CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA

NOTES ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

1970-1971

September, 1971

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I. TRAINING PROGRAMME

Due to the increasing attention being paid to population problems, the demand for training facilities in demography has expanded considerably during the last two or three years in the Latin American countries. The new and explicit recognition on the part of government agencies of the importance of population studies in the preparation of social and economic development plans and in the formulation of policies, and also in decisions and programmes of technical assistance adopted in this field by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and regional organizations, as well as the activities of a growing number of experts trained in the region and abroad has also contributed to increase this demand. These experts are being incorporated to government offices, university centres, etc. in charge of the compilation and analysis of an ever-increasing volume of demographic data. The results of the population censuses of the 60's, a a series of specialized demographic surveys and the scientific contribution of a group of qualified demographers, sociologists, physicians and economists, among others, has made it possible to arrive at a more knowledgeable and complete recognition of the demographic conditions prevailing in the Latin American environment.

The implications of this new demand have to be analyzed more in qualitative than in quantitative terms. Together with the programmes focusing on the teaching of the basic techniques for the compilation and analysis of demographic data, as offered by CELADE's Basic Course, and on the theoretical bases and demographic research methods at the professional level, as is offered by CELADE's Advanced Course, new conditions have shown a marked trend in two equally important directions: The diversification and broadening of the objectives of the training programmes 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 (health, education, housing,

etc.), to be able to understand and to a certain extent use, population data and, in general, to conduct fruitful discussions with demographers and other experts in the field of population studies. The increasing importance of the activities related to family planning programmes in these countries, is a clear indication of the need to train medical personnel participating in such programmes.[1/] Of no lesser significance is the need of orienting and increasing the training of those professionals forming the teaching cadres who are or will be responsible for the teaching of demography at university level in the near future. It is obvious that this latter type of training programme is only a short-term solution.

The establishment of high-level training programmes has become, in its turn, an unavoidable need. As it happens in developed countries, training in demography would seem to be the natural responsibility of the Latin American universities, although it should be recognized that so far, and with very few exceptions, the conditions do not exist for taking steps in this direction, principally due to the lack of trained teaching personnel. The post-graduate course in Economics and Demography at "El Colegio de México" is certainly an exception. A project being discussed by representatives from several universities and in which CELADE could participate, contemplates the creation of a Doctor of Social Sciences degree, including specialization in demography. Lastly, CELADE's Work Programme for 1971-72, contemplates the organization of a Course in Advanced Demography of a two-year duration, beginning in 1973, equivalent to the university programmes conferring a master's degree, and aimed at preparing professionals who, in addition to a solid demographic training, would have sufficient interdisciplinary knowledge to enable them, within their own field of action, to hold positions of responsibility in planning and in the formulation of policies at country level.

1/ To comply with requests of this type, CELADE organized in 1970 the first Seminar on Evaluation Methods of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV).

It is evident that the inclusion of demography in university curricula is an important step in the development of training programmes in this field. Recognizing this, CELADE has oriented its activities towards the support of the institutionalization of demographic training and research in the universities in several countries and has participated in conferences of University Schools and Departments aiming at similar goals (Medicine, 1968; Economics and Sociology, 1969; Social Workers, 1969; Public Health, 1970). The National Courses in Demography which are mentioned below, are significant efforts made by CELADE in the institutionalization of the teaching of demography within the Latin American University setting.

The teaching activities carried out during the biennium 1970-71 may be grouped as follows, for a clearer understanding of the comments that will follow:

1. Regular Training Programme (Basic, Advanced, and Specialization Courses and Research Fellows).
2. Special Seminars.
3. National Courses in Demography
4. Regional Conferences on the teaching of demography.
5. Demography classes in regional courses, organized by or under the sponsorship of other institutions and at University Departments.
6. Programme of the San José Sub-Centre

1. Regular Training Programme

This programme was initiated in 1958 with the first Basic Course; the Advanced Course which followed was initiated in 1969. The candidates for the latter course are those students from the Basic Course who are qualified for training at a higher level.

25 and 18 fellows respectively, participated in the 1970 and 1971 Basic Courses. This is the maximum number of students that can be accepted in accordance with the training resources available. 14 and 7

countries of the region were represented each year. It should be pointed out that in 1970 a relatively higher number of fellows were sponsored by universities (12) and in 1971 by National Statistical and Planning Offices (7); following in order of importance, in both years, fellows sponsored by statistical offices (5) and by university centres (4).

In accordance with the importance given to training in demography in the past two years it is interesting to emphasize the final monographs prepared by the fellows in 1970 including topics on: Demographic Aspects of Labor Force and Economic Development (5), Internal Migration (1), Studies on Fertility (4) and practical applications of theoretical models to the analysis of demographic data (4). For further information on the Basic Course see Appendix I.

It should be pointed out that the 1971 Basic Course will mark the conclusion of the programme initiated in 1958. In order to fulfil similar aims and to cover the needs of the Central American and the Caribbean countries, the Basic Course will begin operating in San José (Costa Rica) as from 1972. Without discontinuing the 1972 Advanced Course, the Santiago Regular Programme will be replaced, starting in 1973, by a two year course in Advanced Demography. (See Reference in page 2).

