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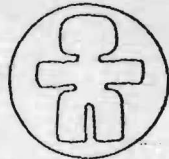
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NOTES ON POPULATION POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA

ECLA/CELADE

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## NOTES ON POPULATION POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA <sup>1/</sup>

These preliminary notes deal with some consequences of the WPY and WPC in Latin America and with the recent trends in the field of population policies in the region. <sup>11/57</sup> 2/ A more extended and detailed report will be prepared as a by-product of the First Technical Exchange Meeting of Governmental Entities in charge of Population Policies in Latin America, to be held next November at San José, Costa Rica, on the basis of the reports that will be presented to that Meeting by national delegations.

### A. Intergovernmental meetings on population

Latinamerican Governments participated in two collective activities of high political significance: The Latinamerican Meeting Preparatory to the WPC (Costa Rica, April 1974) and, post-Bucharest, the Second Latinamerican Meeting on Population (México, March 1975). Both were invited by ECLA and organized with CELADE's active collaboration.

On occasion of the first meeting, governments were forced to analyze their situation and make explicit their ideas on the relationship between development and population, as well as to take a position in relation to the formulation and implementation of a population policy. This first meeting was characterized by the high political level of chiefs of delegations (most of them were Ministers of State), the political rather than technical character of the debates and the broadness and complexity with which the relationship between population and development was dealt with.

The debates and conclusions of this first meeting anticipated many elements that would characterize the Bucharest's Conference. Two of them are worth noting:

- Reluctance to accept a world-wide population policy, expressed by the emphasis attributed to the principle of national sovereignty. It was expressed that there is ample agreement in that countries must determine freely their population policies and that these must always answer to considerations of a national order. (San José, IV-2).

- Subordination and dependency of population policies to development policies: Population policies are not considered as alternatives to economic and social policies, but as an instrument to achieve them (San José, IV-5).

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1/ This preliminary version has been prepared by CELADE's Population Policies Programme. These notes refer only to Latinamerican countries and Haiti. English speaking countries of the Caribbean are not included.

2/ For the preparation of this paper, documents and reports available at the Documentation Bank of CELADE's Population Policies Programme have been used.

The Mexico Meeting made evident that both the World Conference and the preparatory meetings had permitted the attainment of a basic consensus on the terms of the problem and on the basic principles that frame the action. That is how "the participants considered of the highest importance that the Second Latinamerican Meeting on Population advances one more step and concentrate its efforts to delineate and concert the action in the specific field of population ..."

The Conclusions and Recommendations of the meeting express this purpose. Latinamerican Governments establish in this document, in the first place, the ethical-juridical frame in which population policies must develop, differentiating two sets of complementary principles: (a) The duties and rights that rule the relations between States (Sovereignty and Solidarity) and (b) The rights of persons and the correlative duties of the States. These sets of principles systematize and, in certain aspects, perfect what was approved in Bucharest.

In the second place, they refer to the institutional instruments. They specifically recommend the creation of councils, commissions or the like, placed at a high governmental level, responsible of the formulation of global population policies integrated to the national strategies and development plans, of the supervision of its implementation and of the periodic evaluation of its results. This recommendation was not born from zero, since for several years some countries -like Colombia and Dominican Republic- had this type of organism and, during WPY and before the Mexico Meeting, other countries like Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, Panama and El Salvador have formed them. The document points out the characteristics, goals and functions of this type of organism, thus proposing a model of institutional instrument which is worth discussing.

Finally, in the Mexico Meeting the countries established the lines of action for international organizations related to technical assistance, research and training of personnel. This was materialized later in a Regional Population Programme that is being implemented.

#### B. The position of Governments in 1974

Official speeches made and documents presented by the governmental delegations at the regional population meetings of San Jose and Mexico are the main sources for this section. <sup>3/</sup> The conclusions drawn have, therefore, the advantages as well as the shortcomings which characterize such sources.

As it can be seen in Table 1, concern around the population issue shown by most of the countries was focused mainly on fertility level as a factor of demographic growth as well as on the urbanization process. Regarding the latter,

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<sup>3/</sup> See: González, Gerardo and Errázuriz, Margarita, "Año Mundial de Población: Los Gobiernos de América Latina se Reunen", Notas de Población, CELADE, Año III, Vol. 9, Dic. 1975, pp. 75-93.

almost all of the countries viewed it as taking place at a too rapid pace and excessively concentrated in the metropolis or in a few large cities.

