.^{13/}

The extent of the field to be covered, as also the quality and opportuneness of the information, led to the consideration of the necessity of utilizing more resources and of setting up a special service. Coincident with the Pan American Health Organization's interest in this matter, an agreement was arrived at whereby it was decided to go ahead with a project for the joint publication of information on family planning activities and other related matters. This publication will contain information on: demographic, economic-social, and health indicators; programmes of maternal and child health and welfare; education and training; research (biology of reproduction, demography, etc.); programme evaluation, and a list of institutions and persons connected with the programmes. The appearance of the first issue is announced for next August.

13/"Informe sobre el estado de los programas de planificación familiar en América Latina, 1968". CELADE, Serie A, Nº 97, 1969.

"Informe sobre el estado de los programas de planificación familiar en América Latina, 1969". CELADE, Serie A, Nº 97, Rev. 1, 1970.

3. Population Policies

Activities programmed for this Sector may be summarized as a continuation of the project initiated in September 1971, namely: "Actors in the Formulation of Population Policies: A Study of the Political Parties and Social Scientists in Chile".^{14/}

This research should culminate in the preparation of a preliminary report, at the end of August, 1973. During the first semester of 1972, it is expected that the first phase of the analysis of the social scientists' production will be concluded, as also the documental study of ideologies and political projects of the main parties. The study of political actors' behaviour during the period 1958-1972 and situational changes will also be initiated. During the second half of 1972, the team's activity will be centred, in the one hand, on the second phase of the analysis of the contents of the social scientists' production and in the preparation of a survey to the social scientists, and in the other, on the termination of the study of political actor's behaviour, supplemented by semi-prepared interviews with political leaders. During the first eight months of 1973, work will consist of the application of the survey to the social scientists, the joint analysis of results and preparation of a preliminary report.

It is hoped to devote the last four months of 1973 to a more detailed analysis of results obtained and to the preparation of monographs on the more significant findings.

It is aspired to establish within the Sector, a teaching group that may be able to take charge of courses on "population theories and policies", either within CELADE's training programme or in other institutions requesting assistance for the same purpose.

^{14/}Further information about this project may be found in the Report on Activities (CD5/6).

C. CENSUSES, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORTS AND BASIC DATA

1. Population Censuses and Other
Related Activities

In its capacity as one of the principal users of census information, CELADE has been concerned in the sense that the results of population censuses of this decade may be available within a relatively short time and it may be possible to eliminate from them many of the defects observed in the past. In this connection, the Centre was assisting the countries, in collaboration with the OAS and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), in stages prior to the collection of data, contributing technically and financially to the carrying out of experimental censuses in several countries of the region (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Argentina).

Once the stage of data collection in the majority of the countries is completed, it is hoped that CELADE's activities in this field will centre mainly on the following aspects:

a) Collaboration with the OAS, the IASI and the Statistics Division of ECLA, in order to render assistance to the countries which have not yet taken population censuses during the present decade (Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Guatemala and Honduras) with regard to planning;

b) Assistance to the countries, in collaboration with the international agencies mentioned, in applying the CENTS language^{15/} to the tabulation of information;

c) Disclosure of results of studies made on the basis of experimental censuses, with a view to allowing the countries to take advantage of the experience acquired in these censuses.

The appointment of regional experts in population censuses, in sampling, in vital statistics and in computation, by the Statistics Division of ECLA, financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), contributes to reducing, from here onwards, CELADE's activities as regards advisory service in respect of population censuses and related activities.

15/Census Tabulations System.

2. Demographic Reports

This Sector will carry on the task of continuous revision of the demographic projections for Latin American countries, in coordination with the United Nations Population Commission. As a medium-range plan, it is the sector's responsibility to prepare the projections for the region, in order to submit new up-to-date figures to the World Population Conference in 1974, on behalf of that Agency.

On the other hand, as stated in Appendix 4 of the Report on Activities, ^{16/}as CELADE's contribution to the celebration of the 1974 World Population Conference it has been planned to prepare a "Report on the Demographic Situation in Latin America in 1972".

Both tasks call for studies involving the evaluation and, eventually, modification of the latest census figures, as also the preparation of estimates of present levels of fertility and mortality. These studies are already in progress; the study relating to Chile is finished and the Brazilian one is well-advanced. During 1972 it is expected to conclude analyses corresponding to Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic, in addition to Brazil. The studies relating to Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador will proceed thereafter.

It should be understood that the possibility of going ahead with these tasks is subject to the availability of census data for the present decade. Some of the countries have taken censuses only a few months ago but others have not done so, yet.

As has been done regularly since 1968, the main results of the sector's work will be published half-yearly in the CELADE's Demographic Bulletin. Mortality tables, by sex, for 20 countries and a table of the region as a whole will be included in Bulletin N° 10 (July 1972). Bulletin N° 11, (January 1973) will include a comparative analysis of the results of 1970 censuses and the projections prepared prior to that date.

3. Other Activities

a) Seminar on the Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations

In response to a request for cooperation received from the Statistics Division of ECLA, a document to be submitted to the above-mentioned Seminar is in process of preparation. The document will submit, together with illustrative examples, some important applications of census data in population studies.

ECLA is organizing the Seminar which will take place in August 1972.

b) EDENH Survey

CELADE Staff (Headquarters and Sub-Centre) are rendering assistance in this project to the Honduras Government since the end of 1970. As stated in another document prepared for the Fifth Meeting of CELADE's Governing Board,¹⁷ the project deals with a prospective survey covering some 35 000 people in the whole country. In June 1972, the third round was completed; the fourth and last round is expected to be concluded in the third quarter of the year and subsequently the data processing will be completed. Towards the end of 1972 this advisory work will be brought to an end by the submission of a report.

The survey exemplifies one application of a method of obtaining information by sampling of births, deaths, marriages and migratory movements in countries with deficient vital statistics.

c) Programme of Research on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA)

The objective of this project, initiated in 1971, is to collect census data on migrants of Latin American origin in countries in and outside the region. Contacts and actions to obtain this information from national statistical bureaus have been fairly successful.

Many countries have promised to provide data, either at the individual level (computer tapes) or in special tabulations. The information will be gradually incorporated into CELADE's Data Bank.

A standard tabulations programme has already been prepared, to facilitate comparative studies on the extent of each country's migration and their characteristics in relation to origin, age, sex, education and occupation.

d) Historical Demography

Towards the end of 1971, research was commenced on documental sources in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru), covering the colonial period until around 1820.

The investigation should be concluded with a report during the first few months of 1973. The purpose is to establish what documentation exists, its state of preservation and its usefulness for the carrying out of demographic studies. A work meeting of experts will discuss the report and will propose a research programme which would make use of the existing documental sources.

Similarly, it is proposed to publish some papers of scientific interest on the demography of the region, using funds which are available for this purpose.

D. DATA BANK AND COMPUTATION

1. Data Bank

The establishment of CELADE's Computation Service, consequently involving an increase in staff specialized in programming and analysis and the introduction of new techniques in the handling of data, has been conducive to expansion of the Bank's activities and to improvement in attention to the users.

The utilization of special programmes and packages of programmes^{18/} made possible a considerable reduction of the time necessary to work-out tabulations for the OMUECE Programme (Operación Muestras de Censos)^{19/} as also of the cost thereof. This has permitted the expansion of the Bank's activities in relation to other subjects and to acquisition of material such as magnetic tapes, records, etc. without increasing financial resources.

The following principal activities have been programmed for the two-year term, 1972-1973:

a) 1960 Census Samples

- Preparation of the tabulations planned for Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.^{20/}
- Publication of studies on the basis of sample data, on specific subjects, in relation to groups of countries, beginning with a document on "economically active population".
- Preparation of information on the "family" on the basis of population data from certain countries of the region, for studies on the subject to be carried out by CELADE experts and fellows; and
- Preparation of special tabulations in order to attend to user's requirements.

b) 1970 Census Samples

- Initiating actions, in collaboration with the countries of the region, to obtain copies of population census samples and of information regarding non-native Latin Americans enumerated in each country of the region (IMILA project - Inmigración de Latinoamericanos).
- Designing of a standard tabulation programme, taking into account changes introduced in the 1970 population census schedules.

^{18/}CENTS (Census Tabulations System), SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), OSIRIS (Organized Set of Integrated Routines for Investigation with Statistics), APL (A Program Language).

^{19/}See Informative Bulletin N° 4 of the Data Bank.

^{20/}Ibid.

- Preparing special tabulations for use in studies on demographic aspects, especially those required for the revision of projections prepared by CELADE;
- Preparing information on "family" on the basis of population data from several countries of the region, for studies on the subject by CELADE experts and fellows, and
- Preparing special tabulations in order to attend to user's requirements.

c) Data from Surveys and Other Sources

- Recording on magnetic tapes the information available from surveys of demographic interest, such as fertility surveys, abortion surveys, surveys on migration to metropolitan areas, etc.;
- Recording on tapes the information from the Experimental Censuses carried out with the Centre's collaboration, and
- Making special tabulations in order to attend to user's requirements.

d) Data Bank Bulletin

For the purpose of making known to users the situation as regards information available, Data Bank Bulletin N° 5 will be published.

