

James / ...

CELADE

LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

UNFPA PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

(1 January - 31 June 1988)

*Step. Chile
1988*

CELADE
DEPARTAMENTO DE DEMOGRAFIA
Y ESTADISTICA EN
AMERICA LATINA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. <u>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE INTEGRATION OF POPULATION VARIABLES IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</u>	5
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS	5
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	6
1.1. <u>Integration of population variables in general public policy</u>	6
1.1.1. <u>Analysis of the demographic situation and provision of demographic inputs for the formulation of development plans and policies</u>	6
1.1.2. <u>Population and development planning and policy models</u>	10
1.1.3. <u>Incorporation of demographic factors in global and sectoral planning and policy with emphasis on basic needs. Specific population policies</u>	11
1.2. <u>Population variables in spatial planning and selected sectoral planning</u>	11
1.2.1. <u>Population and maternal-child health</u>	11
1.2.2. <u>The situation of women and development</u>	14
1.2.3. <u>Socio-economic situation of the aged</u>	15
1.2.4. <u>Family planning programme management and evaluation</u>	16
1.2.5. <u>Population and spatial planning</u>	16
PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS	19
2. <u>POPULATION INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT</u>	21
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS	21
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	23
2.1. <u>Management and utilization of population information</u>	23
2.1.1. <u>Databases and technology to enhance national population data resources and capabilities</u>	23
2.1.2. <u>The 1990 population and housing censuses as a database for development planning</u>	25
2.2. <u>Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL)</u>	27
2.2.1. <u>The "Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Netwo</u>	27
2.2.2. <u>Regional backstopping and information exchange with the CELADE/DOCPAL database</u>	27
PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS	29
3. <u>TRAINING</u>	30
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS	30
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	31
3.1. <u>Human resources training for population and development</u>	31
3.1.1. <u>Graduate training in population dynamics and development policies and programmes</u>	31
3.1.2. <u>National short-term training in population and development</u>	32
3.1.3. <u>Recycling training activities</u>	33

3.1.4.	<u>Inclusion of population topics in pregraduate training at national universities</u>	34
3.2.	<u>Target group training</u>	35
3.2.1.	<u>Thematic training</u>	35
	PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS	37
	ANNEXES	38

1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE INTEGRATION OF POPULATION VARIABLES IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

The project, while continue acting at the global level to sensitize decision makers and provide national staff with instruments for incorporating population factors in the planning of development, is increasingly concentrating on making national sectoral agencies capable of creating and employing the necessary inputs in the light of the basic needs required by the countries, in particular by the more disadvantaged groups.

In accordance with this approach, during the period under report, special mention should be made of activities related to the development of estimates and projections for small areas. These procedures, as well as the computer package on demographic projections for small areas (PRODEM) will be discussed and disseminated in a seminar to be held in Colombia in October–November 1988, jointly with the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE), and the University of Los Andes.

In line with the emphasis placed on relating population aspects with sectoral activities, significant progress has been made in connection with population and mother and child health, in particular through studies on causes of death, measurement of maternal mortality and new low-cost procedures to study infant mortality. A population and health seminar will be organized in Santiago with high-level public health officials from different South American countries. On the other hand, special emphasis is also being placed on postponed key groups through activities and studies that center on demographic and socio-economic aspects of women and the aged, in collaboration with national institutions and international organizations.

Within the Research on International Migration of Latin Americans (IMILA), CELADE keeps a data bank with registers on Latin Americans enumerated in countries of the region other than their countries of origin as well as in other parts of the world. During the semester, IMILA-based research studies were initiated to better understand the situation in the region and provide useful inputs for the formulation of policies on the subject. First steps have been taken to study the situation in Central America as a means to support the peace efforts in the subregion. A project to study spatial planning in the Center–Western Brazil, with emphasis on migratory flows, has also been initiated in collaboration with the "Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística" (IBGE) of Brazil.

A Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data was held in Santiago from 23 to 27 May, under the joint sponsorship of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and CELADE, with the participation of 59 professionals from Africa, America and Europe. One of the subjects discussed at the seminar was the possibility to initiate interregional cooperation in demographic matters between Latin America and Africa.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

1.1. Integration of population variables in general public policy

1.1.1. Analysis of the demographic situation and provision of demographic inputs for the formulation of development plans and policies

a) Updating of population estimates and projections

The following assistance activities were carried out in connection with this heading during the period under review:

i) Paraguay. The joint publication of the population estimates and projections for the period 1950-2025 was coordinated with the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" during the period.

ii) Colombia. CELADE collaborated with the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE), the "Universidad de los Andes" and the "Universidad Javeriana" in the evaluation of the results of the 1985 population census. A mission to Santiago by two DANE officials will be carried out in August to prepare the revised version of the population projections.

iii) Uruguay. Assistance to the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" (DGEC) in the evaluation of the 1985 population census and in the revision of the demographic estimates, in particular the construction of a 1985 mortality table. Part of this assistance was given by the EDLAC/CELADE Population Unit in Buenos Aires to Ms. Ana María Damonte, of the DGEC, who visited the Unit from 6 to 10 June.

iv) Argentina. Collaboration was given to the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos" (INDEC) in the preparation of a publication which contains the revised version of the population projections.

v) Demographic Bulletin. The Bulletin No. 41 was published with indicators of fertility for the Latin American countries. Bulletin No. 42, in preparation, will contain indicators of the population dynamics by age groups.