As to fertility, the majority of the countries which did have high fertility rates stated that such rates were excessive. Argentina and Uruguay were the only countries which considered that their fertility levels were too low. It should be pointed out that in these two cases the demographic transition has been nearly completed and their fertility rates are similar to those prevailing in developed countries.

Finally, it should be noted the scarce attention paid in most of the national delegations' speeches to international migration. This does not seem to correspond to the actual importance given by some governments to this phenomenon, as it can be gathered from other sources.

### C. The position and action of Governments in 1976: main changes

A second available source is the Third Inquiry Among Governments on Population Policies in the Context of Development (1976) being conducted by the UN Population Division. Answers from 13 Latin American countries reflecting their current position are already in. No reply has been received yet from Cuba, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela, leaving an important gap. In Tables 2, 3 and 4 an outline of the responses in relation to demographic growth and fertility, population spatial distribution dynamics and international migrations is given.

#### 1. Attitudes and policies regarding fertility

Table 2 allows to observe some changes between the statements made at the 1974 and 1975 Meetings and the answers to the Inquiry in 1976. Two of the countries -Nicaragua and Ecuador- which had previously deemed acceptable their fertility rates, have now come to consider them as too high. Nevertheless, neither of them declare to have adopted a policy addressed at influencing fertility.

In those countries where governments admitted to have adopted a policy at reducing fertility, such a policy is frequently limited to developing family planning activities, which in some cases are complemented with education on sex, family and population. It should be mentioned, however, that in countries such as Ecuador, Chile and Haiti which have declared not having a policy specially formulated for influencing fertility, public family planning programmes have been in existence for 6 to 10 years. (See Table 5).

In cases such as those just mentioned, the objectives which openly justify the implementation of family planning programmes are primarily of a socio-medical (to avoid abortion and maternal morbi-mortality caused by multiparity) or of an

ethical and juridical character (the parents' right to decide the number of children they want and when to have them). Besides, it is often the case that, in order to avoid political conflicts, the option is made to publicly state that these programmes do not have demographic objectives. Thus, a clear distinction is established in some countries between birth control, which corresponds to a certain type of demographic policy, and family planning, which is inserted into a health and family welfare policy.

The case of Bolivia illustrates the situation just described. This is one of the few countries where the Catholic Church continues to hold a hard and fighting stance against birth control. In March 1975 a bishops' pastoral was published, denouncing that "the birth control policy has been sharpened and extended in an alarming way ..." and that this is due to the joint action of the Mother and Child Care Programme of the Ministry of Health and of foreign agencies, such as AID, Pathfinder, IPPF and UNFPA. 4/ The answer of the Government was that "no birth control programme has been authorized in Bolivia. The Government just advocates responsible parenthood".

Reinforcing that official position, the National Division of Mother-Child Care and Family Welfare of the Ministry of Health published a document entitled "Diagnosis of the Mother-Child Health Situation" (1975), in which pointed out that, for human resources training purposes, manuals have been prepared in which, together with other matters, "a chapter on Family Welfare (sex education, family planning and responsible parenthood) has been included, since the lack of knowledge on the aspects related to family health and reproduction raises a series of factors which are negative for the achievement of national goals in terms of reducing maternal morbi-mortality ...". The actions taken regarding family planning are therefore justified as instruments of a health policy, without intended demographic objectives.

It should be mentioned that this situation still goes on at the present, since at the beginning of September 1976 a new declaration on this matter has been published by the Bolivian bishops.

Brazil is a case worth mentioning in this report, since the distinction made between birth control and family planning has been the key for justifying some changes in the position of the Government.

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4/ The bishops' declaration shows an evident lack of information regarding the meaning of the abbreviation UNFPA, since it is translated as "U.N. Family Planning Association".