2. Computation Service

The computation service, being an activity which aids the different sectors of CELADE, operates principally according to requests received. In general, this service should develop the following activities during 1972-1973:

a) Teaching assistance:

- Make known, through Seminars, the use of programmes, programme packages and systems applied at CELADE for processing of data or for research;

- Collaborate in CELADE's courses, by holding introductory courses on the use of computers in the field of demography;
- Work in conjunction with ECLA, OAS and IASI in connection with teaching activities on utilization of computers for the production and use of demographic information.

b) Technical Assistance to the Countries

In accordance with arrangements already made, assistance to the following countries is anticipated:

Peru. Assisting the Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas in the programming of sample tables to advance figures for the 1972 Population Census.

El Salvador. Collaborating in the programming of tables to advance census figures and processing of this information in Santiago, Chile, under CELADE's responsibility.

Costa Rica. Rendering technical assistance regarding "data cleaning" and processing of census data.

c) Recovery of Reference Information

For the purpose of offering an active reference system to the Centre's researchers and other users of the Bank, it is proposed to develop a reference system for the information available at the Data Bank. The project includes:

- Establishing a reference file in magnetic tapes on the subject "Migration";
- Establishing contacts with other institutions which might be able to exchange information with CELADE in the area of social sciences, and especially of demography;
- Incorporating a system of micro-cards for the tabulations to be obtained, for the purpose of attending rapidly and at minimum cost to the requests for information received from other countries or institutions.

d) Publication of User's Manuals

User's Manuals will be prepared for the following systems: CENTS, SPSS and OSIRIS/40, at present used at CELADE. This will allow any user to acquire proficiency in the use of these programmes.

e) Other activities

Collaborating with the different sectors of CELADE -technical and administrative- with regard to the use of the computer.

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. EXCHANGE

1. ELAS/CELADE Programme

The purpose of establishing permanent bases, in order to carry on inter-disciplinary studies in the field of Social Sciences with particular reference to population problems, has led the Latin American School of Sociology (ELAS) and CELADE to organize a programme of joint activities which has already obtain UNFPA's financial assistance. The programme for the period 1972-1975, recognizes as its principal objective the intensification of collaboration between both institutions in the three areas covered by the programme carried out experimentally between August 1970 and December 1971:^{21/} a) teaching exchange; b) utilization of CELADE's Data Bank; and, c) joint research.

Nine projects make up the research programme which will be developed in the 1972-1973 period, some of which will make use of CELADE's Data Bank. The organization, conduction and execution of the studies will be mainly under the responsibility of ELAS staff, CELADE collaborating through consultants appointed to the different projects.^{22/} In order to obtain a close collaboration between both institutions in the development of the programme, two coordinators have been appointed, a sociologist to represent ELAS and a demographer to represent CELADE.

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

The background information for this programme is shown in the Report on Activities.^{23/} It is expected that, before the end of 1972, the Centra Unit recommended in that programme's

^{21/} Details of these activities are contained in document CD5/6, Section III, 1, a.

^{22/} For further information on the general programme and the individual projects, the document "Programa de Intercambio ELAS/CELADE".

^{23/} Document CD5/6, series III, 1, C.

organization, may have been set up and that the first meeting of the Programme Committee will have been held. The work programme which should be carried out during the first year of activities (corresponding to the calendar year 1973) is described in Appendix 3 of the Report on Activities.

3. Programme of Visiting Professors

In the last two years CELADE, through this programme, has received a group of well-known demographers (Bourgeois-Pichat, Jaffe, Bachi, Brass, Shryock, Ridley), and the visit of Dr. Paul Demeny is expected in the second half of 1972.

Dr. Demeny, Director of the East-West Population Institute, Hawaii, accepted in principle, CELADE's invitation to come to Santiago for a period of 3 to 5 weeks in the last quarter of 1972. He will be responsible for the conduction of a seminar addressed to Advanced Course students, in which members of the Centre's staff and a certain number of professionals from other institutions will also participate. The programme is composed of two principal subjects on which Dr. Demeny has made important contributions: interrelationships between population and economics, and demographic techniques for making estimates on the basis of incomplete information.

A carefully chosen specialized bibliography will be at the disposal of participants, and it will be translated into Spanish within the next few months.

For 1973, the names of several experts in other disciplines (economics, sociology, etc.) have been considered, who will be invited in due course.

B. PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION

On pages 30 and 31 of the Report on Activities^{24/} mention is made of the books now in the process of being printed.

From the stage in which these publications are at present a work programme may be inferred which will continue up to the end of 1973. This programme is presented in pages 38 and 39.

With regard to the demographic exhibition to be made on the occasion of the Third Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD III) and its diffusion, it

should be noted that it will be subsequently shown during fifteen days at the School of Public Health of the University of Chile, and immediatly afterwards will be transferred to the Casa Central of this University.

On the other hand, with the collaboration of the National Television Network, it is expected to carry out panel discussions on demographic subjects which would contribute towards a better knowledge and divulgation of CELADE's work.

Author	Title	Approximate number of pages	Present stage	Publication data	Number of printed copies
1. A. J. Lotka	"Contribuciones a la teoría matemática de la población"	150	In press	September 1972	2.000
2. A. J. Jaffe	"Manual de métodos estadísticos"	200	Set for printing. Revision and printing under preparation	November 1972	2.000
3. A. Vieira Pinto	"El pensamiento crítico en demografía"	460	Printed, excepting preface and covers.	October 1972	2.000
4. N. Keyfitz	"Introducción a las matemáticas de la población"	450	Translated, being examined by a supervisor	March 1973	2.000
5. T. Frejka	"Aspectos demográficos de la situación educacional en América Latina"	180	Printed in part and the rest in press.	October 1972	2.000
6. -	"Chile: XI Censo de población de 1940"	200	About to appear.	July 1972	200
7. Ph. Hauser and O. Duncan	"El estudio de la población" (Two volumes)	1.200	Translation being corrected.	October 1973	2.000
8. Various Authors	"Estudios sobre migraciones (26 articles)"	250	Translated. Under revision.	October 1972	1.000
9. R. Bachi	"Geoestadística"	-	The author is revising it.	December 1972	1.000
10. W. Brass	"Selección de artículos"	160	Being translated.	-	1.000

Author	Title	Approximate number of pages	Present stage	Publication data	Number of printed copies
11. -	"Seminario sobre utilización de estudios y datos demográficos en la planificación" (DEMOPLAN)	500	Setting about to begin.	September 1972	1.000
12. G. Martine	"Aspectos socio-culturales de la formación y planificación de la familia en las clases bajas urbanas"	160	Under editorial revision.	December 1972	1.000
13. Z.R.de Lattes ^{a/}	"Migraciones a Buenos Aires 1855-1960"	-	In press.	July 1972	1.000
14. Z.R.de Lattes ^{a/}	"Componentes del crecimiento urbano en Argentina 1869-1960"	-	In press.	October 1972	1.000
15. A. Lattes ^{a/}	"Migraciones en Argentina 1914-1970."	-	In press.	November 1972	1.000
16. María Müller ^{a/}	"La mortalidad en la ciudad de Buenos Aires 1855-1960."	-	Being prepared.	March 1973	1.000
17. Ana M. Rothman ^{a/}	"Fecundidad en Argentina 1869-1960"	-	Being prepared	June 1973	1.000
18. Adolfo Aldunate y A.R. Díaz-Muñoz ^{b/}	"Las provincias de Chile a través de indicadores: una infraestructura para los análisis censales y de proceso"	240	About to appear	July 1972	200

^{a/} Publishing agreement CELADE - Di Tella.

^{b/} Exchange agreement CELADE - ELAS.

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C. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

The important activity being developed by international organizations and agencies in matters related to demographic problems, in their scientific, political and strategic aspects, is reflected by the multiple conferences, seminars and meetings of consultant bodies.

CELADE personnel assumed commitments in the regional and international meetings, listed below, relating almost exclusively to those held or to be held in 1972. Only two important meetings among those to be held in 1973 have been included, but it should be taken for granted that this programme will be extended to include new information in the next few months:

- Session of UNFPA's Advisory Board. New York, 21-23 March 1972.
- Technical Seminar on Urbanization and Demographic Growth in Latin America, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 7 April, 1972. Sponsored by the Secretariat General of the Organization of American States and the Inter American Development Bank, with the collaboration of the Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal (IBAM). The document "Algunas contribuciones al estudio de la urbanización en América Latina" was submitted.
- Stockholm Lecture Series. Sponsored by the "International Institute for Environmental Affairs". Stockholm, 6-12 June, 1972.
- Seminar on the Metropolization Process in Chile and Latin America. Santiago, Chile, 12-15 June. Departamento de Estudios y Planificación Urbano-Regionales - DEPUR, Faculty of Architecture of the University of Chile, co-sponsored by the National Planning Office - ODEPLAN.
- Advisory Committee of World Population Strategy, New York, 19-23 June, 1972. Organized by the United Nations.
- Symposium on the Role of the Social Sciences in Population Activities. Paris, 19-23 June, 1972. Convened by UNESCO.
- First Ad Hoc Technical Meeting of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) on the World Fertility Survey. The Hague, 11-14 July, 1972.

- Meeting of the Ad Hoc Commission of Statistical Education. Santiago, Chile, 18-24 July, 1972. Organized by the Commission for Statistical Education of IASI.
- Seminar on the Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations. ECLA. Santiago, Chile, August 1972.
- Regional Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, Buenos Aires, 21-25 August, 1972. United Nations Office of Public Information.
- Work Group on Fertility, of CLACSO's Population and Development Commission. First Meeting, Mexico, September, 1972.
- Third Meeting of the Work Group on Internal Migration of CLACSO's Population and Development Commission. Place to be determined, probable date: first half of November, 1972.
- VI Inter-American Conference on Statistics. Santiago, Chile, 6-14 November, 1972. Organized by IASI.
- General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Liege, 27 August-1 September, 1973.
- XI Session of IASI's International Union for the Scientific Statistics (COINS) of IASI. Canada, September, 1973.

