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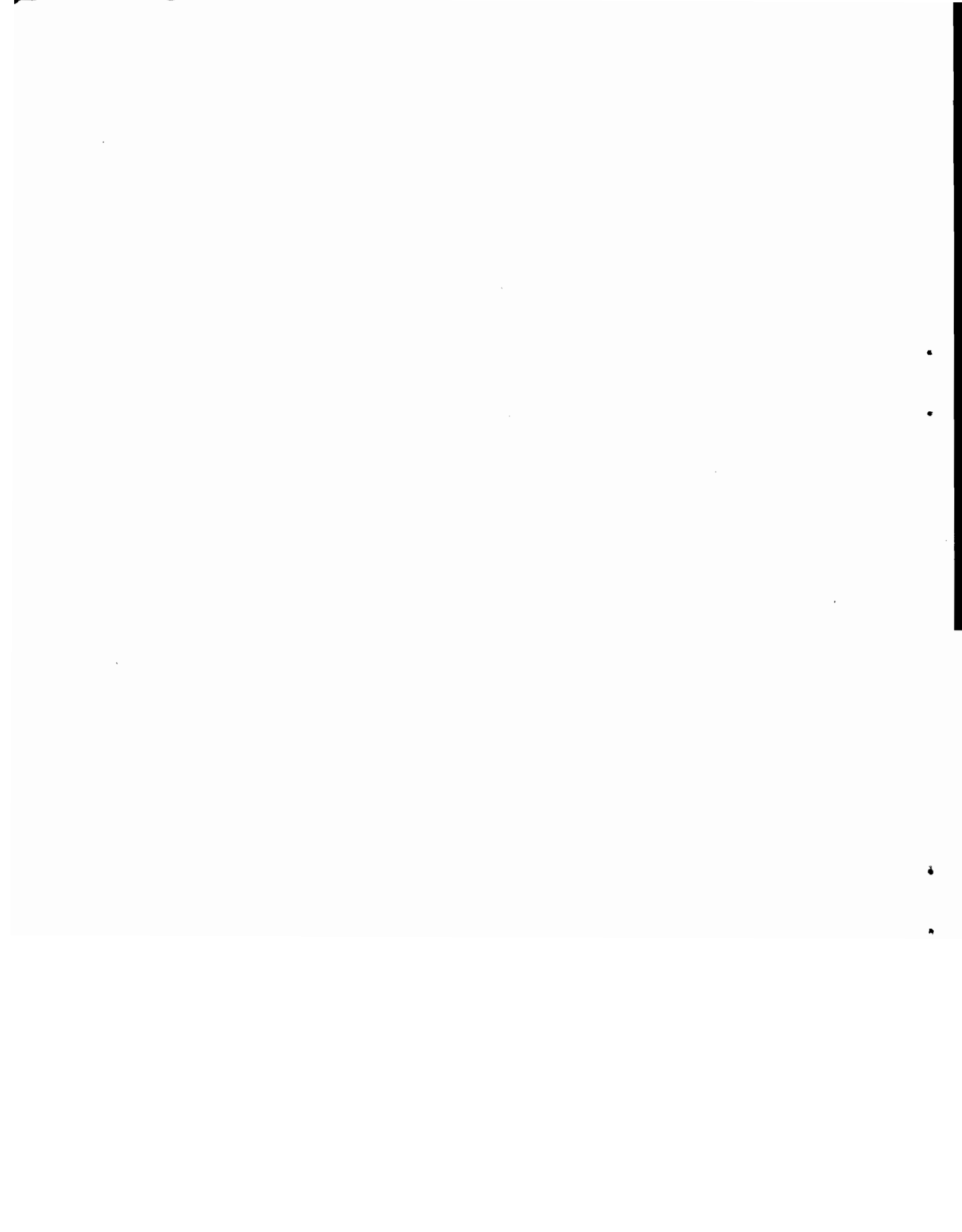
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ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE CARRIED
OUT IN 1971-1972 AND PROGRAMMED FOR 1973-1974

(Note of the Secretariat)



NOTE OF THE SECRETARIAT

The Commission, during its fourteenth period of sessions, held in Santiago, Chile, in 1971, adopted resolution 304, point 4 of which declares that the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) is an autonomous agency under the aegis of ECLA and recommends it to continue expanding and improving its training and research activities and the assistance rendered to countries of the region in population matters.

Pursuant to this resolution, CELADE presents in this document a summary report of work carried out during the years 1971-1972 and of the work programme for the period 1973-1974. A more detailed description of this subject is given under Informative Document N° 1, presented to this fifteenth period of sessions of the Commission.

The expansion of CELADE's activities, as evidenced by this document, is a result of the growing interest in the study of population problems in the world, in ECLA itself, and in the United Nations, which is preparing to celebrate the World Population Year in 1974.



I. TRAINING

1. Regular Training Programme

This programme (Basic, Advanced and Specialization Courses) was carried out normally during 1971-1972, with the attendance of fellows from 17 countries of the region. The attendance to the Basic Course (10 months) was, in average, 20 students per year; to the Advanced Course (12 months), 12 students each year, while the attendance to the specialization course was a total of 4 professionals.

Most of the fellows who were benefited by the Regular Programme, work in University Centres and National Statistical Offices. Including the 1972 Basic Course the yearly promotions formed by over 20 professionals from the countries of the region, amount to 15. These professionals were qualified in the basic techniques of demographic analysis. Among them, 90 had the opportunity to improve their studies, (Advanced Course), and 19 of them, of receiving additional specialization.

As in previous years, the training programmes were enriched with the contribution of distinguished visiting professors. The Santiago Headquarters received, for four weeks, Professor Henry S. Shryock, former official of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and now in Georgetown University who is a specialist in internal migrations. Dr. Joanne Clare Ridley, from the Medical and Surgeon's College of the University of Columbia, New York, visited CELADE for 3 months developing a seminar on simulation models in fertility.