vi) PANDEM. A revised version and an English version of the "Demographic Analysis Package for Microcomputers" (PANDEM) are underway, in order to meet the numerous requests received from other regions of the world.

b) Fertility studies

Within the fertility study programme aimed at providing information on high risk sectors in order to support population and basic needs policies, the following activities were carried out:

i) Paraguay. The document "Paraguay: Diferencias geográficas y socioeconómicas de la fecundidad. Período 1960-1979" was published in Paraguay by the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" (DGEC) and CELADE. The project has thus been concluded.

ii) Venezuela. Mr. Diego López, from the "Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales" (IIES) of the "Universidad Andrés Bello", continued in Caracas the analysis stage of the research study. A mission to Santiago by Mr. López in June had to be cancelled due to personal reasons. The report will soon be sent for comments to Santiago by the IIES.

iii) Chile. The final report delivered to the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" for revision and publication has been delayed. Efforts are being made by CELADE to hasten work. .

iv) The Demographic Bulletin No. 41 was published with fertility indicators for the countries of the region.

v) During the period under report, Ms. Nelly Niedworol, an official from the "Ministerio de Salud Pública" of Uruguay, spent two weeks in CELADE Santiago to prepare tabulations related to the 1986 fertility survey carried out in Uruguay.

c) Investigation of international migration in Latin America (IMILA)

i) Ms. Adela Fellegrino incorporated the comments received from CELADE on the document "Migración internacional de latinoamericanos en las Américas. Censos de 1980". She visited CELADE Santiago during the semester, with CCII funds, for the final revision of the document. Its publication is being coordinated with the "Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales" (IIES) of the "Universidad Andrés Bello" of Caracas, Venezuela.

ii) An agreement was reached with the University of Western Ontario, Canada, to include the thesis of Mr. Edilberto Loaysa, about Latin Americans in Canada, under this heading.

iii) In the framework of the 1988 Master's Degree Course in Population and Development, Mr. Jorge Martínez is carrying out a research study on "Migración internacional de personal calificado dentro de América Latina. Las corrientes en los países del Cono Sur en los ochenta" and Ms. Giomar Bay is carrying out a study for Sao Paulo, Brazil, on housing estimates for the period 1985-2000.

d) National demographic surveys

i) Experimental Demographic Survey in Belize. An experimental demographic survey, organized by the Central Statistical Office of Belize and CELADE, was initiated in the country. The purpose is to test different methods to collect demographic information, to prepare for the 1990 census and obtain data, although limited, on the demographic situation and dynamics of the country. The questionnaire and manuals are similar to the ones used in Guyana (GUYREDEM) and were prepared in CELADE San Jose. The main subjects dealt with in the questionnaire include mortality, fertility and migration (which is particularly important in the country), and basic characteristics such as age, sex, ethnicity, education and economic activity, and the government's specific request, invalidity and third age.

Interviews started on 13 June and will be concluded at the end of the month. The following stages will include preparation of a data cleaning programme and analysis of results. The final report with the most important findings is expected to be ready in November 1988.

ii) Honduras National Demographic Survey (EDENH-II). EDENH-II is at present in the final stage of the analysis of results, which includes the publication of six volumes, of which five have already been published. Volume V of the series of reports on the analyses of the EDENH-II was published during the semester under the title "Childhood mortality risks in different social and geographic contexts in Honduras, 1955-1985".

Volume VI, in preparation, will include three methodological studies on the economic activities developed by inactive women, estimation of emigration from Honduras on the basis of information on the residence of children and use of the information on the year of the mother's death to estimate adult mortality trends.

iii) Guyana Retrospective Demographic Survey (GUYREDEM). During the period under report, steps were undertaken in order to promote the analysis of the survey data. However, since the national director of the survey left the country at the end of 1987, no person was in charge to coordinate national activities, and correspondence from Santiago was not answered. In order to reinstate the post-survey activities, a mission was planned to Georgetown, which following the recommendations of the Chief Statistician of Guyana had to be cancelled since the Statistical Bureau was not in conditions to carry out any activity related to GUYREDEM. The Chief Statistician promised to investigate the possibilities and inform CELADE by the end of June.

In Santiago, a first draft of the sample report of this survey was finished and will be sent to Guyana in early July in order to receive comments. A document on CELADE's experience in demographic surveys was submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data (see below) under the title "CELADE's recent experiences with national demographic surveys in Latin America. The case of Guyana" (see e.iii below).

iv) National Socio-Demographic Survey of Nicaragua (ESDENIC). This survey is carried out by the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos" (INEC) of Nicaragua, with UNFPA's financial support, CELADE/CANADA funds and the technical assistance of the U.N. Statistical Office and CELADE.

At the end of 1987, a joint mission by a CELADE demographer and a consultant of the Nicaragua project was made to define a complete work programme until the survey's completion. The mission recommended an analysis programme in four stages. The first one will be composed of two missions related to processing and the sample. The second stage includes the basic analysis programme comprising six studies to be carried out during 1988. The third one, in 1989, will be devoted to the preparation of projections and other inputs required for economic and social planning and the fourth stage, which could be developed simultaneously with the preceding ones, include special studies on the basis of the survey findings.