A P P E N D I X A



SUMMARY TABLE OF THE 1972 - 1973
WORK PROGRAMME

I. T E A C H I N G

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
A. CELADE'S REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME		
1. <u>Basic, Advanced and Specialization Courses</u>		
a) Basic Course (San Jose, Costa Rica)	x	x
b) Advanced Course (Santiago)	x	<u>1/</u>
c) Specialization Course (Santiago)	x	x
2. <u>Higher Course in Demography</u>		
a) Master in Economics with Specialization in Demography. Collaboration with the Department of Economics, Western Area, University of Chile.	<u>2/</u>	x
b) Master in Sociology (Public Health, etc.). Programme being studied.		<u>3/</u>
B. OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMMES CONNECTED TO SPECIFIC CELADE PROJECTS		
1. <u>Training courses in activities of evaluation of family planning programmes</u>		
a) Service statistics (4 weeks)	x	
	(2nd. semester)	
b) Bio-social Research; evaluation surveys (8 weeks)		x
		(1st. semester)
2. <u>Seminars on use of computer programmes and systems</u>	x	x

1/The Advanced Course could be initiated in 1974, depending on results of the Basic Course at San Jose.

2/The Department of Economics will put the programme into practice in the second seminar of 1972; the Area of Demography should start operating at the beginning of 1973.

3/These programmes could begin operating after 1973.

1972 1973

C. TEACHING IN THE UNIVERSITIES

1. National Courses (12 weeks)
 - a) Institute of Economics of the Universidad de Oriente, Santiago de Cuba x
 - b) Conduction of Post-Graduate Courses in the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, Universidad del Zulia. Maracaibo, Venezuela x
 - c) Department of Sociology and Politics of the Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro x
 - d) Universidad del Pacífico, Lima x
 - e) Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic x
 - f) Faculty of Economic Sciences, Universidad de la República. Montevideo x

2. Sponsorship and participation in conferences and seminars on the teaching of demography
Seminar on the present situation and prospects of the teaching of demography in Social Sciences in the Central American countries. San Jose, Costa Rica. x

3. Assistance for the organization of the chair of demography and careers in this field
Academic Sciences Programme of the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia.
Career of "Professional Specialization in Social Demography and Statistics". 4/ x

4/ CELADE participated in the organization of the programme at the end of 1971.

1972 1973

4. Classes in Demography Courses

a) Universidad de Costa Rica		
- Career of Economics in the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences. Chair "Demography for Economists"	x	x
- Department of Sciences of Man, Faculty of Sciences and Arts. Chair "Sociological Aspects of Demographic Development"	x	x
- Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población (CESPO). Short courses for health personnel.	x	x
b) Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala:		
- School of Economics. Chair "Demography"	x	x
c) Department of Public Health and Social Medicines of the University of Chile. Course in Health and Population, Units of Fertility and Population Theories and Policies.	x	5/

D. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COURSES, ORGANIZED BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS

1. <u>Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)</u> Course in Regional Planning of Development. Subject "Human Resources and Migration".	x	5/
2. <u>Asociación de Protección de la Familia de Chile.</u> Short courses for health personnel.	x	5/
3. <u>Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentación e Investigaciones Pedagógicas del Ministerio de Educación de Chile.</u> Multinational Course in Educational Administration and Planning. Demography	x	5/

5/ Depending on plans and requirements of the respective institution.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
A. MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING		
1. <u>Interrelations population-economy:</u>		
a) Models	x	x
b) Basic studies	x	x
2. <u>Internal migration:</u>		
a) Studies of migration to metropolitan areas	x	x
b) Studies of migration and economic development	x	x
c) Technical assistance in national projects: Surveys of Migration and occupational mobility.		
- San Jose Metropolitan Area, Costa Rica	x	x
- Asuncion, Paraguay	x	x
3. <u>Study of Urban Growth (Seven countries)</u>	x	x
B. FERTILITY AND POPULATION POLICIES		
1. <u>Fertility</u>		
a) Rural-PECFAL, Urban-PECFAL	x	
b) Research and Training Seminars on Fertility (SIEF)	x	x
c) Assistance in projects of other agencies:		
- National Fertility Survey in Chile	x	x
- World Fertility Survey of the International Statistical Institute (ISI)	x	x

1972 1973

2.	<u>Health and Population</u>		
	a) Activities in evaluation of family planning programmes		
	- Courses and Seminars	x	x
	- Assistance in service statistics, evaluation, follow-up and KAP-type surveys	x	x
	b) Research on induced abortion and use of contraceptives (PEAL)	x	x
	c) Information on family planning activities	x	x
3.	<u>Population Policies</u>		
	Research project "Actors in the formulation of population policies: A study of political parties and social scientists in Chile"	x	x

C. CENSUSES, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORTS AND BASIC DATA

1.	<u>Population censuses and other related activities</u>		
	a) Collaboration with OAS, IASI, and ECLA's Statistical Division	x	x
	b) Assistance in the application of the CENTS language (Census Tabulations System)	x	x
	c) Circulation of results of studies on the basis of experimental censuses	x	x
2.	<u>Demographic reports</u>	x	x
3.	<u>Other activities</u>		
	a) Seminar on the Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations, Santiago	x	
	b) National Demographic Survey in Honduras (EDENH)	x	
	c) Research Programme of International Migration of Latin Americans (IMILA)	x	x
	d) Historical demography	x	x

1972 1973

D. DATA BANK AND COMPUTATION

1. Data Bank

a) 1960 census samples	x	x
b) 1970 census samples	x	x
c) Data from surveys and other sources	x	x
d) Data Bank Bulletin	x	x

2. Computation Service

a) Teaching assistance (See I, B, 2)	x	x
b) Technical assistance to countries	x	x
c) Recovery of reference information	x	x
d) Publication of Users' Manuals	x	x

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION,
INFORMATION AND
OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. EXCHANGE

1. <u>ELAS/CELADE Programme</u>	x	x
2. <u>Programme of social research on population problems relevant to population policies in Latin America</u>	x	x
3. <u>Programme of Visiting Professors</u>	x	x

B. PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION x x

C. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES x x

A P P E N D I X B



The two tables included in this Appendix show, on the one hand, the consolidated CELADE Budget for 1972 and on the other, estimates which at the date of writing this Report, may be made regarding the budget for 1973.

As it is logical to suppose, the consolidated budget for 1972 includes funds already approved and with which CELADE has actually operated during the first semester of this year. As may be remembered, at the time of the Fourth Meeting of the Governing Board, due to the uncertainty as regards the continuation of CELADE's financing during 1972, it was not possible to submit to the Board a consolidated budget for the fiscal year 1972. This budget is presented on this occasion. It may be asserted that this budget would be modified substantially only because of the inclusion of new projects, actions regarding some of which are being undertaken at present.

The 1973 budget, on the contrary, represents a less solid estimate, since certain contributions have been included on the assumption that donor agencies will approve requests eventually to be submitted by CELADE.

Finally, the Governing's Board attention should be drawn to the fact that neither funds in relation to the ELAS/CELADE exchange programme nor to the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems relevant to Population Policies in Latin America, incorporated to the Work Programme to which this document refers, are included in the 1972 budget nor in the 1973 estimates. In the former case this is due to the fact that funds are directly administered by ELAS and in the latter, to the fact that although there exist commitments of eventual contributions for the development of the programme, these have not yet been formalized.

CONSOLIDATED CELADE BUDGET FOR 1972
(Expressed in US dollars)