Several years before Bucharest and as a reaction to the initiation of private activities on family planning by BEMFAM -which is associated to IPPF- a widespread and violent controversy started. This culminated in 1967 with the designation of a "Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on the Birth Rate Problem in Brazil". They ended up by creating a fairly clear distinction between a family planning policy and one of birth control. The consensus of opinion became more and more general about the former, while the latter was much more controversial". 5/

The official position of this Government around 1970 was clearly expressed in a document by the President of the Republic defining goals and bases for government policy, the following position is there adopted in this regard: "Regarding population growth, it is not incumbent on the State to take upon itself the question of birth control, which should remain the responsibility of the family unit. For the country it is still possible to develop a population policy aimed at utilizing demographic potential in favour of development, without losing sight of the implications of the demographic factor on the growth process, ...". 6/

The official declaration of the Brazilian Government at Bucharest although maintaining such stance, at the same time showed a shift from a laissez-faire governmental position on family planning to a more active commitment of the State to the development of this kind of activities. This is made clear in the statement of the Head of the Brazilian Delegation to the III World Population Conference, Plenary Session, Bucharest, August 26, 1974: "Being able to resort to birth control measures should not be a privilege reserved for families that are well off, and therefore it is the responsibility of the State to provide the information and the means that may be required by families of limited income".

In spite of this statement, activities at the federal governmental level seem not to have been initiated. However, such governmental stance has favored the development of official family planning activities in several states, especially in the north-eastern region.

The third case which is worth mentioning is that of Peru. Up to early 1976, the Peruvian Government had shown an attitude which could be called pronatalist and had been very sensitive to external pressures for the adoption

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5/ Beltrao, Pedro C.: Notes on the Effects of the World Population Year in Brazil, presented to the Seminar on "Education for Family Life, Child Care and Nutrition", London, 15-19 January 1976.

6/ Metas e Bases para a acao de Governo, published by the Office of the President of Brazil in September, 1970, page 4.



of a birth control policy. Such an attitude led it even to the closure, in 1974, of the private clinics for family planning manned by the Peruvian Association for Family Protection --a national branch of IPPF. It only allowed the implementation of a Responsible Parenthood Programme, which has some family planning elements, carried out by lay institutions of the Catholic Church.

In February 1976, at a Cabinet meeting, the President asked the Secretary of Health to set up an ad hoc commission for preparing the guidelines for a population policy in Peru. Such Commission prepared a document which was approved by an Advisory Board of the Prime Minister and is expected to be officially enacted as a law in early September 1976.

Such a document entails a very important shift in the Peruvian Government attitude toward family planning. It explicitly adopts the principles approved at Bucharest and reiterated by the Latin American Governments at the Mexico Meeting: referring to the fundamental human right of all couples and individuals to freely and responsibly decide upon the number and spacing of their children and to have the necessary information, education and the means to do it; and, besides, to the duty of the Government to respect this right and to ensure it, independently of its general demographic objectives, by way of preparing the economic and social conditions which would allow its actual exercise. 7/ According to these principles, it is considered as convenient to incorporate family planning as a regular component of the mother-child health services rendered by the State.

It is important to take into account that such a shift takes place at the same time that a project is being prepared for a General Law on Health which will reform and restructure health services at the national level.

In the Peruvian guidelines for a population policy no demographic targets are established. What it is done, however, is to try to estimate the probable effects on fertility rates and on population growth which would come about as a result of the structural changes already carried out by the government at the economic and social levels, plus the implementation of family planning activities within the framework of the educational and health policies. Thus, the eventual decrease in fertility is not a goal pursued by the government but, instead, an accepted demographic effect stemming from the socio-economic changes and from the State actions geared at facilitating the actual exercise of the right of free procreation.

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7/ See: Report of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population, ST/CEPAL/Conf. 54/L.9/Rev.1, paragraph 126.

From the data of the United Nations' Inquiry as well as from the three country cases just commented, it can be inferred that, independently of whether there exists or not a population policy explicitly formulated to affect fertility levels, most governments estimate that such levels are too high and, at the same time, are developing by themselves or giving official support to family planning activities. ✓

## 2. Attitudes and policies regarding population spatial distribution

Table 3 presents some of the answers to the Inquiry concerning the population spatial distribution issue. It can be observed that almost all the countries (at least those on which there is information available) consider that the present patterns of demographic spatial distribution are not adequate. ✓

The answers to the question on "how the present rates of population change in the metropolitan regions, in other urban areas and in rural areas contribute to development" present some difficulties for their interpretation. For it seems that not all the respondents were referring to the same type of "population change". It is clear, however, that the problem envisaged by all governments is that of an extremely rapid growth of the metropolitan regions as a result of the immigration flows coming from minor cities and rural zones.