During the semester, a mission was carried out by a CELADE staff member to collaborate in data processing and a sampling mission devoted to revise the segments selected.

v) National Population and Housing Survey of Bolivia. During a mission to Bolivia (25-29 April) contacts were made with authorities and technical staff of the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE), who expressed their interest in receiving CELADE's assistance to define the subjects to be included, design of the questionnaire and analysis of results.

e) Assistance to experimental censuses

i) Junín de Los Andes, Argentina. This experimental census was carried out on 20-25 October 1986 by the "Fundación Cruzada Patagónica" with the technical and financial support of CELADE to present general results and more reliable measures of fertility and infant mortality than those gathered in the 1970 and 1980 round of censuses. During the semester, a technical report presenting the results of the 1986 census was prepared under the title "Technical report on the experimentation to estimate recent childhood mortality" (Jorge Somoza). This report was submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data held in Santiago on 23-27 May (see e.iii below).

ii) Temuco, Chile. In connection with the population census of the mapuche population in the IX Region of Chile, a meeting was held by the organizations participating in the project. The meeting discussed the timetable (the census would be taken between August and October this year), the budget and the institutional commitments. The next activity will be an interdisciplinary workshop to be held in Temuco to determine the research subjects, define the questionnaire and the strategy for field work.

iii) A Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data was held in Santiago from 23 to 27 May, under the joint sponsorship of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and CELADE. The 59 participants, which included the President of the IUSSP, Prof. William Brass, were professionals from academic centres in Europe, Africa and America. The papers presented were discussed during the Seminar, including studies on censuses, surveys and vital statistics systems; new approaches to improve the measurement of fertility, mortality, international migration and female economically active population; and research studies on the demographic situation of specific communities in Latin America and the Caribbean. The seminar also discussed the possibility to initiate interregional co-operation in demographic matters between Latin America and Africa.

Three documents on population censuses were submitted to the Seminar under the titles, namely "Recent experiences in the collection of demographic data in Latin American population censuses of the 1980's", "Reflexiones sobre los censos del 90 en América Latina" and "Hacia la puesta al día del programa censal. En el umbral de los 90".

1.1.2. Population and development planning and policy models

Contacts were made with the National Population Council (CONAPO) of the "Ministerio de Planeamiento" of Bolivia concerning the adaptation of economic-demographic models developed in the ESCAP region for use in long-range planning. Negotiations were initiated for contracting a national consultant for application of this technique to development planning in Bolivia who will start work on 1 July 1988. In agreement with CONAPO a local (Santiago) consultant was finally hired because of the few qualified Bolivian candidates all withdrew and CONAPO was unable to propose further national experts. The basic problem was the scarcity of Bolivian analysts qualified to undertake the econometric adaptation of the model to the Bolivian situation.

Further work was completed on the adaptation of the ESCAP model for planning in Bolivia. The CELADE version of this model has been baptized MED/PC. A working paper on the equations and variables used in the MED/PC model was written as part of the documentation for this population-development tool. Parts of the Fortran programme of the Thailand version of the ESCAP model were reprogrammed in preparation for the arrival of the CONAPO consultant (see above).

The LRFM/PC demographic-social-sector planning model designed and adapted by CELADE was further developed. Some minor programming errors (which did not, however, compromise its correct functioning) were rectified. Also, a Spanish version of LRFM/PC is being written and edited. It will be published in the next semester. Up to now the manual has been available only in diskette in English. LRFM/PC being very user-friendly and conceptually simple, has been widely requested both inside and outside the region. The model has been sent to at least 14 institutions and several other requests are pending. It has also been used in different CELADE training courses.

Discussions were continued with representatives of national planning offices and other research organizations regarding collaboration between CELADE and these agencies on the use of microcomputational methods; copies of a microcomputer-based models and associated documentation were distributed to countries within the region. Dissemination of modelling packages within the region has been widespread. By mid-1988, 70 models have been provided to planning agencies, population offices and statistical institutes by CELADE.

The general report of the seminar on "Methods for incorporating demographic variables into planning through the use of micro-computers" (March 1987) was published for general distribution. All aspects of current work in global and sectoral modelling, save purely population projection packages, were reviewed by this publication (almost 20 packages were reviewed) and the recommendations for future work on population-development computer models were presented. Also, editing of background papers to the seminar was completed. These papers will be published as a monograph, probably in September 1988. Activities in this regard included the recruitment and supervision of the editor, the revision of drafts with the authors; negotiations with ECLAC's Editorial Division concerning publication details. This publication, together with the general report, will considerably expand the knowledge in the region of population-development modelling and of the availability of packages.

1.1.3. Incorporation of demographic factors in global and sectoral planning and policy with emphasis on basic needs. Specific population policies

Technical assistance was given to the Government of the Mendoza Province, Argentina. Working meetings were held with different governmental areas in the field of migration, public health and socio-demographic statistics to discuss a technical assistance programme to the province. A project was elaborated on the conditions of the migrants from Mendoza in the rest of the country and of the migrants of neighbouring provinces in Mendoza; and a proposal was prepared for a methodology to evaluate the cost-benefit of a migratory flow.