Description	Trust Fund							Contributions administered by CELADE									
	United Nations							XB-1370 Popula- USAID tion Coun- cil	XB-1511 Ford Foundation	IDRC Canada	Ford Foundation	Rockefeller Foundation	Other incomes (estimated)	Grand Total			
	Total	PIUD	XB-1334 Jan/Dec.	XB-1335 SENEV	XB-1256 Intens. Course C.R.	XB-1158 DEHOPLAN	TF/RLA-013 Stat.Serv.								Total	IDB	
Personal Services	973,253.54	420,865.00	298,341.00			28,000.00	162,447.54	63,600.00	93,670.00	43,200.00	30,875.00	19,595.00	1,066,923.54				
Professional Staff	707,411.32	420,865.00	128,677.00			28,000.00	81,869.32	48,000.00	73,800.00	38,400.00	22,750.00	12,650.00	781,211.32				
Administrative Supporting Staff	265,842.22		169,664.00				80,578.22	15,600.00	16,645.00	4,800.00	8,125.00	3,720.00	282,487.22				
Ad-hoc Personnel									3,225.00			3,225.00	3,225.00				
Equipment, Supplies and Materials	52,206.08	15,000.00	19,000.00	2,740.00	2,170.57	1,735.00	3,335.00	4,695.92	3,529.59	2,900.00	2,900.00		55,106.08				
Office Equipment	29,436.08	2,000.00	11,800.00	1,740.00	2,170.57	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,695.92	3,529.59	2,200.00	2,200.00		31,636.08				
Library Books	1,000.00	1,000.00											1,000.00				
Supplies and Materials	21,770.00	12,000.00	7,200.00	1,000.00		235.00	1,335.00		700.00		700.00		22,470.00				
Other Direct Costs	97,358.64		72,659.00	4,000.00		4,110.00	5,065.00	11,524.64	46,489.37	2,000.00	10,050.00	27,900.00	143,848.01				
Research Expenses	23,000.00		16,600.00	4,000.00			2,400.00		27,339.37		7,050.00	13,750.00	50,339.37				
Publications Programme	26,894.87		16,400.00			4,110.00	2,665.00	3,719.87	19,150.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	14,150.00	46,044.87				
Rent and its Services	47,463.77		39,659.00					7,804.77					47,463.77				
Sub-Contracts	20,000.00	20,000.00											20,000.00				
Miscellaneous	73,903.90	18,386.00		1,620.77	135.25	1,980.00	4,240.00	35,541.88	12,000.00	12,050.00	4,650.00	7,400.00	85,953.90				
Administrative Supporting Staff	31,986.77	14,886.00		1,620.77		1,480.00	2,000.00		12,000.00				31,986.77				
Maintenance and Operation	1,500.00	1,500.00											1,500.00				
Telecommunication, Mail and Local Transportation	1,000.00	1,000.00											1,000.00				
Various Services	39,417.13	1,000.00			135.25	500.00	2,240.00	35,541.88	12,050.00	4,650.00	7,400.00		51,467.13				
Travel	36,511.96	11,000.00	10,000.00				6,070.00	3,341.96	1,100.00	5,000.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	38,911.96				
Travel in connection with meetings of the Governing Board	7,000.00	7,000.00											7,000.00				
Fellowships and Seminars	17,245.00			6,445.00			9,000.00	1,800.00	23,850.00		23,850.00		41,095.00				
Other Costs									4,500.00			4,500.00 ^{d/}	4,500.00				
	1,277,479.12	492,251.00	400,000.00	8,360.77	8,750.82 ^{a/}	7,825.00	55,710.00	182,010.06	41,971.47 ^{b/}	50,600.00	185,859.37	52,250.00	75,075.00	27,900.00	19,595.00	11,039.37	1,463,338.49

a/ Balance from the Second Intensive Course in Demography for Central America and the Caribbean, financing obligations incurred in the Course on Analysis of Insufficient Census Information carried out in San Jose, Costa Rica, in September 1971.

b/ Including: Programme of comparative surveys of rural fertility in Latin America - Donations D.71.45 (XB-1424: US\$ 10,094.76) y D.71.142 (XB-1436: US\$ 22,264.00); and Programme of comparative surveys of induced abortion in Latin America - Donation D.6748 (XB-1425: US\$ 9,612.71).

c/ Balance as of 31 December 1971 from the Population Council.

d/ Approximate expenditures in Publications against estimates of income from sale of publications and services rendered.

(Continued)

CONSOLIDATED CELADE BUDGET FOR 1972

Contribution of the Government of Chile Paid Through the University of Chile

(Expressed in Chilean escudos)

Administrative Supporting Staff	445.200,00
Equipment, Supplies and Materials	17.290,00
Rent and Miscellaneous	56.238,00
<u>Total 1972 Budget University of Chile</u>	<u>518.728,00</u>
Equivalent in US dollars	18,526.00 ^{a/} *****

TOTAL FINAL CELADE BUDGET FOR 1972
(Expressed in US dollars)

Contribution of the Government of Chile	18,526.00
Other Contributions (from the preceding page)	1,463,338.49
	<u>1,481,864.49</u> *****
Total	

a/ Estimated at a rate of exchange of E^o 28,00 per dollar.

CONSOLIDATED CELADE BUDGET FOR 1973
(Expressed in US dollars)

Description	Trust Fund				Contributions administered by CELADE					Grand Total	
	Total	United Nations			Total	IDB	IDRC Canada	Ford Foundation	Rockefeller Foundation		Other Incomes (estimated)
		PHUD	UNFPA (Estimated)	XB-1511 Ford Found.							
<u>Personal Services</u>	984,733.00	422,318.00	498,815.00	63,600.00	68,478.82	15,380.50	30,870.00		6,328.32	15,900.00 ^{c/}	1,053,211.82
Professional Staff	671,528.00	422,318.00	201,210.00	48,000.00	42,500.50	14,580.50	22,750.00		5,170.00		714,028.50
Administrative Supporting Staff	313,205.00		297,605.00	15,600.00	25,978.32	800.00	8,120.00		1,158.32	15,900.00	339,183.32
<u>Equipment, Supplies and Materials</u>	37,500.00	15,000.00	22,500.00		1,317.50		700.00			617.50	38,817.50
Office Equipment	12,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00								12,000.00
Library Books	3,500.00	1,000.00	2,500.00								3,500.00
Supplies and Materials	22,000.00	12,000.00	10,000.00		1,317.50		700.00			617.50	23,317.50
<u>Other Direct Costs</u>	185,979.00		185,979.00		65,458.50	1,000.00	10,050.00	52,400.00		2,008.50 ^{d/}	251,437.50
Research Expenses	127,979.00		127,979.00 ^{d/}		45,300.00		7,050.00	38,250.00			173,279.00
Publications Programme	15,000.00		15,000.00		18,150.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	14,150.00			33,150.00
Rent and its Services	43,000.00		43,000.00		2,008.50					2,008.50	45,008.50
<u>Sub-Contracts</u>	20,000.00	20,000.00									20,000.00
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	36,715.00	18,715.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	9,750.00	2,350.00	7,400.00				46,465.00
Administrative Supporting Staff	27,715.00	15,715.00		12,000.00							27,715.00
Maintenance and Operation	7,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00								7,000.00
Telecommunication, Mail and Local Transport	1,000.00	1,000.00									1,000.00
Various Services	1,000.00	1,000.00			9,750.00	2,350.00	7,400.00				10,750.00
<u>Travel</u>	23,000.00	11,000.00	12,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00			28,000.00
<u>Travel in connection with meetings of the Governing Board</u>	7,000.00	7,000.00									7,000.00
<u>Post-Graduate Development Programme</u>	42,000.00		42,000.00 ^{b/}								42,000.00
<u>Fellowships and Seminars</u>	50,000.00	50,000.00			14,310.00		14,310.00				64,310.00
<u>Other Costs</u>					4,500.00					4,500.00 ^{d/}	4,500.00
	<u>1,385,927.00</u>	<u>544,033.00</u>	<u>767,294.00</u>	<u>75,600.00</u>	<u>168,814.82</u>	<u>18,730.50</u>	<u>63,330.00</u>	<u>57,400.00</u>	<u>6,328.32</u>	<u>23,026.00</u>	<u>1,555,741.82</u>

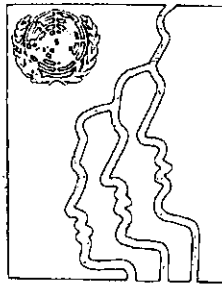
a/ Including estimated contribution from the UNFPA for, Data Bank: US\$ 15,000.00; Service Statistics: US\$ 92,979.00; and Study of International Migration in Latin America: US\$ 20,000.00.

b/ Development programme for seven associate researchers.

c/ Chile's contribution through the University.

d/ Approximate expenditures in publications against estimates of income from sale of publications and services rendered.





CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFÍA
CELADE

Sede: J. M. Infante 9. Casilla 91. Teléfono 257806
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Subsede: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio
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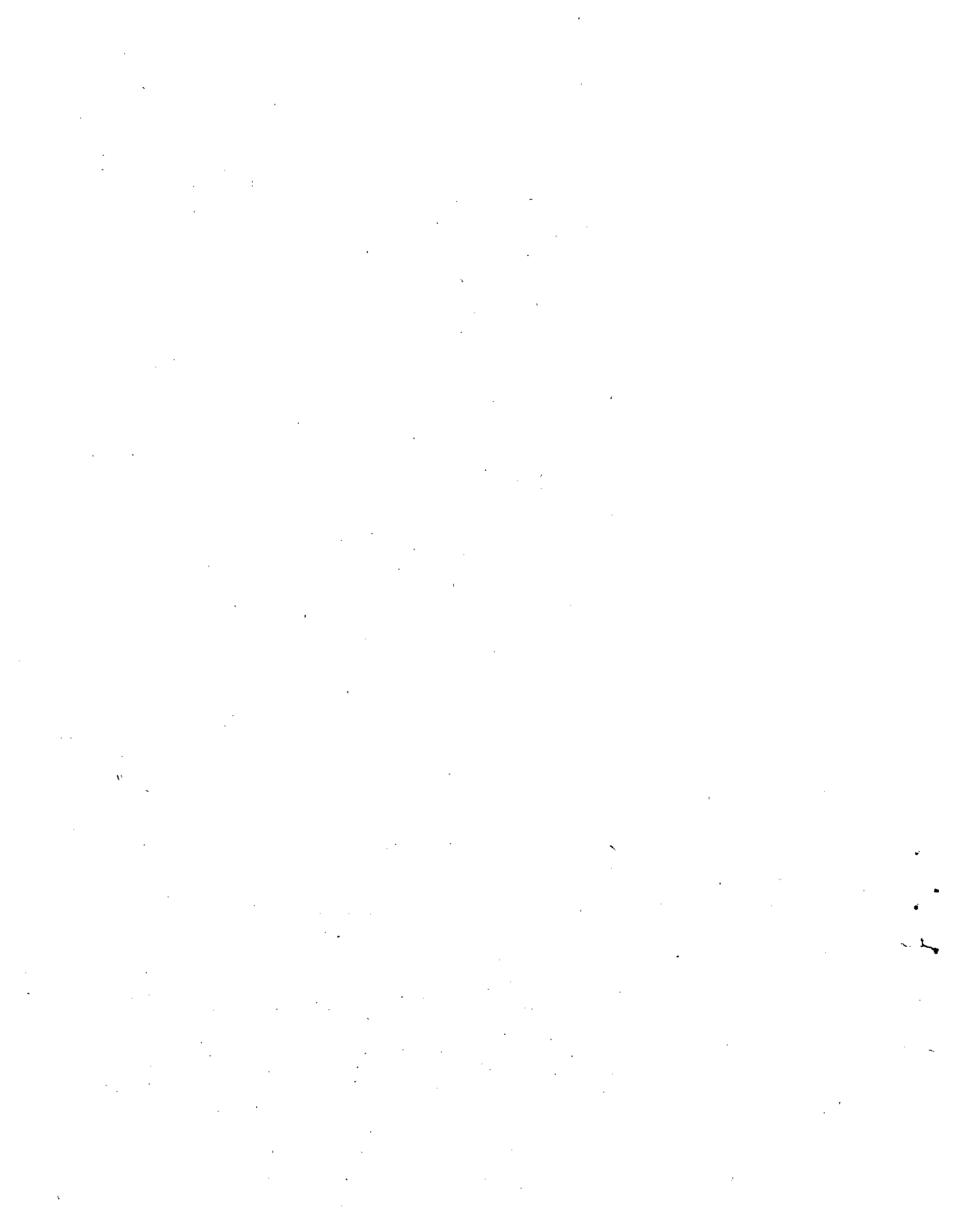
CELADE

CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA

ANNEX II, doc. CD5/8

July, 1972.
200.

REQUEST FOR FUNDS FROM THE CANADIAN
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR
RESEARCH-TRAINING SEMINARS ON THE
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MULTI-COUNTRY
RURAL FERTILITY SURVEYS



I N D E X

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since 1966, CELADE has been coordinating the program of fertility surveys, known as PECFAL-Rural, in the rural and small urban areas of four Latin American countries, Colombia, Costa Rica, México and Peru. The major substantive objectives are to measure levels and trends of fertility, to explain differentials, to study attitudes on desired family size and family planning, and to investigate knowledge and use of contraceptives and attitudes toward their use. The rural studies complement the earlier series of surveys, PECFAL-Urban, also coordinated by CELADE, which were conducted in various metropolitan areas of Latin America.

The PECFAL-Rural program may be divided conveniently into four major phases:

- Phase I: Pilot Studies - In early 1967, two rural areas with different social and economic characteristics were selected in each of three countries. Approximately 300 women were sampled in each area.
- Phase II: Data Collection - Between 1968 and 1970, national probability samples of 2 000 to 3 000 each were drawn from all women aged 15-49 who were living in places of less than 20 000 population. Although each country carried out its own surveys, CELADE coordinated and supervised the work to insure that the sample designs, questionnaires and field and coding procedures were essentially identical in each of the participating countries. Colombia and Costa Rica have completed the coding and card procedures and have sent copies of their tapes to CELADE. Mexico and Peru expect to send their tapes shortly.
- Phase III: Basic Tabulations and General Analysis - CELADE is presently carrying out its activities in this phase. These include a detailed check of each country's data tape using a CELADE version of a card cleaning program, preparation of the basic tabulations and indices for the four countries, organization and documentation of the

materials for maximum utility and publication of a general comparative analysis. These activities should be substantially complete around the beginning of 1972 if the tapes of Mexico and Peru arrive shortly and do not present major problems. It should be noted that during this phase, the individual countries will conduct and publish relatively detailed descriptive analysis of their own data.

Phase IV: Analysis in Depth - During this last phase of the formal PECFAL-Rural program, each of the countries involved will conduct analysis on specific topics of interest and use to them. CELADE's objectives are to publish various comparative analysis by members of its permanent staff, to integrate the research with the CELADE teaching program, and to serve as a source of information, etc., for users of the data. The activities directed toward meeting these objectives are programmed for 1972 and 1973.

The CELADE and the individual country projects within the overall PECFAL-Rural program have been funded by the Population Council of New York through Phase III. CELADE has recently submitted a proposal to the Population Council to meet its Phase IV objectives.

The teams in charge of the PECFAL-Rural projects in their own countries have now developed sufficiently to be able to carry out competent modern analysis of their data. In part, this development may be a result of their having become involved in the PECFAL-Rural program. However, PECFAL-Rural is too large and ambitious to be allowed to benefit only the four participating countries and CELADE. Hence, CELADE wishes to extend further the value of the PECFAL-Rural project by using it to develop the capabilities of other Latin American demographers in modern fertility analysis and to interest them in rural fertility research in their own countries, while at the same time contributing to the comparative study of the PECFAL-Rural data.

It is proposed that these multiple aims be accomplished by holding a set of four research training seminars of six months duration each. In the seminars, Latin American research fellows will collaborate with invited experts on the comparative analysis of specific topics that will be published in joint fashion by each

seminar group. The organization of the seminars, the selection of the topics and the selection of the invited experts all will be directed toward fulfilling the training goals while producing significant research findings.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed program of research-training seminars are distinct from those of Phase IV of the PECFAL-Rural project and the activities and budgets are essentially independent of each other. However, the work will overlap in time and be mutually supportive.

The specific objectives of the research training seminars are:

a) To raise the level of fertility analysis in various institutions of Latin America: Survey research, including that trying to explain fertility phenomena, is becoming widespread in Latin America. It is important that modern and appropriate methods of analysis be utilized and carried out effectively. The research training seminars will permit capable Latin American research fellows to become better equipped for such analysis. Particularly important, the seminars will provide this training in the context of substantive research problems, thereby avoiding the learning of techniques in the abstract.

b) To increase the use of PECFAL-Rural data in comparative analysis: While CELADE will carry out comparative analysis as part of its Phase IV, the time available to the permanent staff is quite limited since they are responsible for teaching and other ongoing CELADE activities. The research training seminar program is a formal mechanism for insuring that intensive use of the data is made for comparative analysis and that the findings are diffused beyond the institutions participating directly in the PECFAL-Rural program.

c) To enable demographers (both research fellows and invited experts) to find time for careful and systematic research. Most demographers, especially in the developing countries, are committed to many different activities and seldom find much time and support to concentrate on investigation and writing for a sufficient

period of time. The organization of the seminars will permit a period of concentrated research in an atmosphere of mutual collaboration among persons of similar interests.

III. THE RESEARCH TRAINING SEMINARS

The success in meeting the objectives of this proposal will depend upon matching both the research interests and personalities of those involved as well as the provision of the supporting services required. The procedures for selecting the participants and the organization of the seminars will have to be very flexible. Consequently, the sections that follows can only be considered descriptions of the likely guidelines and starting points that will be modified through an evaluation that will take place throughout the program.

a) General Organization. Four research training seminars of six months each will be held consecutively at CELADE between approximately mid-1972 and mid-1974 (a timing chart is shown in Appendix A and is discussed in Section IV). Each working seminar will be organized and conducted by an invited expert who will collaborate with two (or possibly three) Latin American research fellows brought to CELADE for the seminars. A seminar group will devote itself to the comparative analysis of the data from the four PECFAL-Rural countries (or a subset) on a substantive topic agreed upon by the participants previous to the start of the seminar.

While the participants will work everyday in close collaboration, to avoid loss of perspective and to preserve the training function, semi-formal meetings of the expert and research fellows will be held periodically to discuss the theoretical and empirical aspects of the work. CELADE students in the advanced course will be able to sit in upon the meetings and to take part in subsidiary research projects that fit into their own schedules and program. To avoid overloading the invited expert in charge of the seminar, the advisors of the student research projects would come from the permanent CELADE staff; they could also take part in the meetings.

It is expected that the four research training seminars will provide research training for about 10 Latin American research fellows from at least 4 different countries. In addition, since each

seminar will be expected to produce at least one document suitable for publication under the names of the main participants, a minimum of four major documents should result from the seminars. It is highly likely that many more will result as spin-offs from the major themes by the research fellows, invited expert, and CELADE students or staff.

b) Participants: Invited Experts. It is expected that two experts, competent in different substantive and methodological areas of fertility, will be invited to CELADE for a total of 26 man-months to conduct two seminars each. Because of the administrative and data processing complications of running more than one seminar at a given time, the stays of the two experts probably will overlap by only a month. Although it is possible that one expert might remain for the entire 26 man-months budgeted for invited experts, two persons with different research interests would provide more breadth in the areas of investigation offered to the research fellows. For example, one of the experts might be more oriented toward formal demographic analysis and might want to concentrate on the pregnancy and marital histories, while the other might be more knowledgeable in a substantive area concerned with the social psychological aspects of fertility behavior. An additional advantage of seeking experts for only one year is that it should facilitate their obtaining leaves of absence from their home institutions. Naturally, it is possible that it might be necessary to bring more than two experts if there was difficulty in obtaining a year's leave of absence.