In addition to regular activities -formal classes and research activities- the 1970 and 1971 Advanced Course fellows had the opportunity of participating in several seminars aimed at complementing their training. This was made possible through the personnel-exchange programme initiated in 1970, that permitted, for periods of varying duration, the visit of four demographers of international prestige (Bourgeois-Pichat, Jaffe, Bachi and Brass); and two in 1971 (Shryock and Ridley ; the latter as from the end of August) for two and three months respectively. Section 2 of this report contains additional information on these seminars.

For the same reasons advanced with respect to the Basic Course, a good number of the monographic studies conducted by Advanced Course fellows were oriented towards topics dealing with the relationship of demographic with economic and social variables. Appendix I, Table 1.5 and 6 contains a list of these monographs, some of which have been published or are in the process of being published under "C" of CELADE's publication series. For additional information on the Advanced Course, as also on the participation of four fellows in the Specialization Course (3rd year) and of four "research fellows", see Appendix I.

2. Special Seminars

The Seminars organized by CELADE have aimed, at one or the other of the following goals: a) to bring together groups of professionals and experts to train them in the use of techniques of demographic analysis in their respective fields of activities and b) to complement the training offered by the Advanced Course, and, in general, to place at the disposal of CELADE's fellows and professional staff recent contributions to the theory and empiric research in demography and related fields.

a) The first type of seminar corresponds to those known by the abbreviated names of SEMEV and CENTS.

The Seminar on Evaluation Methods of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV I) conducted during the months of May and June 1970, was addressed to technical and administrative personnel belonging to national institutions carrying out activities in connection with the family planning area. Its purpose was to acquaint this personnel with sources of information and the organization of statistics (service statistics, surveys, etc.), and the methods of applying demographic analysis to the evaluation of family planning programmes. 39 professionals from 10 countries of the region participated in an intensive programme of four weeks duration. In addition to CELADE personnel, experts from the following institutions collaborated in this Seminar: Faculty of Medicine of the University of

Chile (1); Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago (2) and Pathfinder Fund (1).

The experience gained from the SEMEV I, together with the existing demand for training in this field, led to the organization of a second seminar to be held in October/November of the present year. This Seminar envisages as an improvement, the separation of participants in two groups, according to their interests: statistical organization (physicians and sociologists) or analysis (demographers and statisticians). The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is collaborating in the organization of this new Seminar also to be held in Santiago.

Among the problems related to census processing, many countries of the region lack the necessary technical personnel trained in the operation of modern computing equipment. With the specific purpose of assisting several of these countries in census tabulation programming (particularly tabulations to advance results) CELADE assumed the principal responsibility in the organization and execution of a Seminar on Census Tabulation Systems (CENTS) with the technical cooperation of the United States Census Bureau, which was held in Santiago in September/October 1970 with the participation of 14 experts from countries of the region. The Seminar was repeated in 1971 in San José, Costa Rica, aimed principally, although not exclusively, at personnel from the Central American and Caribbean countries. 27 Specialists participated in this Seminar.

b) The seminars conducted by experts invited under the personnel exchange programme, with the participation of Advanced Course fellows, are discussed below:

The first of these, with a duration of three weeks, was conducted by Professor Jean Bourgeois Pichat, Director of the "Institut National d'Études Démographiques" of Paris (INED), The book "The Concept of Stable Populations" (United Nations, ST/SOA/Series A/39, New York, 1968) served as a basic

document for this Seminar. A group of former CELADE fellows, specially invited, had the opportunity of participating in this programme.

Dr. A. J. Jaffe, from the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University, conducted a Seminar on Demographic Aspects of the Labor Force and Economic Development. The work was organized in three groups of fellows who prepared an equal number of monographs.

The cycle of seminars for 1970 was closed with the Seminar conducted by Dr. William Brass from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, on the topic The Estimation of Demographic Coeficients from Censuses and Survey Data.

The 1971 seminars were initiated with the visit of Professor Henry S. Shryock, Center for Population Research of Georgetown University. On this occasion, the topic, covered by means of lectures and discussions, dealt with different specialized aspects of internal migration and, in particular, methodological aspects of research in this field.

During the last quarter of this year, it is expected to have the participation of Dr. Jeanne Clare Ridley, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in a Seminar for the preparation of monographs on various aspects of fertility based on information obtained through surveys conducted by CELADE in several Latin American cities.

3. National Courses in Demography

As stated earlier in this report, the objective of the National Courses is to promote the interest in teaching and research in demography, and eventually, to serve as a basis for permanent courses conducted with local resources of the countries, including the establishment of training in demography as a separate course at the university level. As a consequence, the organization of these courses has taken the form of technical assistance to those universities that have indicated their interest in this type of activities. Three courses of this nature have been conducted with

CELADE teaching resources at the following universities: "Universidad Nacional de Córdoba" (Argentina), "Universidad del Zulia" (Maracaibo, Venezuela), and the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro. From 15 to 20 fellows, from research centres and government agencies of the respective country participated in each of these courses. The experience obtained tends to show that candidates recruited for these courses have a more solid academic training -at least in those countries where these courses have been conducted- than the fellows generally attending the Basic Course in Santiago. This could be explained by the fact that many good candidates because of their professional activities, may not wish or may not be able to leave their countries for one year, but would be willing to participate fully during four months in a national course.