On its turn, the San Jose Sub-Centre received the visit of Dr. William Brass from the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology of the Health and Tropical Medicine School of London. He conducted a seminar on methods to estimate demographic parameters using incomplete data, which was attended by former fellows of CELADE, specially invited for this effect.

Until 1971, the Basic Course had been delivered in Santiago. Starting in 1972 it began to be given in San Jose. This transference had the purpose of promoting a greater participation from Central American Isthmus and Caribbean countries in this type of courses. At the same time, it set the grounds for a higher level programme for Santiago. This consists of a Post-graduate programme whose general purpose is to introduce in this level of studies the specialization in Demography.

The new programme will begin in 1973, with the Centre undertaking the area of demography within the studies leading to a Master in Economics, recently established by the Department of Economics, Western Area, of the University of Chile.

2. The Teaching of Demography in other Programmes

During the last few years, there has been a considerable increase in the demand for the teaching of demography. In several regional meetings of schools of economics, sociology, medicine and other specialties, the need to incorporate population studies to the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, has been acknowledged. Moreover, in a considerable number of university careers, demography has already been introduced as part of the courses or as an independent subject. On the other hand, training courses are frequently given on general and regional economic planning, urbanization, health, and family planning, sponsored by international organizations, private institutions, and University Centres, whose programmes envisage subjects on population.

It would take too long to detail the activities undertaken by CELADE in these training programmes. A summary with the nature of the courses and number of participants, is given instead.

Three national courses on demography organized with the support of CELADE, should be pointed out, where its staff collaborated substantially with classes and teaching material. They took place in the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (1971), and in the Institute of Economics of the "Universidad de Oriente", Cuba (1972).

Personnel from the Sub-Centre, participated in similar courses but of regional nature.^{1/}

During 1971-1972 some teaching collaboration (300 hours) was given to eight international courses, seven of which were carried out in Santiago. 348 students from almost every country in the region attended these courses, having Chile the most important share of students. By specialties the higher proportion corresponded to medical doctors, with 60 percent of the students.

^{1/} An intensive Course on Demography for the Central American and Caribbean countries, and a Central American Courses of Basic Training on Demography and Sex Education. Both courses took place in San Jose in 1971.

A dozen courses of different duration (in university careers) completes this brief description of CELADE's training activities. It should be pointed out that staff from the Sub-Centre is regularly collaborating in several programmes of the University of Costa Rica.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Migration, Urbanization and Demographic Aspects of Social and Economic Development

Presented under this heading are those research projects and technical assistance activities, whose common denominator is the mutual relationship between population and economic development.

If it were necessary to point out the importance of this field, it should be remembered that the global and sectorial planning offices of the countries in the region, are using a greater amount of demographic information than in previous years, specially with regard to the planning of human resources, the so-called "social sectors", and the urban and regional development.

1. Economic - Demographic Models and Base Studies

Early in 1971, the final report^{2/} with the collaboration of CELADE to the joint project with ILPES on Development Policies with Integration, was prepared. The Centre's contribution consisted fundamentally in an investigation on the employment-population relationships, and the formulation of a demographic sub-model, complementary to the economic model developed in the project.

Following this line of investigation, and with the purpose of extending the necessary base studies to improve and adapt the model to the particular conditions of the countries in the region, some empirical investigations on the relationships that relate fertility to female participation in labour force were carried out^{3/}. This work was completed, introducing a variable to the model which takes into

2/ "Relaciones entre variables económicas y demográficas. Ensayo de un Modelo". Reference document presented to the Seminar on Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning, Santiago, August, 1971.

3/ "Algunos efectos del desarrollo sobre la población" (Preliminary version, November 1971).

account "social groups". The aim of this is to carry out some exercises concerning the impact of determined policies on the fertility level and the female participation in employment, in the lowest income groups.^{4/}

The main objective of this research work is to produce studies and gather experience useful to the needs of the development programmes of the countries in the region, through timely advisory services. In this connection, mention can be made of the technical assistance mission carried out by the end of 1971, in Peru's National Planning Institute, to study the possibility of applying the demographic sub-model prepared by CELADE, taking into account the development plan of that country, as a result of which a programme of base studies was outlined. This would provide the required information for the application of the model. In a second mission, July 1972, the model was programmed and put into operation with the country's data.^{5/}

Central Planning Offices of other countries (Chile, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic) requested and received in the last two years technical assistance in population estimates and projections, and in the preparation of programmes of analysis of demographic data.

During the last years, an increasing need to incorporate the population variable to the economic and social planning has been noticed. This concern motivated the "Seminar on Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning" carried out in Santiago, August 1971, sponsored by ECLA, IIPES, United Nations Population Division, Organization of American States, Inter-American Development Bank and CELADE. This last institution acted as Executive Secretariat of this Seminar. Its main purposes were to discuss with the highest level official responsible for national planning, the possibilities and perspectives of the use of demographic data and studies in planning; substantive and methodological aspects of the system of interrelations between population and economy and general lines of contents of a training programme of those methods and techniques. CELADE contributed to this meeting, which was attended by representatives of 15 countries from the region, with the preparation of five documents; two of them in collaboration with IIPES.

^{4/} "Algunos efectos del desarrollo sobre la población" (Second version, December 1972).

^{5/} "Sugerencias de un modelo económico-demográfico para el Perú".

2. Migration Studies and Economic Development

Several research projects deal with this topic. The oldest one consists of a study on migration to the metropolitan areas of Latin America. During the period under review the elaboration of statistical material for two surveys was concluded: those carried out in Metropolitan Lima and in the Metropolitan area of Caracas, and a programme of analysis was started.

Since late 1971 and during 1972, technical assistance has been rendered in connection with two similar surveys comprising demographic and social aspects of migration to, respectively the cities of Asuncion (Paraguay) and San Jose (Costa Rica). The first one is being developed by the Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies with the support of the Technical Planning Secretariat of that country; the second one belongs to the Center of Population Studies of the University of Costa Rica. In both cases occupational mobility is a first priority topic.