Because the average productivity during a relatively short stay is often lowered by the lack of previous work with the data, it would be expected that the invited experts would be familiar, at least generally, with the PECFAL-Rural data before coming to CELADE. To allow time for an expert to install himself and his family, to familiarize himself with CELADE and to get involved in the data before beginning a seminar, funds have been budgeted for a total of 26 rather than 24 man-months.

It is particularly important that the experts selected come with clear ideas on what they want to do and that their projects be suitable for training as well as for research. On the assumption that the PECFAL-Rural data is of potential interest to many investigators, CELADE will write to a selected number of potential candidates setting out the multiple aims of the seminars and requesting the submission of proposals on some aspect(s) within

broad subject areas suggested by CELADE. General information and marginal tabulations as well as any basic tabulation required, will be provided. CELADE will select the experts with proposals most likely to meet the training and research objectives of the seminars. The proposals would have to provide sufficient ideas and work for two consecutive semi-independent seminars to be conducted by the same expert or would have to consist of two different proposals each likely to be completed within 6 months. Since the PECFAL-Rural data will eventually be made available to all serious investigators, no one will lose the time spent preparing a proposal even if not invited to CELADE to conduct seminars. Indeed, the request of proposals, in itself, might help stimulate the use of the data at other institutions.

The experts invited, who will have a doctorate and speak some Spanish, or ideally be Latin Americans, would be expected to devote their professional working hours exclusively to the research and training associated with the seminars. To insure attaining the goal of completing a final document within the 6 month period allocated to each seminar, it will be expected that working papers will be written by the participants at the end of the second and fourth months. The general administration of the PECFAL-Rural program, as well as the teaching responsibilities in the fertility section of CELADE would be borne by the permanent CELADE staff.

c) Participants: Research Fellows. Since the groups in charge of the PECFAL-Rural project in each of the four survey countries appear to be quite capable of carrying out their own analysis, few, if any, of the research fellows will be drawn from them. Rather the selection will be made from former second year CELADE students or those with equivalent backgrounds, from other countries. A total of sixty man-months is budgeted for a maximum of 10 (and minimum of 8) research fellows.

Since one of the objectives of the seminars is to raise the level of fertility research in various Latin American institutions, it is important that the research fellows continue their new interest when they return to their institutions. To facilitate this, a given seminar will always have at least two research fellows who will be selected, when feasible, from the same institutions or from institutions that can work together. Under such circumstances, research fellows should feel less isolated intellectually on their return and, consequently, should be more able to transmit experience to their colleagues and institutions.

It must be acknowledged that there may be some problems of attracting fellows to work on data from other countries. However, this should be easily counteracted when dealing with capable candidates, since they should recognize that they are being offered the opportunity to learn new methods while engaging in full-time research to be published under their names. Furthermore, since the emphasis will be on comparative research they will not simply be working on data from other countries, but trying to develop hypotheses that they can later test in the rural regions of their own countries.

Another difficulty in bringing research fellows to CELADE is that demographers in Latin American countries are usually in short supply and their home institutions may not be eager to have them leave for six months. It is hoped that the institutions will consider that the time that their investigators spend at a seminar is an investment in the institutions' future. Since the fellowships are quite high, the institutions should not have to make up lost salary. Naturally, before they come, CELADE will make it clear to each research fellow that he has a moral obligation to return to his home institution.

To insure that the research fellows are reasonably familiar with the materials and the research problem on which they will work before arriving, likely candidates will be sent the proposal of the expert and asked to submit brief discussions (sub-proposals) of the areas in which they would like to work within the proposal; these will be reviewed both by CELADE and the invited expert. After selection, the research fellows and expert would enter into a correspondence to mutually adjust their interests.

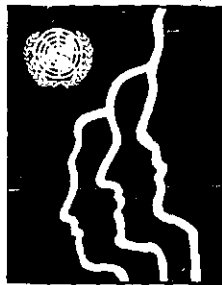
As in the case of the experts, the research fellows will be expected to devote their professional working hours exclusively to the seminars. They will not attend regular CELADE classes unless of immediate relevance to their work; normally, and preferably, any formal learning that they might require will be obtained by reading under the direction of the expert.

d) Possible Areas for Investigation. It will be best to let the potential experts submit proposals on subjects in which they are most interested since on such topics the expert is likely to make the greatest research contributions and to be most stimulating

to the research fellows. However, there are general areas of investigation to which CELADE will give priority because of the needs of Latin American fertility research and because of the design of the PECFAL-Rural questionnaire. For example, proposals will be solicited in such areas as the pregnancy and marital histories; fertility ideals; motives for high and low fertility and the desire for more children; explanation of the differences between the respondents with respect to their knowledge, attitudes and practice of family planning, etc. Of course, proposals that more fully exploit the comparative nature of the study are more likely to be selected. It should be mentioned that the PECFAL-Urban data, of course, will be available for use in association with the rural data when feasible.

e) Publications. The aim of this proposal is not to increase CELADE's list of publications, although one objective is to increase the published information coming from PECFAL-Rural. Hence, although the experts will be expected to write at least one document per seminar as a CELADE publication (normally with the research fellows as co-authors), other publications, for example, by the research fellows, might be published in their home institutions. CELADE will encourage this practice and will assist in finding sources of funding. The funds included in the present proposal will cover only the publication of the formal documents; money is included for translation if necessary.

All documents will appear in Spanish. To increase the circulation of the results, the authors will be encouraged to submit versions in other languages to important demographic or other social science journals.



CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA
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CELADE

CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA

ANNEX 1, doc. CD5/8

June, 1972.
80.

HIGHER COURSE IN DEMOGRAPHY



I N D E X

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1. CELADE's Role in the Teaching of Demography
in Latin America

When the Centre was established in 1958 only a handful of Latin Americans, with very different academic backgrounds, had had the opportunity of acquiring a specialization in demography. At that time, and with very few exceptions, this discipline was not included in the curricula of the universities of the region. In three or four countries there were careers for actuaries and statisticians, the programmes of studies of which included courses in biometrics, demographic statistics or some other equivalent. On the other hand, there were already several schools of public health which had courses in bio-statistics at a post graduate level.

One of the main objectives for the establishment of the Centre was actually the teaching of demography, to which it devoted a major part of its efforts during its first years of operation. The teaching programme which was first established by means of the Basic Course answered the need of preparing experts in demographic data processing and analysis, to satisfy the more urgent demands of statistical bureaus and other government agencies utilizing this kind of data; second, through the Advanced Course, a selected group of these professionals had the occasion to advance their studies, and acquire training for participation in research programmes carried out by those agencies and by university centres.

This programme of two years duration (Basic and Advanced Courses), because of its intensive nature -since it requires the full-time participation of students who are granted fellowships for this purpose- results in an adequate training, as is shown by the professional level of an important proportion of graduates who are working in the specialty in national and international institutions. It should be remembered that the majority of students who have passed through this programme are university graduates, and among non-graduates, nearly all have had at least three years of university training.

A relatively small number of persons who had passed the above programme, selected because of their professional merits, have been granted the opportunity of pursuing specialization studies (Specialization Course) involving their participation in CELADE's teaching and research programmes during one additional year.

Table 1 shows data on the number of persons who have passed through the above-described teaching programme, during the period 1958-1972, and gives an idea of the contribution made in the training of human resources in the specialty, by countries benefited. The table includes, in addition, the special category of "research fellow", through which the visit to the Centre for periods of six to twelve months of professionals sent by national agencies to carry out a pre-fixed investigation or technical project with the assistance of personnel from CELADE, has been facilitated.

The introduction of the teaching of demography in university curricula during the past decade has not advanced as expected, if account is taken of the interest awakened and the activities undertaken in other governmental and private circles in matters related to population. Although a large number of universities in nearly all the countries of the region have incorporated population subjects to their curricula, the incorporation of demography as an independent course is rather an exception. Perhaps the brief tradition in social research of these universities, as also the lack of knowledge about the scientific value of demographic studies as also the lack of personnel trained to teach at an adequate level, would explain to a large extent the limited development of teaching in this discipline.

Because the university is the natural and permanent source of training for experts and scientists in all branches of knowledge, CELADE has devoted preferential attention to the institutionalization of demographic teaching and research in these centres of studies. To this effect, it has rendered technical assistance, in accordance with available resources, by developing teaching resources through "national courses", participating in regional seminars and conferences on the subject, organizing chairs and specialized careers, giving classes, providing bibliographical and teaching material, rendering assistance in research and providing other forms of assistance.

Table 1

REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME

Participants by courses and countries. Period 1958-1972

Countries	Courses			
	Basic a/	Advanced b/	Speciali- zation c/	Research Fellows
<u>Total</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>
Argentina	27	19	7	1
Bolivia	8	2	-	2
Brazil	15	5	1	1
Colombia	26	5	1	1
Costa Rica	7	3	1	1
Cuba	10	7	1	-
Chile	38	14	4	1
Dominican Republic	7	2	-	-
Ecuador	12	2	-	1
El Salvador	10	1	-	-
Guatemala	7	2	-	3
Haiti	6	2	-	-
Honduras	8	1	-	-
Mexico	16	4	1	4
Nicaragua	4	1	-	-
Panama	12	4	1	-
Paraguay	10	4	-	-
Peru	17	6	1	-
Puerto Rico	3	-	-	-
Uruguay	5	3	1	-
Venezuela	13	5	-	-

a/Carried out at CELADE's Headquarters, Santiago, Chile: 1958-1971, and at CELADE's Sub-Centre: 1972.

b/These students are included among participants in the Basic Course, excepting six who came directly from an Intensive Course in Demography and one with an adequate previous training.

c/These students are included among participants in the Advanced Course.