As it can be appreciated in columns 3 and 4 of Table 3, there is a number of countries which have started, or at least have formulated, policies aimed at affecting the dynamics of the spatial distribution of population and the settlement patterns. In most cases, these policies seem to be very recent. ✓

It should be pointed out that countries which have not yet answered the Inquiry, such as Cuba, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru, have shown their concern with the problem of the internal distribution of the population and have attempted, with varying degrees of success, to carry out some policies which are associated, in a direct or indirect way, with the more general policies of regional and rural development.

## 3. Attitudes and policies regarding international migration

Although international migration was the main focus of past population policies in many countries of the region, at the present seems to be an object of attention just in very particular cases, such as that of Argentina. This country, whose aim is to raise its rate of demographic growth, considers that foreign immigration, and particularly that coming from bordering countries, is the best way to achieve that purpose. (See Table 4). ✓

The emigration of nationals constitutes a concern in many countries, particularly in those where this process has come to be permanent and quantitatively important, such as the cases of Bolivia, Paraguay and Mexico. This



concern has become generalized in relation to the emigration of professionals and skilled workers. The Inquiry shows, nevertheless, that there are only a few countries that have adopted a policy in this field; and those which have done it limit themselves to offering just some custom tax exemptions to the returning personnel. 8/

The subregional integration schemes, as the Pacto Andino, have been useful for establishing agreements -such as the "Simón Rodríguez" agreement on socio-laboral integration- which include elements of a migratory policy aimed at regulating such population flows between the member countries.

#### D. The national population councils or equivalent entities

The Second Latin American Population Meeting -as was pointed out at the beginning of these notes- "emphasized the desirability of moving on from declarations of principle to their effective implementation ..." In order to achieve such a goal and on the basis of the World Population Plan of Action, this Meeting recommended that the countries of the region which have not yet done so should explore the possibility of setting up high-level councils, commissions or other equivalent units, empowered to co-ordinate actions in the field of population, which could formulate comprehensive population policies, ensure their timely implementation and carry out periodic evaluations. Numerous and detailed recommendations about the organization and functions of those entities are also made. 9/

In Table 6, it can be observed that ten out of twenty countries had already created this type of entities when the Meeting at Mexico took place. Thereafter, only Chile and Uruguay have set them up. Peru and Paraguay have only constituted non-permanent ad hoc commissions. Nevertheless, although the Peruvian government has explicitly discarded the creation of a population council for the time being, it is expected that the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the emergent population policy will be coordinated by the National Institute of Planning. In Paraguay these functions would be fulfilled by the Council for Social Progress.

In relation to the development of such entities, the following aspects must be raised. First, few of them get close to the model proposed at Mexico in terms of their institutional location, coverage and functions. Among the

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8/ Responding to a resolution adopted by the Governments members of ECLA at the Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America, held in Mexico in December 1974, CELADE has included a research line on Emigration of Professionally Qualified Personnel from Latin America within its Population Policies Programme.

9/ See: Report of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population, ST/ECLA/Conf. 54/L.9/Rev.1, paragraph 134.

countries approximating the model, the cases of Argentina, Mexico and El Salvador must be mentioned.

Second, the ones which have shown the more regular and sustained functioning seem to have been those which deal mainly or exclusively with policies or programmes aimed at influencing the reproductive behavior of the population such as the cases of Costa Rica and The Dominican Republic. These countries have also the oldest institutions of this kind in the region.

Third, at least in three countries the entities set up by the time of the WPY and of the WPC did not go farther than their creation. The main reason for this seems to have been some differences of opinion and related conflicts among the ministries taking part in such councils in terms of the contents of the population policy to be adopted. Such conflicts seem to have arisen particularly between the planning office and the Health Ministry: the former particularly concerned with the problems connected with the spatial distribution of the population and reluctant to the adoption of a policy geared at influencing fertility, and the latter mainly interested in the actions of its specific field and, therefore, in the adoption of a policy related to fertility. This latent or open conflict has led such councils to a purely formal existence. In other countries such a conflict also took place, although without paralyzing effects upon the councils.

Fourth, the rotation of governments has also had some serious consequences, in some cases, for these councils. This would be showing the weak degree of institutionalization reached by such entities. The National Council of Population and Environment (Consejo Nacional de Población y Medio Ambiente) of Colombia, which was functioning at the ministerial level, has been inactive since the last change of Administration in 1974. The National Commission of Demographic Policy (Comisión Nacional de Política Demográfica) of Argentina, which had developed intense activities in the preparatory stages of the WPC -that culminated in the active participation of the Argentinean delegation at that Conference- drastically reduced its activity after the WPC as a result of the change of the Minister of the Interior. Recently, in June 1976, it has been reactivated by a new Minister.