Investigations at a macro-demographic level have also been undertaken. In a first exploratory study, some hypotheses about the role of regional economic disparities in the spatial re-distribution of population, and the balancing effect of the migratory movements were revised and tested.^{6/}

A second work is designed to carry out systematic estimations of the migratory movements (net) between regions, involving the largest possible number of countries in the region and comprising at least 3 inter-census periods. The calculating operations have been programmed for the computer. The process of elaboration has been initiated for three countries (Chile, Mexico and Colombia) and it will continue with others as basic information becomes available.

3. Study on Urban Growth in Latin America

Through this project and since August 1971, demographic and demo-geographic studies on the growth of cities over 50 thousand inhabitants are being carried out in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela). Their final purpose is the preparation of population projections of this urban centres. The results obtained through this study will serve as a basis for investment policies in urban development.^{7/}

^{6/} Document in the process of publication.

^{7/} The Inter-American Development Bank gives financial support to this project.

Due to its characteristics this survey requires information which is very difficult to obtain (maps, data and studies at a level of cities not generally available) whose compilation took a considerable amount of time and several trips to the countries involved. The work done covers the following main aspects: systematization of basic data; re-definition of population clusters to the date of the last three or four censuses; calculation of the growth rate and estimation of its components; natural and migratory growth; location of cities and urban network and its determinants; physical growth maps; typology of cities; and an attempt at methods of population projections.

B. Fertility and Population Policies

1. Fertility

All the activities of the past two years have been centered around the PECFAL-Rural comparative fertility survey, carried out between 1969-1970 in the rural and small urban areas of Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru.

During the period, a new project was started: the Fertility Research and Training Seminars (SIEF). Also, data from the previous fertility surveys carried out in ten metropolitan areas of Latin America in 1964 were organized to be tabulated by computers, a fertility simulation programme known as REFSIM, was established in CELADE and several field projects were carried out as part of the teaching responsibilities of the Sector.

a) PECFAL-Rural

In October 1971 a meeting of the countries participating in this Programme and other institutions related to it, was carried out in CELADE. This meeting, where the basic tabulations and some indices were agreed upon, set the beginning of the data analysis phase in CELADE as well as in the participating countries. The acquisition, early in 1972 of the package, of computer programmes known as "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences" (SPSS), made it possible to change the approach of the work with the fertility data. Now, each investigator may plan the most suitable tabulations to his survey, instead of depending on only one set of basic tabulations.

In order to facilitate the use of the information, an alphabetic list of variables (over 600) was prepared with cross classifications. A revised version of the code book was also prepared as well as a set of comparative marginals.

So far, three students from CELADE have made use of the opportunity of working with the PECFAL-Rural data each one writing out a monograph.^{8/}

b) Fertility, Research and Training Seminars (SIEF)

Each seminar, of the four to be carried out, will last for six months at the end of which the expert and associate investigators will prepare one or more reports to be published. The first two will be conducted by a social demographer who has previously worked with fertility data in Latin America. The other two seminars will be conducted by a demographer interested in the formal analysis of data. In each one of them, the invited expert and the participants will be free to choose any topic of their interest provided that it satisfies the training and comparative research objectives, and that it suits CELADE's general work programme.

It was also thought that such a broad study, which offers many possibilities, should continue to provide experience, both to the individuals and institutions participating in the original project, as well as to those who did not participate in it, inasmuch as it would raise the general level of fertility analysis.

c) PECFAL-Urban

As in the case of the PECFAL - Rural, efforts were made in order to present the PECFAL-Urban data in such a way that it would allow people to make an adequate use of the data. This material will be published by CELADE in a Users' Manual.

Taking advantage of the present facilities existing in CELADE to tabulate PECFAL-Urban data, several students have prepared documents using this information^{9/}; and as part of the ELAS/CELADE programme, a member of ELAS is working with these data in collaboration with CELADE.

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- 8/ "Incompatibilidad de roles y fecundidad utilizando datos de PECFAL-Rural".
"Anticoncepción, fecundidad y catolicismo en las áreas rurales y semi-urbanas de Colombia, 1969".
"Diferenciales femeninos de la edad al primer matrimonio en cuatro regiones rurales de América Latina (Colombia, Costa Rica, México y Perú)".
- 9/ "Relación entre variables sociales, económicas y de actitudes y el intento de limitar el número de hijos. Aproximación teórica y verificación empírica".
"Buenos Aires, San José y México: Importancia de la educación en la determinación del nivel de fecundidad".
"Argentina, Costa Rica, México y Venezuela: Algunos resultados de las encuestas comparativas de fecundidad en América Latina relacionada con la participación femenina en actividades económicas".

d) Fertility Simulations

Dr. Jeanne Clare Ridley was invited to collaborate in the setting up of the fertility simulation programme REPSIM-B and in its application. She worked with a research assistant in the preparation of a series of inputs for the programmes based on data from Latin America. Two students worked out projects where a simulation program is used.^{10/}

e) The Population Surveys Projects (ENDEP)

Since the students of CELADE rarely have time to gain experience in field work, it was decided to modify the Course on Techniques of Social Research delivered at the Advanced Course to provide this type of experience. The projects, of courses 1971 and 1972, had the twofold objective of enabling the students to gain certain experience, and produce information useful to the surveyed community. The latter was achieved by determining, together with the community leaders, the basic problems on which information was needed. In each case and in about six weeks, the tabulations were supplied and their results explained to the community leaders.