The introduction of demography as an independent chair in university departments has been the subject of four regional conferences held in 1968, 1969, and 1970, with the participation, respectively, of representatives from the Schools of Medicine (Bogota), Schools of Economics and Sociology (Maracaibo), Schools of Public Health (Santiago) and Social Service Schools (Santiago). Although these meetings have not yet given the desired results, they represent in a concrete manner the recognition by these university schools of the importance of population studies in professional and scientific training.

A third aspect of CELADE's teaching activities is that of training courses in relation to specific programmes addressed to technical and professional personnel, conducted by the Centre or by other institutions. The most frequent and important contribution has been in matters related to economic planning, population censuses (organization, processing and analysis of data), and family planning programmes. With regard to the latter, special mention should be made of two seminars organized by the Centre on methods of evaluation of family planning programmes (SEMEV I and SEMEV II) held in 1970 and 1971, with the participation of 75 professionals connected to government and private programmes including directors, experts and administrators.

2. Background Information and Organization of the Higher Course in Demography

Higher level teaching in the field of population studies is today a real necessity, as a consequence of the recognition of the role played by these studies in relation to economic and social development, particularly in planning and in the formulation of population policies. A consequence of the above is that experts in several fields involved in this complex task -economists, sociologists, physicians, urbanists, etc.- require relatively advanced demographic knowledge. On the other hand, the socio-economic context and other conditions proper to the countries of the region also contribute to increase the demand for scientists to carry out basic research on demographic changes and their interrelation with environment, and likewise the demand for qualified professors who are in a position to assume responsibility for university programmes of specialization in demography.

Traditionally, American and European universities have taught demography in connection with another principal discipline, frequently sociology, so that academic degrees granted, for example, Master and Ph.D., may carry a mention in demography. Only in fairly recent times independent demography departments have been established, with studies leading to an academic degree or specific qualifications.^{1/}

1/ The following may be mentioned:

London School of Economics and Population Investigation
Committee "Postgraduate Training Programme in Demography"

Université Catholique de Louvain
"Département de Démographie"

Université de Paris
"Institut de Démographie de Paris"

University of California
"Department of Demography"

University of Pennsylvania
Population Studies Center
"Graduate Program in Demography"

El Colegio de México is the only higher-education institution in Latin America envisaging a programme of studies in demography at the post-graduate level.^{2/} On the other hand, there are no indications that this example will be followed in the near future by other universities, with the few probable exceptions to be mentioned elsewhere in this document.

In the face of this gap in university programmes and the urgent demands for high-level experts in population, posed in relation to the development of national programmes, the Centre's Director undertook the task of organizing a higher level training programme in demography, thus fulfilling mandates from the Governing Board^{3/} and taking into account recommendations and guidelines included, respectively, in the Report of the Mission of Evaluation of CELADE (July, 1971) and the document issued by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (Eleventh Session, January 1971) through which authorization is given for the supplementary support of the Centre as of April 1971.

According to the concept prevailing at CELADE regarding this programme, it should provide specialization in demography for graduates of the schools of economics, social sciences, medicine, engineering and exact sciences of Latin American universities; in addition to a solid training in demographic theory and techniques, it should also include the inter-disciplinary studies necessary to the understanding of demographic phenomena in an economic and social context and, consequently, provide teaching, research and assistance skills in matters and projects in which the population variable intervenes in one way or another.

2/ Since several years ago the Centro de Estudios Económicos y Demográficos of El Colegio de México has granted the degree of Master in Economics and Demography, with studies of two years duration.

3/ During the First Meeting of the Governing Board (1968) a series of guidelines were given with regard to promoting the teaching of demography in the universities and in general, raising the level of studies in this subject. During the Fourth Meeting (1971) the operation of a Higher Course in Demography starting in 1973 was approved, and suggestions were made with regard to the possibility of connecting this course to university programmes.

It appears neither desirable nor possible that with resources available, CELADE should assume full responsibility for a such-far reaching programme. While it is felt that CELADE could take charge of the courses covering the greater part of the field of demography proper, those inter-disciplinary courses in which demography is connected with disciplines belonging to other specialties, as also basic courses in these specialties at post-graduate level would also have to be considered. On the other hand, the professional experience of many of the persons who have studied at CELADE shows the advisability of granting an academic degree or professional title that would be formally recognized in both official and private circles in the different countries of the region. All the above naturally led to the conclusion that a solution should be sought through programmes carried out jointly with university departments.

In the latter sense, at the end of 1971 talks were initiated with representatives of the Department of Economics, Western Area, of the University of Chile. As this Department's aspiration of establishing a programme of studies leading to the degree of Master of Economics with Specialization in Demography, coincided with CELADE's plans to organize demographic studies at a higher level, it was decided that collaboration agreements should be worked out, which would permit both institutions to put their projects into execution. On this basis, a preliminary programme which provides for the objectives of both institutions was prepared. This programme, depending on the final approval from the corresponding university authorities, which will undoubtedly be forthcoming, would be put into effect in August, 1973.

Its main points are as follows:

a) The persons entitled to enroll in this programme are those who have the degree of Bachelor of Economics (33 courses) of the University of Chile, or recognized equivalent studies in other universities.

b) Through CELADE, a financing system for students from other Latin American countries and, eventually, Chile, would be established.

c) The programme for obtaining a Master's degree includes eighteen courses with two specializations: demography (5 courses) and planning (3 courses). The programme of studies and content of courses in the Demography Area are shown in Appendixes I and II, respectively.

d) The Demography Area will be under the responsibility of CELADE's staff and such will constitute a Chair with five courses or semesters: Demography I, Demography II, Demographic Analysis, Economic Demography, and Population Theories and Policies.

e) Other courses, not included in the Demography Area, of particular importance to specialization are: Planning of Human Resources, Human Resources and Development, and Regional Analysis.

A student with a good background in economics, mathematics and statistics would be in a condition to complete these studies in two years, although probably not including his thesis in that period. Consequently, fellowships for students from other countries and, eventually from Chile, should be granted for a period of at least twenty-four months.

It is possible that some of the fellows, because of their academic background or the level of the programme, will not be able to fill the necessary requirements to obtain a Master's degree. In fact, it is anticipated that a certain number of fellows may wish to follow a less advanced training programme, including only a part of the course in the curriculum. In such cases they will be granted a certificate indicating the studies concluded, following the usual procedure in force up till now.

A similar arrangement with other university departments would make possible, with little additional effort on the part of CELADE, to introduce the specialization in demography in other disciplines, particularly Sociology and Public Health. This possibility is at present being explored. In any case, there exists a movement in centres of study connected with the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO) to promote post-graduate programmes in some Latin American universities, including Santiago, that might involve CELADE's participation in some of the fields mentioned.

To put this CLACSO initiative into effect, work groups were organized in cities of four countries (Buenos Aires, Mexico, Rio-Sao Paulo and Santiago) with the mission of establishing the institutional bases, academic and financial resources available, programme content and other related aspects.

In Chile, in a parallel action to that of CLACSO, a Committee of Experts in social sciences, representing university and international agencies, was organized in 1971 at the initiative of the Council of Rectors of Chilean Universities, for the purpose of studying the feasibility of establishing an inter-institutional programme of post-graduate studies. A preliminary project for discussion by the Committee considers studies leading to a Doctor's degree, with mention in one of the six anticipated disciplines, among which Demography is included. CELADE was invited to participate and sent a representative to the Committee's meeting, which has not concluded its work so far. In principle, CELADE's participation in the programme, if feasible and desirable, could be achieved through its adhesion to the group of participating institutions.

Work advanced in Buenos Aires and Rio-Sao Paulo, according to available information, does not include programmes of specialization in demography. The Rio-Sao Paulo group has prepared preliminary post-graduate programmes in Sociology and Economy. On the other hand, the Buenos Aires group has prepared projects on these two specialties and, in addition, on Political Sciences, Urban and Regional Problems and Sciences of Education. It should be remarked that none of the programmes mentioned includes the study of demography by means of courses or any other form, nor subjects which are ordinarily included in population studies. As a sole exception to the above mention should be made of two seminars, eligible among other subjects, on migration and human resources, in the Urban and Regional Problems Programme. So far no information is available with regard to the programmes which may have been prepared in Mexico.

In brief, with the exception of the project of post-graduates studies in Chile mentioned above, and probably the contribution which is to be expected from Mexico, there would be no other favourable indications -resulting from movements promoted by CLACSO- for the teaching of demography at a higher level.



A P P E N D I X 1



PROGRAMME OF COURSES FOR THE MASTER OF ECONOMICS DEGREE
SPECIALIZATION IN DEMOGRAPHY

Structure of the Programme

- Economic theory : 2 Courses (at least)
- Econometrics : 2 Courses (at least)
- Demography : 5 Courses
- Planning : 3 Courses
- Evaluation of Projects : 1 Course
- Supplementary and elective subjects : 5 Courses

Total 18 Courses

Economic Theory

- Mathematical Economics (ECO 300 or 301)[&]
- Advanced Macroeconomics (ECO 303)

Econometrics

- Basic Econometrics (ECO 310)
- Applied Econometrics (ECO 311)

Demography

- Demography I (ECO 316 A)
- Demography II (ECO 316 B)
- Demographic Analysis (ECO 317)
- Economic Demography (ECO 318 A)
- Population Theories and Policies (ECO 318 B)

[&] Reference to area and number of the course in the programme of the Department of Economics.