From this very brief analysis it can be concluded that "to move on from declarations of principle to their effective implementation", as it is recommended in the conclusions of the Mexico Meeting, is an extremely complex task. It requires an accumulation and constant exchange of experiences and the optimal use of the technical assistance resources available in this field.

It is therefore hoped that the next First Technical Exchange Meeting of Governmental Entities in charge of Population Policies in Latin America, would allow to deepen the analysis of these and other problems and to advance to their solution.

Table N° 1

LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS' POSITIONS ON FERTILITY LEVELS,  
URBAN CONCENTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AS DEVELOPED  
IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AT THE SAN JOSE AND MEXICO MEETINGS ON POPULATION

Country	Fertility			Urban Concentration		International Migration				
	Acceptable	Insufficient	Excessive	Acceptable	Excessive	Emigration		Immigration		
						To Discourage	To Allow	To Encourage	To Restrain	To Stimulate
Argentina		X			X	X				X
Bolivia	-	-	-		X	-	-	-	-	-
Brasil	X				X	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia			X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica			(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
Cuba	X			X		X			-	-
Chile			X		X	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	(X)				(X)	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador			X		X	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala			X	X		-	-	-	-	-
Haití	-	-	-		X	X			-	-
Honduras			X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
México			(X)		X	-	X		-	-
Nicaragua	X				(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Panamá			X		X	-	-	-	-	-
Perú			(X)		X		(X)		-	-
Rep. Dominicana			X		X	X			-	-
Uruguay		X		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-		X		-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	2	10	2	13	4	2	-	-	2

NOTE: Although the Government of Paraguay was represented at the Mexico Meeting, it did not make an official statement.

- : No reference was made on this issue in the country's statement.

(X): Information inferred from the text of the statement.

Source: Taken from González, Gerardo and Errázuriz, Margarita María, op. cit., pages 91-92.

## POPULATION GROWTH AND FERTILITY. 1976

	(1) What is the govern- ment's view concern- ing the <u>present rate</u> <u>of population growth</u> ?			(2) Does the government have a for- mulated po- licy to <u>change it</u> ?		(3) Which is the policy? Which demographic factors being adjusted? Which economic and social factors are being adjusted?						(4) Which is the government's view regarding the present le- vel of fertility?			(5) Does the govern- ment have a for- mulated policy to change it? When?		(6) Which is the policy?			
Country	Too Low	Satis- factory	Too High	Yes	No	Demographic factors						Economic-social factors			Too Low	Satis- factory	Too High	Yes	No	
Argentina	X			X		1	2	3	4	5	6	9		12	X			X(1965)		-9-
Colombia			X	X		1		3	4		6		10		12		X	X(1967)		7- -10-
Costa Rica			X		X											X		X		
Chile		X		(-)	(-)											X		X		
Ecuador			X	X									10		12		X		X	
El Salvador			X	X		1		3	4		6	7		10	11	12		X	X(1974)	7-8- -11-
Haiti			X	X										14			X		X	
Honduras		X		X		1		3	4				10		12		X	X(1975)		7- -10-
Mexico			X	X		1		3	4	5			10		12		X	X(1974)		7- -10-
Nicaragua			X	X		1		3	4					12			X		X	
Panama		X			X											X		X		
Dominican Republic			X	X		1		3	4							X	X(1968)		7-	
Uruguay	X				X											X		X		
TOTAL	2	3	8	9	3											2	0	11	6	7

(-) : No answer given

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 : Mortality             | 8 : Massive distribution of contraceptives                             |
| 2 : Nuptiality            | 9 : Income distribution according to size of family                    |
| 3 : Fertility             | 10 : Education   |
| 4 : Internal distribution | 11 : Women participation in productive and educational process         |
| 5 : Immigration           | 12 : Regional economic development, rural development, Agrarian Reform |
| 6 : Emigration            | 13 : Income redistribution   |
| 7 : Family Planning       | 14 : Raise production  |

Source: Third Population Inquiry among Governments: Population policies in the context of development in 1976. United Nations.