Three research documents prepared by students are the outcome of this project.^{11/} Moreover, a second year student who included a special questionnaire in his survey, used this information to prepare, together with data from other sources, a document called "Estudio da relacao entre a incidencia da viudez na populacao femenina e a mortalidade masculina".

f) Other activities of the Sector

A document was prepared for the XIV Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Society for Scientific Progress, in Sao Paulo, July 1972.^{12/} A second document was prepared for the General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, to take place in Liège (1973).^{13/}

^{10/} "Efectos de los cambios de la mortalidad sobre la fecundidad: Aplicación de un modelo de simulación".

"Efectos de cambios de la nupcialidad en la fecundidad: Aplicación de un método de simulación".

^{11/} "Censo de una población marginal: Análisis demográfico, Chile". "Aproximación al estudio de la marginalidad en una población del Gran Santiago". "Chile, fecundidad en una población periférica del Gran Santiago".

^{12/} "Encuestas comparativas de fecundidad en América Latina: Algunos aspectos metodológicos".

^{13/} Conning, Arthur, "Latin American Fertility Trends and Influencing Factors".

An officer of the Sector, participated in the first ad-hoc Technical Meeting and in the Regional Coordinating Committee of the World Fertility Survey, which is being organized by the International Statistical Institute (ISI) in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.^{14/}

g) The future

No important new projects will be started by the Fertility Sector until the PEGFAL-Rural data are well organized and the SIEF Seminars are concluded, which is scheduled for September 1974.

CELADE will cooperate with the CLACSO group in the evaluation of the past efforts in research including the PEGFAL-Rural and Urban Projects and in the development of a theoretical frame-work within which fertility can be analyzed.

Likewise, CELADE will collaborate with the World Fertility Survey (WFS), placing at its disposal all the experience and knowledge gained in fertility surveys in Latin America, and facilitating relations with institutions once the WFS establishes these contacts.

During the CIACSO Conference, November 1972, CELADE was requested to consider the preparation of a bibliography on fertility in Latin America. This is being considered as a possible CELADE project, which would begin by the middle of 1973 or before.

2. Health and Population

Two programmes were the centre of the Sector's activities in the period 1971-1972, namely: research, through comparative surveys in various cities of the region, of the incidence of induced abortion and use of contraceptives (PEAL and PEAL-TRANSLONG), initiated in 1968, and technical assistance in evaluation of family planning programmes in operation in several countries of the region. This assistance began to be rendered by the end of 1970 with the carrying out of the first seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV I). The activity in this field is an answer to the increasing demand for international assistance to official agencies and private institutions involved in this type of programmes. It also obeys to the governments' and international organizations' concern for valuating the effects of the programmes on population growth and on its possible medical and social consequences.

^{14/} In the Meeting of the Second Ad-hoc Advisory Group, the Centre was represented by its Adjunct Director.

a) Activities in evaluation of family planning programmes

There are four types of activities within this programme: training seminars, assistance in methods of service statistics for the programmes, assistance in the organization of evaluation surveys, and information about family planning activities in the countries.^{15/}

The second Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV II) organized by CELADE, took place in Santiago from October 11 to November 19, 1971. As in the case of SEMEV I, its main objective was the training of officials from national family planning programmes, in methods of evaluating the activities of these programmes. Thirty-six professionals from sixteen countries of the region participated in the Seminar.^{16/}

The training programme will continue during 1973 and 1974, introducing such changes as appear advisable on the basis of past experience. Courses to go deeper into some specific aspects will be organized, one per year, thus satisfying the requirements of the staff of the programmes which carry out functions of different nature. These courses will receive from 15 to 20 students.

A system of service statistics for family planning programmes has been designed and tested in CELADE, which due to its flexibility, can be adapted to more diversified programmes such as the Mother-Child Health ones.^{17/} This system is being used since May 1972 by the National Medical Service for Employees, Valparaiso-Aconcagua region, Chile, in its maternal and family planning programme. A second application of the system can be found in the experience carried out in the province of Alajuela, Costa Rica, within the family planning programme of that country's Ministry of Public Health.

Regular technical assistance has been rendered to the Ministry of Public Health of Chile, in the elaboration of several research projects whose aim is to evaluate,

^{15/} This latter activity is commented in section b).

^{16/} For further information refer to Informe del Segundo Seminario sobre Métodos de Evaluación de los Programas de Planificación Familiar, (SEMEV II), CELADE, Series G, N° 36, 1972.

^{17/} Lopes, Valdecir and García, María Luisa, Estadísticas de Servicio en Planificación Familiar, CELADE, Series A, N° 115, 1971.

the "Programme of Extension of Mother-Child Health and Family Welfare Services" (PESMIB). This programme will continue during the period 1973-1976.

The future activities, which will meet engagements already established, are mainly the following:

- Analysis of the results obtained through the application of the system of service statistics in the Alajuela's (Costa Rica) Health Area programme, already mentioned.
- Advisory services to the PESMIB Project established in Chile, in an investigation on the "Determination of the levels of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in the years 1970-1976 in the PESMIB Project areas".
- Assistance to Panama's Ministry of Public Health in the application of the system of service statistics under its family planning and mother and child health programme.

The third group of activities related to the family planning programmes, is represented by the technical assistance rendered to carry out surveys and elaborate information emanating from clinical histories and other medical records. Two surveys where not only assistance was given to their organization, but also where the actual processing of the data obtained was taken care of, are: the fertility research started in Paraguay in 1971, and the follow-up survey of users of the planning programme of the National Medical Service for Employees, Valparaiso, Chile. The first one comprised five urban centres, including Asuncion, and, working as national counterpart institutions were, the Ministry of Health and the National University of Paraguay.^{18/}

The purpose of the Valparaiso follow-up survey was to investigate the reasons for giving up the programme, based on a sample of women who entered the Service for several years.^{19/}

For the next two years a technical assistance programme in connection with surveys and other investigations has been planned. Its aims are

^{18/} A report with statistical data of this research ("Un modelo de encuestas para evaluar la eficacia de programas de planificación familiar"). is at present in the process of publication.