Undoubtedly, this form of assistance requires a considerable effort in terms of human and financial resources, which CELADE could not pursue with funds from its regular budget. Support from UNFPA has already been obtained to conduct, beginning in September, a new course at the University of Havana. It is to be expected that such assistance will continue in the future for courses in other countries.

4. Regional Conferences on the Teaching of Demography

During the last three years important steps were taken towards the institutionalization of the teaching of demography at the university level. The first regional initiative in this direction was the "Conferencia Panamericana sobre la Enseñanza de la Demografía en las Escuelas de Medicina", held in Bogotá in 1968. One year later, in November 1969, the Schools of Economics and Sociology followed this example by conducting a Seminar on this subject, also in Bogotá. In their turn, the Schools of Public Health met in Santiago at the end of 1970 to study a more extensive agenda than that of previous meetings, considering also teaching and research in demography. In addition to CELADE's support, these meetings received generous backing from regional and national institutions interested in the

subject, such as the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the "Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina" (FEPAFEM), the Department of Social Affairs of the Organization of American States and "El Colegio de México" among others. In all these conferences, the state of demographic teaching and research in the respective schools was analyzed, discussions took place and recommendations were adopted on important aspects such as subject contents, organization of teaching, bibliography and training of teaching personnel. This last item was considered as the most urgent problem and the one offering the greatest difficulties for its solution. There was general agreement that CELADE had a role to play in the organization and development of appropriate training programmes.

5. Demography classes in regional courses, organized under the sponsorship of other institutions and by university departments

Since CELADE's beginnings, members of its staff have given courses in demography in national and regional seminars held in Santiago.

The contributions already made and to be made in 1970-71 in two programmes for medical and paramedical personnel should be specially mentioned. On the other hand, CELADE has been responsible for the "Demographic Unit" -approximately 30 hours of classes- or of part of it, on other occasions, in the "Programa Latinoamericano de Entrenamiento en Planificación Familiar", sponsored by the "Asociación Chilena de Protección de la Familia". Five courses are conducted annually within this programme with an average participation of 30 to 40 professionals from different countries of the region.

The Latin American Course on the Biology of Human Reproduction is the second of the programmes for physicians conducted annually, with the collaboration of CELADE in the twofold role of coorganizer and trainer (approximately 36 hours). It should be mentioned that this course is conducted in three countries with the participation of university centres.

Among other contributions of CELADE in regional courses, in which other international institutions participate, the courses in demography of

the Training Programme in Human Resources conducted by the Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning (ILPES) should be mentioned , and those conducted in the "Cátedra de Desarrollo Económico", Sociology Course of the "Facultad Latinoamericana de Sociología" (FLACSO). Both of these courses took place in 1970.

In conformity with requests received and the availability of resources, courses of variable duration have been conducted in the field of demography within the following university programmes offered in Santiago: Career of Statistical Experts (1970 and 1971); School of Obstetrics and Infant Care (1970); School of Sociology, Catholic University (1970) Course in Educational Planning; Ministry of Education (1970 and 1971).

6. Programme of the Sub-Centre at San Jose

Conducted by personnel from the Sub-Centre, the first Intensive Course in Demography for the Central American and Caribbean Countries was carried out in 1970, with a similar programme to that of the Basic Course in Santiago, although in a more condensed form (approximately 400 hours of classes and laboratories). This course was successfully repeated in 1971.

For the purpose of contributing to the increase of knowledge on demographic topics of staff from teachers colleges, CELADE participated in two Central American Basic Training Courses in Demography and Sex Education, of some five weeks duration, carried out in 1970 and 1971. This programme was organized in collaboration with the "Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población" of the University of Costa Rica.

As in previous years, demography classes were given at the University of Costa Rica: In the Department of Medicine, in a training programme in family planning addressed to medical and paramedical personnel and in the Department of Sciences of Man, taking under its responsibility a semester on Sociological Aspects of Demographic Growth.

II. RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Research activities during the period under report were broadened with new projects emphasizing relationships between demographic variables and problems of economic and social development in the countries of the region, especially in two fields of great importance for planning: internal migration and employment (See section 2 of this chapter).

On the other hand, programmes initiated in previous years with the principal objective of increasing the knowledge about demographic aspects on which data and studies are still inadequate, were continued. This is the case, for instance, with fertility and induced abortion, in relation to differential levels, explanatory variables, etc. Equally as important is the transmission of knowledge and experience obtained from these efforts to the national working groups participating as local counterparts.