1.2. Population variables in spatial planning and selected sectoral planning

1.2.1. Population and maternal-child health

a) Research study on infant mortality in Latin America (IMIAL)

The main objective of this programme is to identify and quantify the population sectors exposed to high risk infant mortality, in order to provide information useful for health plans, programmes and policies.

i) Honduras. The report "Mortalidad infantil. Los riesgos de muerte infantil en diferentes contextos sociales y geográficos, 1955-1985" was published jointly with the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" and the "Secretaría de Planificación". The project has thus been concluded.

ii) Sao Paulo, Brazil. Taking advantage of a mission to Sao Paulo in April, meetings were held with Mr. Luis Ortiz of SEADE, which is the institution responsible for this research study. Mr. Ortiz subsequently visited Santiago from 23 to 27 May to participate in the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing Demographic Data (with CCII funds). On this occasion, meetings were also held to analyze some chapters of the above report.

iii) Cuba. The report for Cuba was concluded and forwarded to the national authorities.

iv) Venezuela. Activities in connection with this study were continued.

v) Multivariate analysis of infant mortality trends. CELADE continued collaborating with this programme of the U.N. Population Division, which is complementary to IMIAL. The reports for the four countries involved (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay) were concluded.

vi) CELADE also collaborated in the follow-up programme of infant mortality trends and projections that the U.N. Population Division carries out jointly with UNICEF.

vii) During the third meeting of representatives of the "Sistema de Salud y Seguridad Social de Centroamérica y Panamá", carried out in Managua, Nicaragua, in August 1987, it was agreed to undertake a study on infant mortality in the Central American countries. The Pan American Health Organization and the Ministry of Public Health of Costa Rica requested CELADE to conduct a research study to define the higher risk groups, establish the mortality trends of children under five and identify the geographic areas and groups at special risk, using mainly existing studies and information. This activity was initiated at the beginning of 1988.

During the semester under report contacts were made to complete the information on mortality and population in each of the countries. The texts for the studies for Panama, Honduras and El Salvador were concluded and revised, while those for Guatemala and Costa Rica are in preparation; and information on births in Nicaragua to process the Brass-type questions were obtained.

b) Applications of the analysis of the structure of the causes of death health planning

i) Brazil. Ms. Lucia Yazaki, of the "Diretoria Adjunta de Estudos Populacionais", SEADE, Sao Paulo, incorporated the comments made by CELADE on the revised version of her thesis for the 1985-86 Master's Degree Course in Demography. On the occasion of the April mission to Sao Paulo, meetings were held with her to discuss different aspects of the research study. Publication will be made by SEADE in Portuguese.

ii) Mexico. Ms. Leticia Rodríguez is working on her thesis for the 1988 Master's Degree Course in Population on the contribution of causes of death to the increase of life expectancy at birth and differences by sex.

iii) Chile. In the framework of the collaboration agreement signed by CELADE and the "Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas" (INE), work continued along two lines": The revision of a study (by Messrs. Gustavo Villalón and Hernán Orellana) to harmonize the different revisions of causes of death, to be published by INE and CELADE without cost for the programme; and the preparation of an Atlas of Causes of Death in the provinces of Chile, as part of a student's thesis (Mr. Jorge Villalón) for the 1988 Master's Degree Course in Population, which is a continuation of the work initiated by a Canadian consultant, Mr. Pierre Lafontaine.

iv) Dr. Danuta Rajs was approached regarding the possibility of her making the final revision of the document on causes of death in the third age with the causes of Guatemala and Uruguay.

v) A report on "La medición indirecta de la mortalidad materna" was submitted to the Meeting on Maternal Mortality Prevention, organized by the Pan American Health Organization in Campinas, Brazil, on 12-14 April 1988.

vi) A book containing the lectures delivered at the seminar conducted by Professor Jacques Vallin in CELADE Santiago in May 1986, was published during the semester.

c) Experimental investigation for measuring infant mortality and evaluation of effectiveness of health programmes

i) Junín de los Andes, Argentina. A technical report was prepared on the experiments carried out in connection with the collection of data on fertility and infant mortality in the year prior to the October 1986 census, that was submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing Demographic Data. On the other hand, the first round of the Prospective Demographic Survey of the Mapuche Population (EDMAFU) was continued with the application of the previous child procedure in the hospitals of Junín, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Formosa.

ii) Bolivia. Assistance continues to be provided to the National Population Council (CONAFO), in the application of the procedure of the previous child survival to carry out studies on the relationship between fertility and infant mortality. During the semester, the following activities were carried out: Ms. Gloria Tellerías, of CONAFO, visited Santiago from 23 February to 4 March, to analyze the first results of the collection of data on the survival of the previous child in maternities of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. One of CELADE's recommendations is the execution of complementary field work in areas of high infant mortality and low educational level of the mothers. During a CELADE mission to La Paz (25-29 April) the possibility to carry out field work was discussed. CONAFO, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF reiterated their interest in the project.

iii) A CELADE staff member participated in a FAHO meeting in Campinas, Brazil, on Maternal Mortality Prevention with a document entitled "Medición indirecta de la mortalidad materna".

iv) Mapuche population (IX Region, Chile). Activities under this project are carried out by the "Programa de Apoyo y Extensión en Salud Materno-Infantil" (FAESMI), the Catholic University in Temuco, the "Universidad de la Frontera" of Temuco, the "Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas" (INE) and CELADE. During the period under report, the first draft was concluded of the document "Cómo viven los mapuches. Análisis del censo de población de 1982", which is circulating for comments. Preparatory activities were initiated for the Census of Indian Reservations which will investigate health and mother-child mortality and is expected to be carried out from August to October 1988. Finally, a document was prepared and submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing Demographic Data under the title "Pre-diagnóstico demográfico de la población de reducciones indígenas de la IX región. Análisis del censo de población de 1982".