^{19/} A report with data and analysis, thereof, is at present in press.

basically, to provide an initial diagnosis of the fertility situation, setting up a basis for future evaluation of the efficacy of the programmes.

b) Information about family planning activities in Latin America

In the period 71-72, data were gathered on educational, service, and research activities carried out by both, governmental and private family planning programmes in Latin America. With these data a document is being written, which will be published in Series A, N° 97, as revision 2.

c) Research on induced abortion and use of contraceptives

The programme of comparative studies in Latin America (PEAL), consisted of a survey carried out in four capital cities of countries of the region (Buenos Aires, Bogota, Lima and Panama). During the last two years the process of elaboration of the information was completed up to its storage in computer tapes. In addition, a programme of tabulations was prepared, which were made known in a document analyzing some of the most important aspects of the investigation.^{20/}

A second project, of more limited scope and coverage, is a methodological study comparing the relative advantages of the retrospective and prospective methods in the investigation of abortion. This survey was based on samples of women of fertile age from the Northern Health Area of Santiago, Chile. The field work was carried out between 1969 and the beginnings of 1971.

Two reports are being prepared which will be finished during the first three months of 1973.

3. Population Policies

The growing concern about population problems, to which reference has already been made in this report, has led to the consideration, inter alia, of aspects related to population policies. It is in this context that CELADE, early in 1971, decided to organize a sector to take care of the systematic study of the population field from this new perspective.

^{20/} Gaslonde, Santiago. Análisis preliminar de algunos datos sobre aborto, provenientes de encuestas en América Latina, CELADE, S. 70, May, 1972 (document under revision).

Although the Sector has collaborated in CELADE's teaching activities, assuming the responsibility for some seminars on population policies, its main effort has been concentrated on research. In September 1971, a study on "Actors in the Formulation of Population Policies in Chile" was started. The main purpose of this research is the study of the behaviour and attitudes of political actors and social scientists in relation to the population phenomena (mainly population growth), and to actions aimed at modifying them. The study covers the period between 1958 and 1972.

The execution of the project envisages the use of bibliographic sources and the carrying out of personal interviews in successive stages. In 1972, the analysis of ideologies and political projects of the main political parties was made. On the basis of this analysis, the interviews with the leaders of the political parties began in November of that year.

For the study of the social scientists' production, information from 62 research centres was gathered tabulating data corresponding to 795 social scientists and approximately 100 publications. The collaboration of the National Scientific and Technological Commission (CONICYT) of Chile, was available for this work. The analysis of the contents of this material is in progress.

Finally, the study of the social and political context where the above mentioned actors have been interacting, was initiated in May, 1972, through the analysis of documentary sources of the Government, and interviews with key informers.

During 1972, the collaboration with the United Nations Population Division in the preparation of a document on development strategy and population policies in three Latin American countries, -Brazil, Chile and Cuba- can also be pointed out. This document was one of the basic papers submitted to the "Interregional Workshop on Population Action Programmes" organized by that Division in Manila, Phillipines, November, 1972.

A document on the political strategies aimed at inducing changes in the marginals sectors, and their possible effects on the reproductive behaviour, was also prepared. This work will be submitted to the "International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences" to take place in Chicago between August 28 and September 8, 1973.

The activities of the Sector during 1973 will be centered on the conclusion of the study on actors in the formulation of population policies in Chile, and in the publication of its results.

C.- Demographic projections and estimates

1. Population projections by countries

During the period under report, a review of the demographic situation of the countries in the region having recent population census data was started being at present in full elaboration. This is the first stage in the preparation of revised population projections by sex and age, up to the year 2000. This task is being carried out in coordination with the United Nations Population Division and, whenever possible, with the participation of authorities from the countries involved so that the projections may have an official character. These activities will continue during the rest of the year and in 1974, as more countries make new census information available.

These works will be used during 1973 to prepare a report on "The Demographic Situation in Latin America" which will represent a contribution to the programme of activities of the World Population Year (1974).

2. Demographic Bulletin

The publication of this semiannual bulletin continued regularly with numbers 7 through 10. In addition to the historical and projected series of the population of the countries and territories in the region (1920-2000) published in almost every issue, the bulletins of the last two years were devoted to the presentation of population projections by sex and age of each country of the region, of fertility, mortality and migration hypotheses on which those projections are based, of tables showing the evolution of the population living in cities over 20 000 inhabitants, and of summary mortality tables (1965-1970) for the 20 Latin American republics.

3. Historical Demography

During 1972, a research on documentary sources for historical demography was started in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru) in order to gather material for the study

and analysis of the past demographic evolution of those countries. This investigation should be concluded early in 1973. A work-group formed by some of the historians who participated in the research and other specialists in demography and history, is planned to be established once this investigation is finished in order to examine its conclusions. In the light of these results, the group will give their opinion as to the advisability of continuing or not research in the field of historical demography. If in the affirmative, the group will point out possible analysis work to undertake with some of the sets of documents reviewed.

4. Research on international migration of Latin America (IMILA)

The purpose of this programme is to gather information about the trends and characteristics of international migration that may allow a better approach to this phenomenon. The efforts have been mainly concentrated in obtaining information from the persons who in the national population censuses have declared a foreign country as their birth place. With that data a set of tabulations will be prepared for the different countries. This will deepen and improve knowledge of the intensity of the immigratory and emigratory movements as well as of the main demographic and educational characteristics of the migrants and their participation in the economic activity.

In order to have an approach as complete as possible of the international migrations of Latin America, some contacts with census offices from various countries have already been started -among them the United States, Australia and several European countries- where Latin American migration has gained relevance. This with the purpose of also obtaining data on the Latin Americans living in those countries. The contacts already established have allowed the attainment of censual information unpublished in the past.

5. Other activities of the Sector

Some documents were prepared among which the following can be pointed out:

- "Utilización de tabulaciones censales para el análisis demográfico" presented to the Seminar on the Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations, organized by ECLA (Santiago, August 14 - 19, 1972).