The utilization of data from population censuses and from other sources of demographic information, has been routine work for CELADE. Evaluations of basic data and population estimates and projections for the countries are made on a systematic basis, and are up-dated according to availability of new data. This activity is aimed towards satisfying demands from national users and from international agencies. The Data Bank, containing samples from population censuses, data from comparative surveys and experimental censuses conducted with the participation of CELADE, has been of great use in the preparation of studies carried out at the Centre and as documentary material in studies carried out by fellows and by users from other institutions.

1. Programme of surveys and other field work

During the period under report, aside from the national longitudinal demographic survey in Honduras, no new projects involving field work were initiated. The following is a summary of principal developments in the different programmes during 1970 and during the first eight months of 1971.

a) Programme of comparative fertility surveys in Latin America.

Activities in this field were centered on the processing of data from surveys of fertility in small urban and rural areas, carried out at the national level

in Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru. Thus, the first stage of this collaboration was completed, the aim of which was to transfer information to computer tapes. A programme of standard tabulations was prepared and a study was initiated, still underway, of an appropriate system, in terms of speed and cost, for the processing of these tabulations. In relation to these activities, a workshop was held in Santiago in October 1970, with the participation of representatives from national counterpart institutions, from the Centre and from other institutions rendering technical and financial assistance to the project. The main objective of the workshop was the adoption of the programme of standard tabulations mentioned above. At present, several technical documents dealing with the system for processing the basic tabulations are in their final stages of preparation, as also an alphabetical index with cross references for variables included in the survey questionnaire and in the tables to be prepared. In addition, the bases for the programme of analysis have been discussed, and these have served in the exploration of possible sources of financing in order to carry on these studies.

Limitations imposed by the lack of a sufficient number of trained personnel, as also the priority given to other projects, have prevented further progress being made in the programme of analysis of the fertility surveys carried out in seven cities of the region, an account of which was given in the report prepared in 1969 for the XV Period of Sessions of the Population Commission. However, the utilization of this information in the training programme has been encouraged, with satisfactory results, as witnessed by seven monographs prepared by Basic (1970) and Advance Course students (1971).[2/]

b) Programme of comparative studies on induced abortion and use of contraceptives

This programme covers four studies carried out through surveys in four Latin American cities: Bogota, Buenos Aires, Lima and Panama. Excepting the Lima survey which was conducted in 1970, the remaining three were carried out in the

2/ 1970 Basic Course: "Buenos Aires y San José: Análisis del método de Brass para la medición de la fecundidad y la mortalidad"; "América Latina: la nupcialidad y la fecundidad en algunos países escogidos".
1970 Advanced Course: "Modelos matemáticos para ajustar curvas cumulativas de fecundidad"
1971: "Fecundidad y Nupcialidad"; "Familia, Fecundidad y Mortalidad"; "Fecundidad y Actividad Femenina"; "Fecundidad".

two previous years. In all instances, the sample included some 1 500 women in fertile ages, stratified into three socio-economic groups.

During the period under report, and according to the stage of work in each survey, further progress was made in the processing of data, culminating in all instances in the transfer of information to computer tapes. At present, a preliminary analysis of the investigation on the basis of data from the Panama survey is at a fairly advanced stage, and will be used in the formulation of the final programme of tabulations and comparative studies. Some of the national counterpart institutions have already initiated the analysis of the surveys at a local level.

c) Other studies on fertility and induced abortion

In September 1959, a longitudinal study on abortion was initiated in the Northern Health Area of Santiago. The sample included some 800 women aged 20-44 years who were interviewed monthly during a year. This survey was followed several months afterwards, using a similar sample, by a second retrospective survey with the purpose of establishing comparisons and the relative merits of each method. The data-processing stage was concluded during the first half of 1971, the preparation of a report analysing results being then initiated. The respective document is expected to be published before the end of the present year.

In collaboration with the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine of the University of Chile, in 1969, 1 200 women 18-37 years of age were investigated in the Western Health Area of Santiago, where a family planning programme is being implemented by the National Health Service. The purpose of the survey was investigating the possible effects of the programme, in particular on knowledge and opinions of the population about the programme and about contraceptive methods used.

Data processing was carried out during 1970 and gave rise to a first preliminary report with results from the investigation. A second revised and extended version is being concluded and will be published in the coming months.

d) Investigation on migration to metropolitan areas.

The basic information of the studies prepared at the Centre on this subject, was provided by three surveys conducted in as many metropolitan areas (Caracas, Lima and Santiago) in the years prior to 1970. In 1970, a new scheme of analysis and its corresponding programme of tabulations were designed, on the basis of the Santiago survey, 3/ and were applied to the data from the Lima survey. The principal aspects investigated in this survey (patterns, differentials, mobility and assimilation) have been analysed, and results are expected to be published in the next few months.4/ A similar task was initiated during the first months of 1971 in relation to the Caracas survey.

For periods of 6 to 8 weeks, two researchers from Brown University (Rhode Island) and Georgetown University (Washington) participated in this programme. Other activities which should be mentioned are the preparation of a specialized bibliography on theoretical, methodological and sociological aspects of internal migration (in press), and the preparation of a selection of articles on the same subject, not previously available in Spanish, the publication of which is being prepared at present.

e) Experimental population censuses.