v) Dominican Republic. CELADE has directly collaborated with the National Population and Family (CONAPOFA), in a research study on infant mortality funded by IDRC Canada. With a view to the 1990 census, this experimental research is addressed to study infant mortality in five maternities of the country through the previous child methodology and to carry out a study on the proximate determinants of infant mortality in a maternity of Santo Domingo and an experimental census in a locality near to the capital city. During the semester, the following activities were carried out:

- The research on the previous child was initiated. The material to collect the information required to apply this methodology was prepared, including the final form, manuals for the interviewers and supervisors, as well as the digitation and data verification programmes.
- A CONAPOFA official visited CELADE San Jose for one week in order to revise and discuss the information collected during January and February, and prepared a preliminary report.
- A first draft of the project to study the proximate determinants of infant mortality was prepared for discussion among the different institutions involved.
- Field work in five maternities of the country was initiated in January and will extend during the whole semester. The information collected so far has been reviewed, coded and entered to the computer. The collection of data concluded in April in two maternities and in June in other two. In addition, the following activities were carried out regarding the study of mortality based on information on the previous child: Correspondence was exchanged with the professionals in charge of the study regarding some mistakes detected in the preliminary information received at CELADE San Jose; some tabulations were obtained and the partial results of the data collected until April 1988 were analyzed; an outline of the final report and a proposal for the analysis of the results were prepared and discussed with the national team in charge of the project on the occasion of a mission to the Dominican Republic.

vi) Regarding other activities under this heading, during the semester progress was made in connection with the definition of the content and design of the questionnaire for a study of the proximate determinants of infant mortality and a document was prepared under the title "El estudio de los determinantes próximos de la mortalidad infantil. Propuesta de contenido, diseño de cuestionario y estrategia para operacionalizar el proyecto". This material was discussed and tested during the mission carried out to launch this study in the Dominican Republic. On the other hand, a CONAPOFA official prepared the report "El procedimiento del hijo previo. La experiencia latinoamericana", which was submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data.

1.2.2. The situation of women and development

In order to obtain the information necessary for the formulation of female employment policies and taking into account that female employment is a key factor in fertility change, a study was designed on sex segregation in the labour markets addressed to detecting inequalities between men and women regarding employment, career and salary. The study was initiated with the processing of the information for Chile from a 1982 census sample.

A course on "La incorporación de la mujer a proyectos de desarrollo" was designed during the semester, as part of the agreement between CELADE and ILPES on courses devoted to the training of professionals in the public sector on the incorporation of specific aspects of the situation of women in development programmes and policies. This activity was undertaken at the request of the "Subsecretaría de la Mujer" of the "Ministerio de Salud y Acción Social" of Argentina. A mission to Buenos Aires was carried out in

connection with the organizational, financial and academic aspects of the course.

Notes for discussion on women, population and development were prepared, dealing with problems affecting women related to or having an impact on the trends of the demographic variables.

CELADE also participated in the workshop on "Evaluación de proyectos productivos con mujeres campesinas", organized by FAO in Santiago on 12-15 April.

1.2.3. Socio-economic situation of the aged

a) Argentina. The "Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales para Jubilados y Pensionados" of the Health Ministry of Argentina informed that an error affecting approximately 200 cases had been detected in the tape with data for the project on "Socio-economic consequences of population aging". The tape was corrected accordingly in CELADE Santiago. Analysis of the information continued and progress was made in the preparation of several chapters of the research report.

b) Experimental research of mortality and some socio-economic characteristics of the third age in Costa Rica, carried out by the "Dirección de Estadística y Censos", the "Instituto de Investigaciones en Salud" (INISA) of the University of Costa Rica and CELADE. The study consists in two rounds of interviews to persons aged 60 years and over residing in the Cantones of Puriscal and Coronado enumerated in the 1984 National Population Census of Costa Rica, having the report of the first round already been published. The processing and analysis of the second round is at present underway for the subsequent elaboration of a report that will contain the data collected in both rounds.

During the semester, the preparation of the consolidated tabulations for both rounds was continued in order to obtain the results required for analysis. At the same time, the document "Age declaration, mortality and selected socioeconomic characteristics of the elderly" presenting the main results of this experimental research, was submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data, held in Santiago on 23-27 May.

c) Costa Rica. On the other hand, given the growing importance of the subject, the "Instituto Costarricense de Investigación y Enseñanza en Nutrición y Salud" (INCIENSA), the "Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social" (CCSS) and CELADE initiated a joint project comprising the execution of three studies on basic needs, health in the third age and the socio-demographic profile of the elderly, respectively, and the publication of a report. A first draft of the studies was concluded during the semester. The studies are the following: "Basic needs of the elderly in Costa Rica", in charge of Mr. Carlos Raabe of INCIENSA; "Health in the third age according to the data available in the CCSS", by Ms. Ligia Moya of the CCSS; and "The elderly in Costa Rica: Socio-demographic profile. Evolution, present situation and prospects", in charge of Mr. Karol Krotki, CELADE San Jose.

d) The lectures on the age structure of the population and its socio-economic consequences, given in CELADE Santiago in October 1987 by Prof. Jean Claude Chesnais of the Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques of Paris, were edited for publication.