Table 3

## INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION. 1976

Countries	(1) How does the govern- ment consider the <u>present distribution</u> <u>of population?</u>	(2) Does the Government view the <u>present rates of population</u> <u>change</u> in the metro- politan region (M) and in the other urban areas (U) and rural areas (R) as <u>con-</u> <u>tributing positively</u> to the <u>achievement of development</u> or as <u>constraining</u> it?					(3) Does the Government have a formulated policy to modify the rates of internal migration in these regions? When?	(4) Which is the policy?			(5) How does the govern- ment view the rate at which <u>sparsely</u> <u>populated or un-</u> <u>populated areas</u> are being <u>settled</u> ?					
	Not appro- priate	Appropri- ate with some changes	Com- pletely appro- priate	Constrain Development		Contribute positively	Yes			No	In metro- politan region	In other urban areas	In rural areas	Too Slow	Satis- factory	Too rapid
				Change too slow	Change too fast		M	U	R							
Argentina	X				M U R		(1970) X	(1970) X	(1970) X		1	6	15	X		
Colombia	X				M	U R	(1975) X	(1975) X	(1975) X		2	6-14	8-9	X		
Costa Rica	X				M(a)			X	X			6	12	(b)		
Chile	X				M U R				X				10	X		
Ecuador	X				M U(a)					X				X		
El Salvador	X				M U R				(1975) X				9	(c)		
Haiti	X				U R M		(1976) X	(1976) X	(1976) X		3-4	4-6	9-13	(d)		
Honduras	X				M U R				X				10	X		
Mexico	X				R M U		(1974) X	(1974) X	(1974) X		5	5	5	(d)		
Nicaragua		X			R M	U	(1975) X	(1975) X	(1975) X		4	6-7	8-11	X		
Panama	X				R M U					X				X		
Dominican Republic	X				M U R					X				X		
Uruguay	X				U R M					X				X		
- TOTAL	12	1	0	2 5	13 8 5	0 2 1	5	6	9	4				9	0	0

- (a) No view regarding other areas because information is insufficient.  
 (b) It is not satisfactory because of its impact on natural resources.  
 (c) There is not such area.  
 (d) Insufficient information to give view.

- 1: Not permitting industrial settling near the capital city.  
 2: Constructing cities within the cities.  
 3: Readjustment of density.  
 4: Better distribution of public services and economic activities, increase of.  
 5: Health and educational programs.  
 6: Encouragement of industrialization, industrial parts.  
 7: Habitation centers.  
 8: Agro-industries.

- 9: Rural development, agrarian reform (commerce and technology).  
 10: Rural settlements.  
 11: Colonization.  
 12: Family assignment, social development.  
 13: Social equipment.  
 14: Administrative decentralization.  
 15: Law of zone and areas of frontier.

Table 4  
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Countries	(1) What is the Government's view concerning the <u>present level of international in-migration?</u>			(2) Does the government have a formulated policy to modify the level of in-migration? When?		(3) Which is the policy?	(4) What is the Government's view concerning the <u>present level of international emigration?</u>			(5) Does the government have a formulated policy to modify the level of emigration? When?		(6) Which is the policy?	(7) Does the government have a formulated policy to secure the return of emigrants ("brain drain")? When?		(8) Which is the policy?
	Too Low	Satisfactory	Too high	Yes	No		Too Low	Satisfactory	Too high	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Argentina	X			X(1970)		1			X	X(1976)		2-3	X(1969)		6
Colombia	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(a)			(-)	(-)			X	
Costa Rica	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		X(1971)		6-7
Chile	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				X	X(1975)		4-5	(-)	(-)	
Ecuador	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				X		X		X(1974)		6
El Salvador	(a)				X		(a)				X			X	
Haiti	(a)			(-)	(-)				X		X			X	
Honduras	(a)				X				X	X		4		X	
Mexico	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			X	
Nicaragua	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			(b)	
Panamá	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			X	
Dominican Republic	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(-)	(-)	(-)		X			X	
Uruguay	X				X		(a)				X			X	
TOTAL	2	0	0	1	3		0	0	5	3	5		3	8	

(-) No answer given.

(a) Insufficient information to give a view.

(b) Emigration is not a problem.

1 : There is a regulation of the admission of foreign people.

2 : Support to research projects.

3 : Support to industrial investment.

4 : Sectorial Plans (health, education (for rural men and workers)).

5 : Recovery of human resources.

6 : Exemption of taxes at Custom House.

7 : Salary fitness.

Source: United Nations, Third Population Inquiry among Government's Population Policies in the Context of Development in 1976.