In the past four years CELADE has rendered assistance in the execution of experimental censuses in several countries (see further information in page 22 of the present report). In addition to the objectives customary in these censuses, they have served to experiment with the investigating new topics (for example, orphans, surviving children) and at improving questions on other topics currently included in census questionnaires. The work of analysis during the period under report has materialised in the preparation and publication of the experience

3/ In 1970 a book was published containing the study carried out on the basis of the Santiago survey (Juan C. Elizaga: Migraciones a las Areas Metropolitanas de América Latina. CELADE, Series E. N° 6).

4/ Mention should also be made of a study on differential fertility of the migrant population, prepared by a fellow from the Advanced Course (Violeta González de Villacorta: "Perú: Migración, educación y fecundidad en los estratos sociales bajos de Lima Metropolitana". CELADE, Series C. N° 131).

obtained at Canton Grecia (Costa Rica)[5], as also in three monographs prepared by Basic Course fellows using data from the Belen Census (Argentina)[6].

2. Investigations not involving field work

Since 1967, personnel from CELADE has been collaborating in a project of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), with the participation of several national research centres, on Development Policies with Integration. CELADE's contribution is connected with the formulation and use of a demographic submodel integrated into a more comprehensive economic model.

The formulation of this demographic submodel has been an object of experimentation requiring as a consequence a series of adjustments and improvements. Thus, in the past 18 months studies have been undertaken on relationships between employment and the demographic variables which are most relevant to labour supply (especially fertility and occupational status), and some factors connected with fertility level (especially income level and distribution; employment, education and degree of urbanization), in an effort to introduce demographic variables as endogenous.

A first version of the model was presented in the preliminary report entitled "Ecuaciones del submodelo demográfico" (June 1970). The study giving an account of research so far carried out, was concluded, in its provisional version, during the first months of 1971. A summary of this report with the principal findings and a global application to Latin America has been presented as a reference document to the Seminar on Use of Demographic Data and Studies in Planning (Santiago, August 23-29, 1971)[7].

5/ CELADE, Censo Experimental de Costa Rica, Series A, N° 108.

6/ Valdecir Lopes, Las Estadísticas de Servicio en los Programas de Planificación Familiar. CELADE, Series B, N° 32

7/ Angel Fucaraccio and Carmen Arretx, Relaciones entre Variables Económicas y Demográficas. Ensayo de un modelo. ST/ECLA/Conf. 41/L.4.

Within the research programme on interrelationships between demographic variables and economic and social development, the aim of which is providing knowledge and analytical instruments of use in the formulation of government policies and plans, during the first half of the year two projects were formulated, on internal migration and urbanization, which are already being executed.

The first is a study at a macroscopic level of economic determinants of migratory movements. An attempt is made to formulate a model which may serve for making projections of these movements as a function of some economic indicators, for the purpose of applying it on an experimental bases in one or two countries of the region. So far, two preliminary documents have been prepared containing the theoretical framework and the methodology for several feasible models.

The second project is a study of growth trends and prospects of major cities in seven Latin American countries, taking into account various aspects of regional development and of physical planning in these cities. The purpose is to compile basic demographic information useful for the planning of services of social infrastructure (water supply, drainage, public health, education, etc.).

As part of a more extensive programme of regional studies and of groups of countries based on 1960 census samples collected by CELADE's Data Bank ("Programa Operación Muestras de Censos - OMUECE"), two reports are being prepared, one on the economically active population in the Central American countries, and the other on the educational situation in the Andean Group countries.[8] These documents are expected to be concluded before the end of the year.

The following are among several studies which were concluded or initiated during the period under report:

- La población argentina nacida en los países limítrofes (in press).
- La situación demográfica en América Latina en 1970 y perspectivas de crecimiento de su población (CELADE, Series A, N° 111).
- Preparation of a research project on the role of political parties and social scientists in the formulation of population policies. In its initial stage of execution.

8/ The portion of this study referring to Colombia was presented as a reference document to the Seminar on Use of Demographic Data and Studies in Planning (Santiago, 23-29 August 1971).

- Development of a "Método para medir variaciones en el nivel de la fecundidad" (CELADE, Series A, Nº 107).
- Essay on "Algunos aspectos sociales y económicos derivados de la baja de la mortalidad en la República Argentina entre 1900 y 1960" (CELADE, Series A, Nº 105).
- Preparation of a manual on "Las estadísticas de servicio en los programas de planificación familiar".

3. Evaluation and adjustment of basic demographic data, population projections and preparation of other population data

The main efforts in this section are aimed at processing the statistical material included in CELADE's semi-anual Boletín Demográfico. At the time of preparing this report the material for Boletín Demográfico Nº8 was in press.

Attention was also devoted to the preparation of special population estimates and projections, in answer to requests from several regional agencies (ILPES Project/Andean Group countries, UNESCO Regional Office, among others).