1.2.4. Family planning programme management and evaluation

A project proposal to be presented to UNFPA for funding was prepared during the semester. The project seeks to create an inventory of management information systems in MCH/FP (Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning) programmes. The scope of the proposed project will be all major countries in the ECLAC region and will focus on all official and NGO programmes in the area of MCH/FP. Activities included review of the literature, internal meetings, writing and revising a draft of the project proposal and a draft of the semi-structured questionnaire which will form the major methodological tool for the survey and holding discussions with outside experts on the project design. A draft of the proposal was presented to UNFPA officials in New York in July 1988.

Follow-up activities were completed in connection with a mission to the "Consejo Nacional de Población" (CONAPO) of the Ministry of Planning, Bolivia, in October 1987, whose purpose was to assist in designing a survey to gather data on the demand for family planning information and services. This included correspondence with officials contacted during the mission and commenting on related projects being undertaken in the institutions, in particular the development of a strategy to obtain similar data at the national level on a continuing basis.

A mission was held to Bogotá, Colombia, on 7-11 March 1988, to attend a seminar on methods of operational research in MCH/FP programmes. The seminar was sponsored by the Population Council in conjunction with PROFAMILIA, Colombia. On the other hand, up-to-date information was received on OR research being conducted in the ECLAC region in the field of MCH/FP.

1.2.5. Population and spatial planning

a) A national study on the case of Venezuela was initiated. An official, a geographer with social studies training in population, of the "Instituto de Investigaciones Económica y Sociales" of the "Universidad Católica Andrés Bello" of Caracas, spent 20 days in CELADE Santiago to receive technical assistance in this connection. A population database for all cities with 20,000 inhabitants and over has been organized in addition to the corresponding economic activities. This information is available for the dates of the last Venezuelan censuses. Progress has been made in the preparation of a first report on policies affecting the evolution of the spatial pattern of urbanization. This work is carried out in close collaboration with the "Oficina Central de Planificación y Coordinación" (CORDIPLAN).

b) Regarding the proposal to undertake a study under this heading in Brazil, during the first quarter the "Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística" (IBGE) appointed an official to undertake the analysis of the factors associated to the population in Center-West Brazil, with emphasis on the role of migratory flows. Progress was made in obtaining special

tabulations in agreement with the work plan prepared by IBGE with CELADE's assistance. The region selected for the study is an area that has been undergoing a remarkable demographic growth since the 1950's, with an intensive planned land occupation process and an accelerated urbanization which is partly associated to Brasilia's expansion.

c) In connection with the follow-up of the spatial redistribution process trends, the information of a computerized file on the subject was reviewed and updated. The file contains data for each major administrative divisions of the Latin American and Caribbean countries according to the national censuses from 1950 on, showing total population, urban and rural; population of urban centres 2000 inhabitants and over; population of each city with 20,000 inhabitants and over around 1980; urban population according to different size categories; and demographic density. A set of tables, to be included in the forthcoming issue of CELADE's Demographic Bulletin, has been prepared with this information. The Data Bank is widely used by professionals as well as by government institutions, universities, and international organizations.

d) Population projections by sex and age for subnational areas. Work was continued on the preparation of procedures and manuals to project intermediate and small areas and on the corresponding assistance to the countries. Activities during the semester under report included:

i) The revision of Mr. Louis Duchesne's document, "Método de proyecciones de población por sexo y edad para áreas menores, por relaciones de cohortes" has been concluded and the final version was sent for printing.

ii) The revision of the document prepared by the former fellow Ms. Pilar Granados "Técnicas de proyección de población de áreas menores. Aplicación y evaluación" was also concluded and sent to the printers.

iii) In the framework of the agreement with the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE) of Chile, the document "Chile: Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad. Provincias 1980-2000" was published by the INE. Assistance continued to be provided regarding urban and rural population projections. The corresponding report is at present being written.

iv) Preparatory activities were initiated in connection with the execution of a Seminar on Subnational Projections. Given the interest expressed by the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE) and the "Universidad de los Andes" of Colombia, a joint mission was carried out from CELADE Santiago and San Jose to coordinate the organization of the Seminar, to be held in Bogotá, from 31 October to 2 November 1988.

v) Assistance was provided to the "Secretaría de Planificación" of Guatemala, in connection with the methodological aspects and use of available microcomputer programmes to prepare population projections for small areas. The purpose is to obtain population projections, by sex and age, of the urban and rural areas of the country's departments and to study the population's participation in the economic activity.

vi) Assistance was given to five officials of the Planning and Economic Ministry of Panama, who visited San José for two weeks to initiate the project to prepare the population projections for the main urban nuclei of the country; elaborate estimates of housing needs and deficit in Panama; and prepare a synthesis of international migration in the country and projections of its future evolution.

vii) CELADE collaborated with the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos" (INDEC) of Argentina in the revision of the urban-rural population projections and in the projection of the economically active population by sex and age.

viii) During this semester, development was undertaken on an interactive user-friendly system, "Proyecciones demográficas por áreas" (FRODEM), for carrying out demographic projections for small area and national populations by microcomputer, with a variety of alternative procedures for use under differing conditions. The basic system was subjected to intensive testing by CELADE demographers and important additions were proposed for inclusion. The system will be distributed at the seminar on small area projections, to be held in Colombia in the second semester of 1988.