- "Actividades de CELADE en el campo de la demografía histórica" presented to the Symposium on Latin American Economic History (International Congress of Americanists; Rome, Italy, September 2 - 10, 1972).
- "El sistema de tablas de vida de Brass. Aplicación a la Argentina" to be published in the Proceedings of the Argentinean Actuarial Institute, 1972.
- "La mortalidad en la Argentina entre 1869 y 1960", to be published in the Economic Development Journal of the Institute of Economic and Social Development of Argentina, 1972.
- "Estimaciones de fecundidad deducidas de información sobre hijos tenidos, utilizando datos de censos sucesivos", document to be presented to the General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. (Liège, August 27 - September 1st, 1973).

D. Data Bank and Computation

1. Data Bank

The need of having basic demographic information at hand for population studies at a regional level, led the Centre to gather, in 1967, samples of the censuses carried out in the countries of the region in 1960. This activity was enlarged with the inclusion of information from surveys, experimental censuses, and from the national censuses carried out in the present decade. All this information constitute CELADE's Data Bank.

The activities developed in connection with this project are detailed in Data Bank Bulletin Nº 5 recently published. Among the material available in the Bank, the following can be pointed out:

a) Samples of the 1960 censuses (Census Samples Operation - OMUECE 60)

Samples from 17 countries of the region were gathered and a programme of tabulations (34 tables) was prepared, comprising the main subjects of demographic interest. Based on these data a programme of comparative studies was started at a sub-regional level. The first of them, in the process of publication, refers to the economic characteristics of the population of the countries of the Cuenca del Plata -Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay- which carried out censuses in the decade of 1960.

b) Surveys

Also incorporated to the Data Bank is the information on surveys carried out in different countries of the region with the collaboration of the Centre, such as the surveys on migration to metropolitan areas (Santiago, Lima and Caracas); comparative fertility surveys, PECFAL (Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia and Peru); abortion surveys, PEAL (Bogota, Panama, Buenos Aires and Lima).

c) Other sources

Information from experimental censuses, and samples of 1970 national censuses of 5 countries (Chile, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Dominican Republic) was also incorporated to the Data Bank. Based on these data, a set of tables was designed, to study the international migration of Latin Americans (IMILA Programme); these data were tabulated for Panama.

The experimental censuses opened the possibility of introducing new subjects to the population censuses of 1970, and of carrying out special studies on the family as a unit.

The Data Bank acquired new computer programmes and packages of programmes which have led to a reduction in operation costs, and to a prompt attention of the requirements of CELADE itself and other users¹.

d) Other activities of the Data Bank

The Bank kept in contact with similar organizations and foreign universities for the exchange of information.

Two documents were submitted to the Conference on the Role of Computers in Economic and Social Research in Latin America, carried out in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in October, 1971. One of them concerning the Data Bank,^{21/} and the other about family studies based on census information.^{22/}

^{21/} Morales, Julio. "El Banco de Datos de CELADE", July, 1971.

^{22/} Lopes, Valdecir. "El Uso del Computador para la Obtención de Datos sobre Familia en base a información de Población".

A document on storage and recovery of information^{23/} was presented to the VI General Meeting of Members of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), carried out in Santiago, Chile, from the 6th to the 14th of November, 1972.

2. Computer Service

Since the Data Bank was established, the use of the computer has been progressively extended to different types of work of CELADE. The increase in the demand, obeys fundamentally to specific studies developed by researchers and students of the Centre, based on special tabulations prepared with the census samples. The access to the computer, directly or through the IBM 2741 terminal installed in March, 1972, and connected to a 360/40 H computer, has provided the opportunity to enlarge and deepen the research on different subjects using census samples, surveys, and experimental censuses.

The Computer Service has the following sub-systems, all of them operative:

CENTS (Census Tabulation System)

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)

OSIRIS/40 (Organized Set of Integrated Routines for Investigation with Statistics)

SYMAP (Synagraphic Computer Mapping Program)

KWIC (Key Work in Context)

SIDES (System of Service Statistics)

MINI-TAB

Statistical Programs in APL.

Between 1971 and 1972 the use of the computer (IBM/360/40) increased from 413 to 765 hours. In the second semester of 1972, the terminal was used during about 300 hours, with 481 minutes using of the CPU.^{24/}

^{23/} Peralta, René and Lopes, Valdecir. "Almacenamiento y Recuperación de Información Estadística". Santiago, Chile, November, 1972.

^{24/} Central Processing Unit.

3. Technical Assistance and other activities

Personnel of the area collaborated closely with ECLA's Regional Advisors, and participated in technical assistance activities to the countries in population censuses and service statistics in family planning programmes. The following deserve special mentioning:

a) Programming and elaboration of results from the population census samples of Chile (1970) and Nicaragua (1971). The latter has gained, at present, a great value since the earthquake occurred in Managua in December, 1972.

b) Elaboration of special tabulations based on the information from the 1970 censuses requested by the National Statistics Offices of Chile, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominican Republic.

c) Tabulations of results from experimental censuses carried out in Paraguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica, in order to place them at the disposal of those countries' statistical offices.

d) Collaboration in the organization and participation of computer experts from CELADE, in seminars on CENTS language to be applied to population and housing censuses.

e) Collaboration with the Dutch Antilles in the elaboration, in Santiago, of the 1971 population census data.

f) Assistance to the statistical offices of Paraguay and Peru, in the selection and establishment of a computation equipment.

g) Participation in activities carried out by ECLA in connection with the setting up of a computation centre in Santiago.^{25/}

h) Preparation of a document for the meeting of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), to take place in Liège, in August 1973.^{26/}

^{25/} "Posibilidades de establecer un Centro Regional de Computación de las Naciones Unidas en Santiago". ECLA/EST/DRAFT/53/RRV.1, June 27, 1972.

^{26/} Lopes, Valdecir. "Traditional Sources of Demographic Information in Latin America".