Planning

- Linear Models (ECO 370)
- Planning Theory and Technique (ECO 371)
- Preparation and Evaluation of Projects (ECO 372)

Supplements

- Planning of Human Resources (ECO 319)
- Operational Research (ECO 312)

Elective

- 3 High-level courses (Level 300)
Courses recommended:
- Social Aspects of Development (ECO 383)
- Human Resources and Development (ECO 381)
- Regional Analysis (ECO 375)

Prerequisites for Demography Courses

<u>Courses:</u>	<u>Prerequisites</u>
Demography I	Introduction to the Social Sciences (CSO 100) Macroeconomics II (ECO 204)
Demography II	Demography I (ECO 316 A)
Demographic Analysis	Demography II (ECO 317 A) Statistical Inference (ECO 213)

Courses:

Pre-requisites

Economic Demography

Planning of Human Resources (ECO 319)
Planning Theory and Technique (ECO 371)
Demography II (ECO 316 B)
Theory and Strategies of Development
(ECO 280)

Population Theories and
Policies

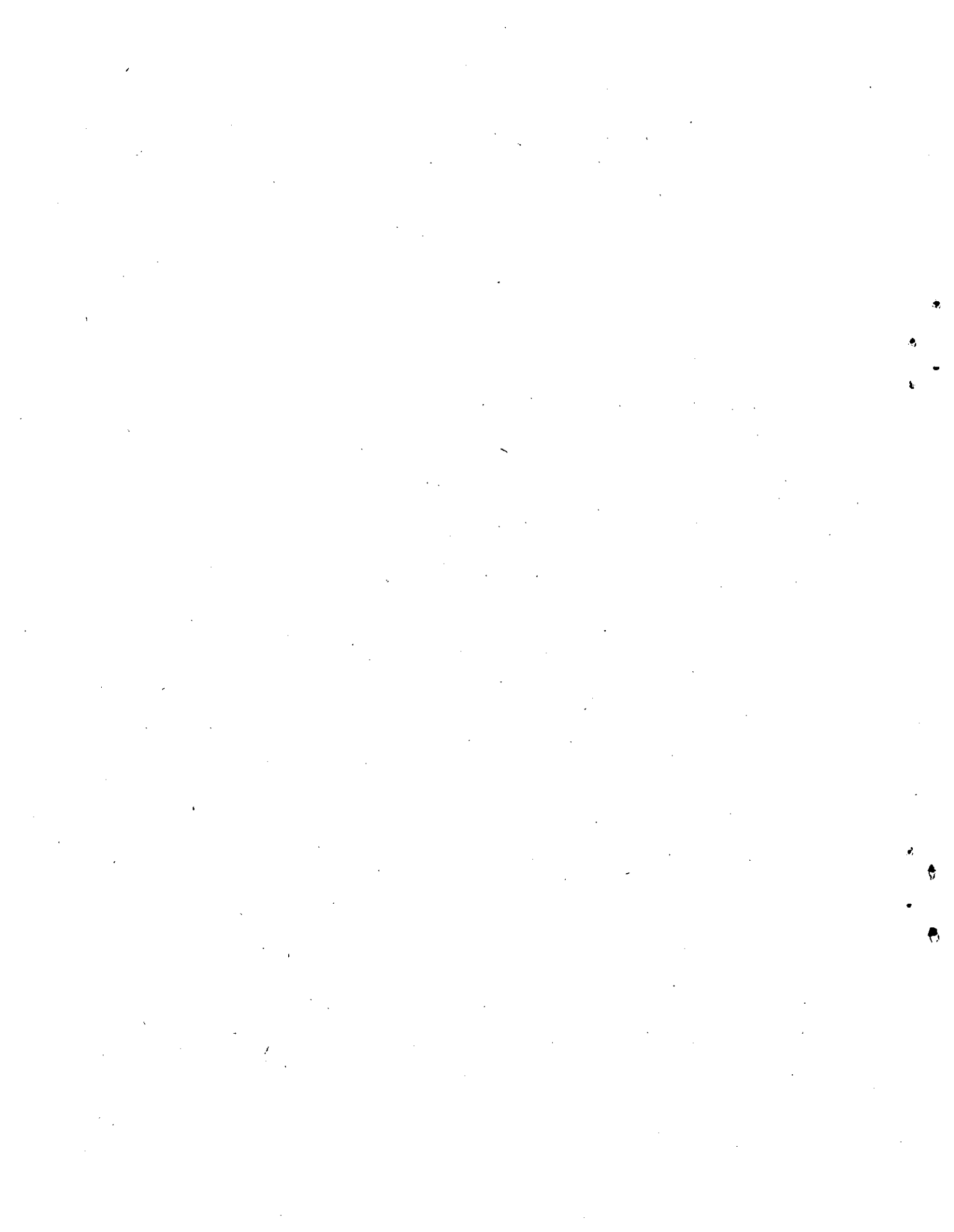
Economic Demography (ECO 318 A)

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A P P E N D I X 2



PROGRAMME OF COURSES FOR THE MASTER OF ECONOMICS DEGREE
SPECIALIZATION IN DEMOGRAPHY

Demography Area

Demography I (ECO 316 A)

1. Methods and general principles
2. Demographic data sources:
 - Population censuses
 - Presentation of census data
 - Vital statistics
 - Demographic surveys
 - Other sources (registers, historical sources, etc.)
3. Population dynamics:
 - Temporal flow of vital events. Cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. Definition of basic measures: mortality, natality, population growth.
 - Life tables. Biometric functions. Construction of detailed and abridged life tables. Life table models.
 - Mortality levels, trends and differentials. Infant mortality. Socio-economic factors of mortality.
 - Multiple attrition tables.

Demography II (ECO 316 B)

1. Population dynamics:
 - Fertility. Reproduction rate. Cross-sectional and longitudinal measures.
 - Age-specific fertility patterns. Fertility levels, trends and differentials.
 - Biological, psycho-social and economic factors of fertility: nuptiality; sterility; foetal mortality; birth intervals; birth control. Fertility measures taking into account some of these variables.
 - Internal migration. Internal migration data and measures.
 - Migratory patterns and principal flows
 - Economic and psycho-social factors of internal migration
 - Selectivity, differentials and assimilation of migrants
 - Urbanization. Patterns and trends

2. Population estimates and projections:
 - Evaluation of errors in demographic data. Methods of solution
 - Current population estimates
 - Global projections
 - Projections by sex and age. Components method.
 - Projections of geographical segments of population. Mechanical methods.

3. History and contemporary problems of population:
 - Broad outline of the history of world and Latin American population. Demographic transition.
 - Present demographic situation and prospects, with special reference to Latin American countries.
 - Principal demographic problems in Latin America: mortality; fertility; age-structure; spatial distribution; cultural and social aspects.

Demographic Analysis (ECO 317)

1. Mathematical models of population:
 - Malthusian population. Basic relationships
 - Stable population. Intrinsic rate of increase. Maternity function. Inter-generational interval. Other basic relationships.
 - Model stable populations. Methods of construction and uses.

2. Analysis of mortality, fertility and internal migration factors. Selection of variables. Application of methods of multi-dimensional statistical analysis.
3. Population projections. Global models. Projection matrixes. Introduction of migratory movements; transference matrixes. Limit distributions.
4. Stochastic models. Application to vital events simulation processes.
5. Methods of analysis of insufficient statistical data. Evaluation and adjustment of data by using models. Estimation of mortality and fertility levels from census and survey data.

Economic Demography (ECO 318 A)

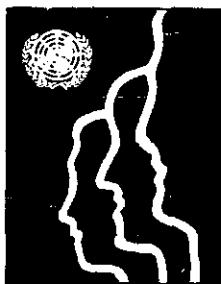
1. Causes and modalities of Latin American development and its demographic expressions.
 - Some major problems: standard of living; employment and technology; urbanization and regional development; marginality.
 - Economic development and evolution of the population. Comparison with industrialized countries.
2. Reciprocal influences between economic and demographic variables.
 - Demography and economics: general panorama
 - Influence of economic and social factors on fertility, mortality migration, and labour supply.
 - Influence of demographic variables on the development process. Population in the classics. Malthusianism, Marxism, population optimum; Keynesian statement; post-Keynesian statement.
 - Population and natural resources. The ecological approach.
3. Economic models introducing demographic variables. Population, savings, investment, technology and employment.
4. Use of demographic data in planning
 - Practice followed in planning in Latin American countries.
 - Theoretical indications on the use of demographic data in estimates of final, global and sectorial supply and demand. Social segments and infrastructure.

- Critical analysis of demographic projections. Introduction of reciprocal influences between economic and demographic variables.
 - Demographic, economic and social information necessary for the integration of the demographic variable into development programmes. Useful statistical categories and priorities.
5. Investment criteria. Analysis of cost-benefit of demographic investments.

Population Theories and Policies (ECO 318 B)

1. Analysis of principal theories, with special reference to the implications in population policies.
2. Contemporary thought of the Church, governments, international agencies and other actors with regard to the population question.
3. Definitions and objectives of population policies, in relation to economic and social development objectives.
4. Policies influencing the rate of natural increase. Birth control.
5. Policies influencing international migration and spatial distribution.
6. Goals and means. Preparation, execution and evaluation of programmes.
7. Analysis of population policy cases in the world and in Latin America.





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