ix) The changes and enhancements of FANDEM "Package for Demographic Analysis for Microcomputers", which will also be used to calculate the input parameters for FRODEM, were completed and the package readied for distribution. The manual was translated from Spanish to English.

x) In connection with these activities, the contract of the programmer, Mr. Carlos Olivares, was extended and Mr. Juan Carlos Pérez was appointed to collaborate in the preparation of the respective manual.

e) Other activities under this heading included:

i) A report on the spatial redistribution process in Latin America during the period 1950-1985, which was submitted to the "Taller sobre consecuencias demográficas del desarrollo económico e implicancias para la planificación del desarrollo agrario y regional", organized by the "Programa Latinoamericano de Actividades en Población" (PROLAP) and the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana.

ii) Collaboration with the University of Concepción in the design of a research study on migration to the metropolitan areas of Chile to be funded by the "Consejo Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica".

iii) Revision for subsequent publication of a document on urban growth patterns in Latin America according to city size and location.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

a) Publications

- "Boletín Demográfico", Vol. XX, No. 40 (LC/DEM/G.58)
"Boletín Demográfico", Vol. XXI, No. 41 (LC/DEM/G.59)
- "EDENH II: Mortalidad infantil: Los riesgos de muerte infantil en diferentes contextos sociales y geográficos, 1955-1985". Joint publication by the "Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos" of Honduras and CELADE, Series A-1047/V, (LC/DEM/CR/G.18)
- "Costa Rica: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025". Joint publication by the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" and the "Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica" of Costa Rica and CELADE (Fascículo F/CR.1)
- "Costa Rica: Proyección de jefes de hogar por sexo, edad y estado conyugal, 1985-2025". Report of the joint research study by the "Instituto de la Vivienda" of Costa Rica and CELADE
- "Diferencias socioeconómicas en las tendencias de la mortalidad en la niñez: Honduras, 1974-1983", report by José Miguel Guzmán, CELADE
- "Chile: Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad, provincias 1980-2000. Joint publication by the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" of Chile and CELADE (Fascículo F/CHI.4)
- "Pre-diagnóstico demográfico de la población de reducciones indígenas de la IX región: Análisis del Censo Nacional de Población de 1982", Marisabel Romaggi, joint publication CELADE and FAESMI. Document submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data, Santiago, Chile, 23-27 May 1988.
- "Algunas reflexiones sobre los censos de población y vivienda de la década del 90 en América Latina", Carmen Arretx, CELADE. Document submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data.
- "Seminario sobre causas de muerte. Aplicación al caso de Francia", Jacques Vallin. Joint publication by the "Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques" of France and CELADE.
- "Técnicas de proyecciones de población de áreas menores. Aplicación y evaluación", María del Pilar Granados, CELADE (LC/DEM/G.63)
- "Boletas para la Encuesta Experimental de Belice", forms for use in field work, June 1988.
- "Informe general del seminario técnico sobre métodos para incorporar variables demográficas en la planificación a través del uso de microcomputadores", Series A-0180 (LC/DEM/G.62).

- "Age declaration, mortality and selected socioeconomic characteristics of the elderly", Victor García and Antonio Ortega, CELADE. Document submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data.

b) Mission reports

- Argentina (25-27 March). To participate in a meeting with the Governor of the Mendoza Province to plan technical cooperation activities regarding industrial promotion and population and migration.
- Argentina (18-22 April). To assist the "Subsecretaría de la Mujer" in the organization of a workshop on the incorporation of women to development projects.
- Argentina (26-30 June). To participate in the CLACSO programme on women and society.
- Belize (11-15 May and 8-15 June). To assist the Central Statistical Office in the organization of an Experimental Survey.
- Brazil (11-15 April). To participate in a seminar on maternal mortality sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization.
- Brazil (19-29 April). To participate in the XXII session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Colombia (5-13 March). To participate in Regional Seminar on Operational Research applied to Family Planning and Mother and Child Care Programmes.
- Colombia (3-8 April). To assist the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE) and the "Universidad de los Andes" in the preparation of population projections and in the organization of a seminar on the projection of small areas.
- Dominican Republic (14-21 January and 14-30 June). To assist CONAPOFA in the organization and implementation of a research study on infant mortality.
- Dominican Republic (14-30 June). To assist ONAFLAN in the preparation of urban-rural regional projections.
- Guatemala (8-19 February). To assist the "Departamento de Población y Empleo" of the "Dirección de Planificación Global" in the diagnosis of the demographic situation at the departmental level and in the preparation of inputs for the planning of these population sectors.
- Perú (8-12 April). To provide technical cooperation to the Government of Peru.
- Thailand (22 March-2 April). To participate in an IUSSP meeting to analyze fertility and family planning

2. POPULATION INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

The activities of the population information and technology component during the first semester were directed towards opening up new directions for integrating population information into national and subnational development policies and programmes, while completing activities already underway and providing regional backstopping and information services. The major new information activities, all of which were begun in this semester, cluster around four inter-related lines of action:

- a) The development and operational testing of the REDATAM-Plus system and its utilization with the 1990 censuses for providing small area data;
- b) The exploitation of geographic information systems with population data, in part through an interface with REDATAM-Plus, for spatial planning and project implementation in a wide variety of fields;
- c) Establishment and initial operation of the Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network (IPALCA), in collaboration with PROLAP and with CELADE/DOCPAL as the regional receptor/disseminator of population information; and
- d) Experimentation with appropriate information distribution technologies for improving access of diverse users to population data and knowledge, particularly in association with other development-related information.