4. Future Activity

a) Data Bank

The creation of CELADE's Computer Service, with the expected increase in specialized personnel and the introduction of new data processing techniques, have enabled to expand the activities of the Data Bank, and to improve the attention to users. For the period 1973/74, in addition to meeting the users' requests, those from CELADE itself, and from other institutions, the following main activities are programmed:

1960 Census samples. To divulge studies, based on data from the samples, on specific subjects in relation to groups of countries.

To elaborate and tabulate information on "family" for some countries of the region.

1970 Census samples. To take action, in collaboration with the countries of the region, in order to obtain copies of the samples of population censuses, and information on non-native Latin Americans enumerated in the country (IMILA Programme), as well as elaborating information on "family".

Other sources. To record in magnetic tapes the information available from surveys of demographic interest and experimental censuses.

Data Bank Bulletin. To issue periodically, updated versions of the Bulletin in order to make the available information known to the users.

b) Computater Service

In general terms this service will carry out the following activities during the period 1973-74:

Teaching in courses carried out by CELADE, or courses with its collaboration, in connection with the use of computers in the production of data of demographic interest.

Technical assistance to the countries of the region, in the training of computation personnel, and in the programming of tabulations and elaboration of census information.

Development of a reference system of the information available in CELADE in order to put it at the researchers' disposal.

Publication of operation manuals for computation sub-systems used at present by CELADE (CENTS, SPSS, and SIDES). Programmes developed in CELADE will also be published, extending Series J recently started.^{27/}

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. ELAS/CELADE Programme

The ELAS/CELADE Exchange Programme began in July 1970 with an experimental period which lasted until February 1972, followed by a second stage of revision and expansion of the previous programme.

In the experimental stage two types of activities were developed: teaching exchange for the enrichment of the curricula of studies of both institutions, and exchange of research whose purpose was to produce, prepare and submit information files.

These works, in addition to putting sociologists and demographers into professional contact, were useful in respect of mutual knowledge of existing resources in both institutions.

The successful evolution of this first stage enabled, in March 1972, the initiation of a new exchange programme with the essential purpose of promoting development and delimitation of a research field regarding population sociology in Latin America.

The accomplishment of this general objective requires that the following partial objectives be achieved:

a) Orientate part of the human and institutional resources, involved in general sociological disciplines, in such a way as to ensure the existence and growth of activities specifically related to population problems.

b) Interest part of the human and institutional resources specifically devoted to demography, in the study of sociological aspects of population phenomena.

^{27/} Programas de Computación usados en el CELADE, Series J, N° 1, Santiago, August 1972.

During the first 10 months (March to December 1972) the programme started with teaching and research exchange activities in five projects.

Furthermore, some works were developed prior to the initiation, in March, of other two research projects.

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

a) 1971-1972 Activities. This programme is the result of a collective effort in which numerous social scientists from different regional countries have participated.

From the first exploratory action on feasibility of the programme it was considered that formulation of population policies in the region required extensive and profound research in respect of the relationship between social, economic and demographic processes and structures; that the studies made up to now in this field are insufficient and often lack the theoretical basis adequate for the regional characteristics and empiric foundations, and that, lastly, human and institutional resources exist in the region which it should be possible to mobilize and coordinate, in order to tackle this task. Thus, from the beginning, the suitability arose of a collaborative organization in which will participate researchers and research centres of various countries and which will rely on a central team assigned exclusively to coordinate the programme.

The definite formulation of the programme was preceded by extensive consultation processes which included a group of Latin American social scientists, the CLACSO Population Commission and, lastly, 31 social research centres of the region which were visited by one of CELADE's researchers.

Eight regional centres -6 national and 2 regional- which showed special interest in the Programme and which count on the human and technical resources necessary to give an effective contribution, finally established a committee to be in charge of starting off and executing the Programme referred to, and which will act as a work group under CLACSO's Population and Development Commission.

The general objective of the programme will be to "promote multidisciplinary research on the interrelations between socio-economic and demographic

phenomena -with reference to scientific information and analysis- for the understanding of the problematics and the social and economic role of population in relation to the formulation of general and specific population policies on the part of those in each country who participate in decision-making".

The Programme will count on a Central Unit formed by a multidisciplinary team composed of 5 researchers, research assistants and secretarial staff. Special mention should be made of certain of the Unit's duties: the execution of such studies as are required; the rendering of technical assistance to the Centres participating in the Programme, and the coordination of the collective research being undertaken, as well as of the work meetings and seminars that the Programme Committee may resolve to carry out.

CELADE has been appointed by the Programme Committee to be the Headquarters of the Central Unit.

During the last few months of 1972, negotiations were entered into for the purpose of recruiting researchers for the Central Unit. It is expected that this team may be working, or at least the major part of its members, within the first half of 1973.

b) 1973-1974 Programme of Activities. The Programme will be put into operation once the first formal meeting of the Programme Committee, convened for March 1973, has been held; the main purpose of the meeting will be a more detailed discussion and development of the Work Programme.

3. Publication and Information

a) Publications (1971-1972). CELADE issues ten series of publications, which comprise different fields of activities such as studies and reports made by professional personnel (Series A), class notes and teaching manuals (Series B), monographs written by students (Series C), translation into Spanish of articles published in specialized magazines and other documents of interest to the Centre (Series D), books (Series E), and a semi-annual bulletin (Series F - Demographic Bulletin).

In the last two years under review, 74 new titles have been issued.

As a contribution to demographic research in Chile, CELADE in consultation with the National Statistics Institute, edited the "XI Population Census in Chile, 1940" which had been partially printed through the years, thus making any reference thereto by students of Chilean demographic history practically impossible.