Table N° 5

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES IN LATIN AMERICA (AT 1975) <sup>a/</sup>

Countries	Only private supported programmes	Public supported programmes	Starting year of <u>private</u> supported programmes	Starting year of <u>public</u> supported programmes
Argentina	X		1966	-
Bolivia		X	1967	1975
Brasil	X		1966	-
Colombia		X	1966	1969
Chile		X	1963	1966
Ecuador		X	1966	1970
Paraguay		X	1966	1970
Perú	X		1967	-
Uruguay	X		1961	-
Venezuela		X	1967	1963
Costa Rica		X	1966	1968
El Salvador		X	1966	1968
Guatemala		X	1965	1967
Honduras		X	1963	1966
Nicaragua		X	1968	1968
Panamá		X	1966	1966
México		X	1959	1973
Cuba		X	-	1964
Haití		X	1966	1970
República Dominicana		X	1963	1968
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>		

Main Sources: Soto, Zaida, América Latina: Situación de los Programas de Planificación de la Familia hasta 1973. CELADE, Santiago de Chile, abril 1975, Doc. Serie A, N° 130, cuadros 1 y 4 and América Latina: Actividades desarrolladas por los Programas de Planificación de la familia, 1974.

<sup>a/</sup> Taken from González, Gerardo and Ortiz, Pura, Manual de Políticas de Población, CELADE, Santiago de Chile, 1975, page 135.

Table 6

## NATIONAL POPULATION COUNCILS AND EQUIVALENT ENTITIES IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Countries	Year of Formation	Name of the Organization	Attached to:	Area of Concern			Ministries and other entities represented as members
				Fertility	Spatial Distribution	International Migration	
Argentina	1974	Comisión Nacional de Política Demográfica	Ministry of Interior	X	X	X	Ministries of: Interior, Foreign Affairs, Defense, Economy, Education, Labor and Social Welfare
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	(a)	-Comisión Nacional de Migraciones Internas -Comisión Nacional de Planeamiento Urbano	(a)		X		(a)
Colombia	1970 1973	Consejo Nacional de Población Consejo Nacional de Población y Medio Ambiente	National Department of Planning	X	X	X	National Department of Planning, Ministries of Defense, Economy, Agriculture, Labor, Health, Mines and Education
Costa Rica	1968	Comité Nacional de Población	Population Department of the Ministry of Public Health	X			Ministries of: Public Health, Education, Social Security; Universities(2) and other private organizations
Chile	1975	Comisión Nacional de Bienestar Familiar y Dinámica de Población	Ministry of Health	X			
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1974	Consejo Nacional de población	Planning Board	X	X	X	Planning Board. Ministries of: Health, Education and Labor
El Salvador	1974	Comisión Nacional de Población y Comité Técnico de Población	National Planning Council	X	X	X	National Planning Council. Ministries of: Public Health, Education, Labor and Agriculture. Representatives of private and labor sectors.
Guatemala	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Haití	1971	Département de la Santé Publique et de la Population	Ministry of Health	X			Ministry of Health, Red Cross
Honduras	1970	Dirección General de Población y Política Migratoria	(a)	(a)	(a)	X	(a)
Mexico	1974	Consejo Nacional de Población	Ministry of Interior	X	X		Ministries of: Interior, Health, Education, Treasury, Foreign Affairs, Labor, Secretary of the Republic and Agrarian Reform
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	1974	Comisión Nacional de Política Demográfica	Ministry of Health	X	X	X	Ministries of: Health, Labor and Social Welfare, Housing, Planning and Economic Policy, Interior and Justice
Paraguay	1975	Comité Especial de Población. (c)	National Social Progress Council	X	X		Ministries of: Health and Social Welfare, Justice and Labor, Agriculture. Secretary of Planning and Rural Welfare Institute
Perú	1976	Comisión para lineamientos para una política de población en el Perú (c)	Ministry of Health	X	X		
Dominican Republic	1968	Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia	Ministry of Health and Social Assistance	X			Ministries of: Health, Agriculture, Education and Labor. Representatives of the Presidency
Uruguay	1975	Departamento de Población	Ministry of Social Promotion and Housing	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Information missing

(b) There is a Population Council, but the exact name is unknown.

(c) Ad hoc Commission without permanent functions

(d) Actually there is an administrative restructuration going on in Uruguay.