Bulletin Nº 4 of the Data Bank, published at the end of 1970 includes a report on progress made in the processing of data from 1960 census samples. In spite of budgetary limitations which prevented its termination in 1970, as programmed, advances have been made in the series on Latin American countries for which sampling information is available, with a programme of tabulations on the following principal topics: economically active population, education, fertility, nuptiality and internal migration.

On the other hand, diverse actions were taken, including the rendering of technical assistance in some cases, towards obtaining copies of samples for advancing data which have already been or will be processed in those countries where censuses were taken in 1970 and 1971, and in those planning to do so in the near future.

III. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance was rendered in national programmes under the form of technical support in the development of facilities for the teaching of demography. Also, advisory services were provided to counterpart institutions participating in CELADE's research projects and in connection with the 1970 census programme.

For the purpose of promoting the incorporation of demography in university curricula and of creating research centres and postgraduate courses at this level, several requests for assistance were answered. Thus, personnel from the Centre took part in the organization and implementation of three National Intensive Courses in Demography -at the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of Cordoba (Argentina, 1970), at the Department of Sociology and Politics of the Pontificia Universidade Católica of Rio de Janeiro (1971), and at the Institute of Economics of the University of Havana (last third of 1971). These courses are of three to four months duration and are addressed mainly to the professional staff of government agencies and university centres, who participate full time in these courses. Their content correspond, in general lines, to the training level of the Santiago Basic Course.

In addition, assistance was provided to three university institutions in the presentation to the UNFPA of their respective requests for technical and financial support in the establishment of centres for the study of population, which will eventually be responsible for the teaching of this subject.

Among other national training programmes in which CELADE rendered some assistance, mention should be made of the course and seminar of six weeks duration on "Population growth and economic development", carried out in April and May of this year at "El Colegio de México", under the responsibility of a member of CELADE's staff, with the participation of candidates for a master's degree in Demography and Economics.

Together with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine of the University of Chile, at the end of 1969 preliminary steps were taken in the organization of the Conferencia de las Escuelas de Salud Pública de América Latina sobre Salud y Población. Two members

of CELADE's personnel participated in the Organizing Committee of the Conference, one of them as Executive Secretary. Among other preparatory activities, visits were made to the Schools of Public Health of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo for the purpose of gathering background information on activities of these schools, in the field of health and population. The Conference was held in Santiago from 8 to 14 November, and was attended by delegates from nine schools and from the three organizing institutions.9/

The OAS Department of Social Affairs requested CELADE to collaborate by presenting a document10/ to the Conferencia sobre la Enseñanza de la Demografía en las Escuelas de Servicio Social, which was held in Santiago during the last week of September, under the sponsorship of that organization.

Technical assistance to national counterpart institutions participating in CELADE's research programmes requires the continuous attention of a group of experts.

In Honduras (Municipality of Lepaterique) the execution of a prospective demographic survey at the national level was initiated in 1970, the main purpose of which is measuring mortality and fertility levels and changes in residence and marital status and at the same time evaluating the quality of vital statistics.

Trial surveys were taken in June and October, while the survey itself was initiated at the beginning of December. The "Dirección de Estadística y Censos" of Honduras takes part in the project under reference, receiving technical assistance from CELADE's Sub-Centre in all technical aspects of the operation. At the time of writing this report progress has been made in the execution of the second round of interviews.

The "Centro Nacional de Familia" of Bolivia received assistance in the carrying out of three surveys investigating fertility and induced abortion in

9/ Members of CELADE's staff participated in the preparation of two working documents and submitted a reference document, namely, respectively:
- "Interrelaciones entre Salud y Población" (in collaboration)
- "Diagnóstico de la situación de las actividades de salud y población" (in collaboration)
- "Aspectos de la población de América Latina a fines de la década del 60 y perspectivas de crecimiento a mediano y a largo plazo".

10/ "Un Programa de Demografía para las Escuelas de Servicio Social en América Latina".

three cities (La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz). Field work was concluded during the first months of 1971 and data processing is at present under way.

For the purpose of undertaking a similar project in five cities of Paraguay (Asunción, Coronel Oviedo, Caacupe, Ypacaraí and Villa Rica), an assistance agreement was signed with the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Asunción and the Ministry of Public Health. Field work was initiated in June and was concluded in September of the present year.

A major concern of CELADE has been the rendering of technical support in demographic matters to national planning units of the countries in the region. This support has been rendered according to available resources and to demand, as a rule in collaboration with other regional agencies. Particularly, assistance was rendered to two advisory groups from ILPES, in relation to the formulation of development plans for, respectively, the State of Minas Gerais (Brazil) and the Andean Group of countries. Mention should also be made here of the participation of a member of CELADE's staff in a United Nations mission, the purpose of which was evaluating a request for technical and financial assistance from the Government of Chile to the UNFPA, for the establishment of a programme of population studies within the National Planning Unit (February 1971).