The Centre has expanded its editorial activities by means of agreements signed with the University of Concepcion, the Latin American School of Sociology and the Torcuato di Tella Institute of Buenos Aires. The result of these agreements is five titles included in the CELADE List of Publications.

b) Information. Since twelve years ago, CELADE publishes an Informative Bulletin in which the Centre's activities and subjects of general interest in the field of demography are described. It is distributed amongst public and private institutions, as also to the Latin American press and to private individuals. With a view to achieving a more dynamic, modern and effective publication, the latest issue's contents have been amplified.

In the course of the year 1972 a demographic exhibit was organized and displayed in Santiago on the occasion of the Third Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD III). The exhibit embraced different subjects (natality, fertility, mortality, economically active population, education, health, etc.). A printed booklet completed the data which constituted the 25 panels forming the exhibition.

4. Giorgio Mortara Library

Following the same lines outlined in previous years the Giorgio Mortara Library is carrying on with its plan to become the most complete library in Latin America on demographic and allied subjects.

At present the library's bibliographic material consists of 8 274 books including monographs, United Nations publications, etc.; 1 930 reprints; 1 502 booklets and 9 788 periodic publications including copies of specialized magazines which are received regularly and copies of the series sent by different countries.

During 1973, a system of information recuperation by means of a computer is proposed to be established.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE CELADE SUB-CENTRE IN SAN JOSE (COSTA RICA)

An important part of the activities carried out by the Sub-Centre staff was devoted to demographic training through different programmes, principally in CELADE's Basic Course, imparted for the first time in San Jose in 1972, in regional and national courses and in the delivery of classes in several Central American universities. Under the first heading of this report reference has already been made to these and other activities related to training programmes.

It is interesting to underline the work of technical assistance developed by the Sub-Centre, the major part of which was only briefly described on previous pages. In this connection mention should be made of the three fields of activities which are described below.

1. Surveys

At the end of the year 1970, the Sub-Centre began to render technical assistance to the Honduras Government in regard to the carrying out of a periodical national survey with the main purpose of obtaining information about births, deaths, migration and changes in civil status. An attempt was made to evaluate the demographic conditions in a country whose vital statistics are considered to be incomplete.

Apart from the organization of research, personnel from the Sub-Centre supervised field operations through repeated missions, maintained a continuous control of the results as they were obtained and made them known, partly by means of informative bulletins.^{28/}

The survey covered some 51 000 persons spread over almost the whole country. The interviews were repeated periodically, on four occasions; at the time of the last round of interviews, the questionnaire included additional questions in order to obtain retrospective information.

^{28/} Between January 1971 and June 1972, sixteen informative bulletins containing methodological notes and results were published. Three summaries in English were also published.

Technical assistance under a similar programme began to be rendered to the Statistical Office of Panama. This research will cover 48 per cent of the districts with a population of approximately 367 thousand persons, and who are those living where the vital records are considered to be incomplete.

Migration and human resources in the San Jose Metropolitan Area are the object of an investigation started in 1972 by the Population and Social Studies Centre (CESPO) of the Costa Rica University, with advisory service being rendered by personnel from the Sub-Centre and the Santiago Headquarters.

The Sub-Centre is also collaborating with the Statistical Office of Costa Rica by means of the development of two studies that make use of the information obtained through the fertility survey (PECFAL-Rural) carried out by this Office with assistance from CELADE.

2. Service Statistics

As mentioned previously, technical assistance was rendered to the Costa Rica Ministry of Health in order to put into practice a system of service statistics under the family planning programme of Health District IV (Province of Alajuela).

The work carried out included the collection of retrospective statistics from the beginning of the programme (1968) until May 1972 and current statistics since the latter date to the end of the same year. This information was converted into a series of tabulations and different aspects of the research were made known in five informative bulletins. The experience had a demonstrative character.

A second technical assistance having the same purposes will be extended to the Panama Ministry of Public Health within a few months.

3. Population censuses, basic data and demographic reports

Staff from the Sub-Centre have participated actively in the census activities within the Coordinated Census Programme of the countries forming the Central American Isthmus. In compliance with requests received through the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) and UNFPA, numerous missions

were accomplished. The principal purpose of the missions was to attend to activities related to population census staff training programmes, population censuses planning (Guatemala and Honduras), and preparation of budgets and requests to UNFPA for financial assistance (Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama). Furthermore, technical assistance was rendered in connection with more specific work such as census sample preparation to obtain advanced data (El Salvador and Nicaragua) and evaluation of census coverage (Nicaragua). Lastly, the Sub-Centre through a special publication, made known the results of the Experimental Population Census taken in Nicaragua in August 1969.^{29/}

The ECLA regional advisor on Population and Housing Censuses, by agreement of ECLA with CELADE, since the middle of 1972 is developing his activities attached to the Sub-Centre.

As information regarding the last censuses taken in the sub-region became available, new estimates and demographic projections of the respective countries were prepared. As a result, those corresponding to Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic were concluded.^{30/} These studies are coordinated with the CELADE programme for Latin America.

4. Other activities

A collaboration agreement between the University of Costa Rica and CELADE has recently been signed; it opens up wide prospects for teaching and research activities. In this connection, the possibility is envisaged that within a short time the University programmes may recognize credits in demographic studies which could be taken in the regular courses of the Sub-Centre. Looking farther ahead, the establishment of the career of demographer is foreseen which would have the training support of CELADE in the event that it materialized.

^{29/} CELADE, Series AS, N° 17, San Jose, 1972.

^{30/} The data pertaining to census samples of two countries (Nicaragua and El Salvador) and to the experimental census taken in Guatemala in 1970 regarding orphanhood and fertility, were the object of a study comprising three monographs written by Basic Course students (1972): "Determinación de la mortalidad por medio de las técnicas de W. Brass, con especial referencia al sistema logito".
"El Salvador: Estimación de la mortalidad masculina a partir de la información de dos censos utilizando el sistema logito, 1961-1971".
"Bolivia: Importancia de la inclusión de preguntas retrospectivas en los programas censales para estimaciones de niveles de fecundidad y mortalidad en el país".