An initiative which will certainly influence the demand for services is the Seminar on "Use of Demographic Data and Studies in Planning" (23-29 August 1971), the background for which may be found in other similar meetings held under the sponsorship of United Nations at Kiev, Addis-Abeba and Beirut. This Seminar was held in Santiago under the sponsorship of the Economic Commision for Latin America (ECLA), the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), CELADE and other institutions. This meeting was attended by 24 delegates from National planning units of countries in the ECLA area.

In the field of family planning, assistance has been rendered in some official programmes in relation to service statistics. In April of the current year assistance to the "Servicio Médica Nacional de Empleados" was initiated for the purpose of establishing a system of service statistics in the programme being administered in Valparaíso (CHILE). During several months the statistical system was subjected

to testing, and evaluation of operation subsequently being carried out.

As a result of this, the Service will introduce this system in the programmes it administers both in Valparaiso and in Santiago. In its turn, the National Health Service is studying the possibility of adopting it for its family planning programmes.

A similar activity was developed in relation to the family planning programme operating in a health area (Ciudadela de Hatillo) of the city of San Jose, Costa Rica. In a first stage, information from clinical histories is being processed, in order to make an evaluation of the statistical system and, eventually, of the programme itself.

As background for these activities, mention should be made of the meeting of a group of experts held in Santiago in January 1970 in which methodological aspects of the methods of evaluation of family planning programmes were discussed, with the participation of European, American and Asiatic experts. The SEMEV I and II seminars mentioned in pages 5 and 6 of this report are another antecedent in this field.

Activities in connection with the 1970 census programmes gave rise to a considerable number of consultating and assistance missions.

At the request of the Interamerican Statistical Institute (IASI), as part of a programme of cooperation with that Institute, an expert from CELADE carried out a two-week mission to Caracas in 1970, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the "Dirección de Estadística y Censos" in several aspects of the next census.

The Centre likewise participated in regional census training courses sponsored by the IASI. In April and May 1970 the "Seminario Centroamericano sobre Metodología y Administración Censal", was held in San José (Costa Rica) with the collaboration of personnel from the Centre in its organization and development. A second census training course was held in Lima during June.

Also in relation to population censuses, mention should be made of the three-week seminar on Methods of Evaluation and Analytical Use of Census Data, under

the responsibility of personnel from the Sub-Centre, which was held at the end of 1970 at the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of Guatemala.

Through an agreement with the "Dirección de Estadística y Censos" of Chile and the Agency for International Development (USAID), CELADE participated in the processing of two samples from the population census taken in April 1970, for the purpose of advancing results. A report including a first series of basic tabulations was published at the beginning of 1971.

In answer to a request from the Interamerican Statistical Institute, experts from the Sub-Centre at San Jose carried out assistance missions at the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of Nicaragua, in relation to the organization of the population census taken during the first semester of 1971. This activity was in connection with: i) the carrying out of experimental and trial censuses in the municipalities of Nandasmo and Masatepe (1970), ii) the preparation of instruments for the population census (1971), and iii) a training course for census supervisors. Assistance continues during the data processing stage.

The "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of Guatemala received similar assistance to that mentioned in the above paragraph, which materialized especially through i) the trial census taken in December 1970 (organization, data processing, analysis) and ii) the organization of the next population census.

Missions have also been sent and consultations answered in relation to population censuses in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Paraguay. Last July, a mission traveled to this last country on the occasion of the trial census and of a personnel training programme. In addition, close contact is maintained in relation to other preparatory work for the next census.

IV. PUBLICATIONS

CELADE issues nine series of publications, covering areas of activities such as studies and reports carried out by the Centre's professional staff, class-notes and text books, monographs by students, Spanish translations of articles published in specialized journals and other documents of interest, books and a semi-annual bulletin (Boletín Demográfico).

During 1970 and the first eight months of 1971, 61 new publications were printed, not including the series of administrative documents. In the book series (Series E) four new titles appeared,[11/] while the publication of an additional half-dozen was in an advanced stage of preparation at the time of writing the present report.

In order to inform the public in general, and public and private institutions in particular, about activities carried out by the Centre and about developments in the region of interest in the field of demography, an "Informativo" is published sporadically for its distribution among major newspapers in Latin America and directly among some 600 persons. With a similar purpose, informative material is supplied to United Nations Information Centres operating in the region.

11/ Lotka, A.J., Teoría analítica de las asociaciones biológicas (E/5)
Elizaga, J.C., Migraciones a las áreas metropolitanas de América Latina (E/6)
Carleton, R.C., Aspectos metodológicos y sociológicos de la fecundidad humana (E/7)
Elizaga, J.C. & Mellon, R., Aspectos demográficos de la mano de obra en América Latina (E/9).

APPENDIX I

Table 1

REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME

1. Participants by courses and countries: 1970-1971

Country of origin	1970		1971	
	Basic Course	Advanced Course	Basic Course	Advanced Course
Argentina	1	-	2	2
Bolivia	-	-	2	-
Brazil	4	-	-	2
Chile	3	1	5[a]	2
Colombia	2	-	2	-
Costa Rica	1	-	-	1
Cuba	1	2	5	1
Dominican Republic	1	-	-	-
Ecuador	1	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	1	-	-
Honduras	1	-	-	-
Mexico	3	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	1	1
Panama	2	-	-	-
Paraguay	3	-	-	2
Peru	1	2	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	1	1
Total	25	6	18[a]	12

a/ Includes 1 fellow who resigned at 31/3/71.

Specialization Course: Brazil, 1 (1970-1971).

Research fellows: Guatemala, 1 (1970)
Ecuador, 1 (1970)
Mexico, 1 (1970)

Table 1 (continued)

2. Financing of fellowships: 1970-1971

Source of financing	N° of fellowships 1970	1971
United Nations	24	25
Agency for International Development (AID)	8 a/	4 c/
Inter American Development Bank (IDB)	1	-
Centro de Estudios de Población (PERU)	1	-
Other source (Catholic University of Chile)	-	1
Without financing	1	-
Total	35 b/	30

a/ Includes two fellowships from AID-Ecuador and AID-Paraguay.
b/ Refers to fellowships initiated that year.
c/ One fellowship expired on 31/3/71.

3. Participants by sponsoring institution

a) 1970

Sponsoring institution	Courses				Research Fellows
	Total	Basic	Advanced	Specialization	
Data-gathering organizations	8	5	2	-	1
Universities	16	12	4	- a/	-
Planning Offices	4	2	-	-	1
Others	7	6	-	1	1 b/
Total	35	25	6	1	3

a/ Two fellowships initiated in 1969 are not included.
b/ One fellowship initiated in 1969 is not included.

b) 1971

Sponsoring institution	Courses				Research Fellows
	Total	Basic	Advanced	Specialization	
Data-gathering organizations	6	5	1	-	-
Universities	9	4	5	-	-
Planning Offices	4	3	1	-	-
Others	11	6	5	- a/	-
Total	30	18	12	-	-

a/ One fellowship initiated in 1970 is not included.

Table 1 (continued)

4. Participants by academic background

a) 1970

Academic background	Courses				
	Total	Basic	Advanced	Specialization	Research Fellows
With university degree	19	14	2	1 a/	2 b/
With more than 3 years of university studies	11	7	3	-	1
With less than 3 years of university studies	1	1	-	-	-
With specialization courses only	4	3	1	-	-
Total	35	25	6	1	3

a/ Two fellowships initiated in 1969 are not included.
b/ One fellowship initiated in 1969 is not included.

b) 1971

Academic background	Courses				
	Total	Basic	Advanced	Specialization	Research Fellows
With university degree	19	13	6	- a/	-
With more than 3 years of university studies	8	3	5	-	-
With less than 3 years of university studies	3	2	1	-	-
With specialization courses only	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30	18	12	-	-

a/ One fellowship initiated in 1970 is not included.

Table 1 (continued)

5. List of monographs prepared by the students of the 1970 Advanced Course

Student	Title
Avila, Roberto	Estudio matricial de la evolución de los efectivos escolares. Aplicación a la educación general básica en Chile.
Avila, Roberto, Blanchard, Yves, and González, Violeta	AMERICA LATINA: La fuerza de trabajo en relación con el nivel de instrucción en áreas urbanas de seis países, alrededor de 1960.
Blanchard, Yves	AMERICA LATINA: Tablas de mortalidad para siete ciudades capitales a partir de la proporción de sobrevivientes del total de hijos nacidos vivos.
Carrasco, Enrique	Modelos matemáticos para ajustar curvas cumulativas de fecundidad.
	CHILE: Cambios en la fuerza de trabajo y en la población del Gran Santiago, 1960-69.
Debasa, Jorge, and González Quiñones, Fernando	CUBA: Los componentes de la mortalidad entre 1919 y 1954. Utilidad de la proyección de la mortalidad.
Debasa, Jorge	CUBA: Análisis de la PEA. Composición y estructura ocupacional, 1943-53.
González, Quiñones, Fernando and González Cantú, Fernando	AMERICA LATINA: Análisis preliminar de la vinculación entre algunas variables económicas y aspectos de la población, 1950-1960
González, Violeta	PERU: Migración, educación y fecundidad en los estratos sociales bajos de Lima Metropolitana.

6. List of monographs prepared by the students of the 1971 Advanced Course

Students	Title
Arrias, Adalberto	Empleo, desempleo y subempleo.
Campanario, Paulo	Fecundidad y nupcialidad.
Farnos, Alfonso	Familia, fecundidad y mortalidad.
Gómez, Víctor	Fecundidad y actividad femenina.

Table 1 (continued)

Students	Title
Hochsztajn, Berta	Migración interna.
López, Arquímedes	Nupcialidad.
Nordio, Raúl	Relaciones entre educación y otras variables socio-económicas.
Pantelides, Edith	Familia.
Real, Blas	Fecundidad.
Soto, Zaida	Situación educativa.
Tavares, Ricardo	Relaciones entre ocupación y algunas variables socio-demográficas.
Zubicueta, Sergio	Evaluación de censo.