By the end of the first semester of 1988, the REDATAM system was being used with complete population and housing census databases in Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Saint Lucia and Dominica and with survey or other data in Guyana and Brazil. The software and manuals of the latest REDATAM version, 3.1, were completed and are now being distributed. Version 3.1 will continue to be distributed until around the end of 1989, when the completely rewritten and far more powerful REDATAM-Plus system is ready.

REDATAM, geographic information systems and others like them permit the decentralization of population information to sectoral and subnational agencies and the utilization of the data by a very wide range of users, including secondary and ancillary users who are not concerned with population, per se. This may be seen as a "demographics" approach to the integration of population in development. The actual adoption of REDATAM population data services in a country is probably similar in nature to the diffusion of certain types of innovation within a country. A further, related problem that must be addressed, is the release of census and other population data by national authorities to sectoral, regional and local authorities, since technology is now out-running the interest of many statistical offices to make their data available.

During the semester, the basic design of the IPALCA Network was developed in collaboration with PROLAP, following a mandate received during the 1987 joint CELADE/PROLAP population information seminar of users and informatics specialists. In turn, IPALCA activities for the period 1988-91 were defined, placing major emphasis on helping to create national IPALCA networks around national focal points which normally will be the centers which are already working directly with DOCPAL and are using the ECLAC-DOCPAL procedures. As CELADE/DOCPAL was mandated to be the receptor/disseminator of information and IPALCA will use the ECLAC-DOCPAL standards and MICROISIS, the previous, present and future activities of DOCPAL support the formation and operation of the network, which in turn should help to greatly increase the penetration and effectiveness of DOCPAL.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

2.1. Management and utilization of population information

2.1.1. Databases and technology to enhance national population data resources and capabilities

a) Installation of REDATAM 1980 population and housing census databases for countries and/or regions, provinces or cities

As envisioned in the previous report, a two-person team assisted DANE of Colombia in the generation of a REDATAM database with the 1985 housing and population census data (nearly 27 million population). The travel/perdiem costs of one member of the CELADE team was paid by UNFPA-Colombia funds, while the other was covered by CELADE/CANADA funds. As the government authorities intend to use REDATAM to assist in the administrative decentralization taking place in Colombia, a separate database was made for each of the seven regions. Taking into account the relevance of training personnel to use the REDATAM system facilities, particularly in the complex generation of large databases, without direct assistance from CELADE, a DANE official was instructed in the procedures to generate REDATAM databases and he used the system to complete the census databases and to make a database for a household survey.

In order to stimulate the installation and utilization of the REDATAM system in subnational institutions in the region, the Head of CELADE Data Processing/Regional Advisor visited (with funds of IDRC) a number of Brazilian cities (Rio, Brasilia and Belo Horizonte) to give short seminars on the system to regional planning institutions in the Ministry of Urban Development and the Center on Development and Regional Planning. In the Brazilian Institute for Municipal Administration (IBAM), arrangements were made for giving a seminar during August to representatives from a variety of "municipios". During conversations held with authorities of these institutions, there was general agreement on the importance of training their personnel in the generation of REDATAM databases and their use for providing technical support for sectoral and local planning (e.g., "municipios").

Furthermore, during conversations held with authorities of the National Statistical Office of Brazil (IBGE), which is carrying out a pilot census (Município de Limeira) in 1988 as part of its preparation of the 1990 census, it was agreed that Limeira databases would be generated for the 1988 pilot test data as well as for the 1980 census data for comparison. IBGE is also envisaging a role for REDATAM as a data dissemination tool with REDATAM sub-databases of the 1990 census placed on CD-ROM (compact disk) for wide distribution to multidisciplinary planning institutions throughout the country.

b) Data and processing backstopping and development/transfer of processing technology for producing timely results and organizing data in countries

During the semester, version REDATAM 3.1 was ready for distribution together with a Supplemental Manual published in Spanish and English. This new

version, which will be used until REDATAM+ is ready around the end of 1989 (see below), incorporates a much easier interface with the user with context-sensitive help and many enhancements such as the processing of decimal variables, additional more powerful commands, confidentiality protection and new facilities for database generation and management. The software is multilingual, with English and Spanish.

Work began on the software development and testing project "REDATAM-Plus: A tool for the storage and retrieval of population and housing census data in association with multidisciplinary and geographical information", recently (April 1988) approved by IDRC. It will a) permit the inclusion of ecological and other information with population census data in a multidisciplinary database; b) interface with a geographical information system (GIS) for spatial display and manipulation of the information; c) allow use of REDATAM in a network so that various users can work with the same database; and d) provide camera-ready output. Pilot testing, additional staff, equipment for CELADE and countries and other items are financed by IDRC, which complements the UNFPA financed staff members participating in the development of the system.

To obtain expert advice on the design of the REDATAM+ database, the Head of CELADE Data Processing/Regional Advisor traveled to Statistics Canada where he consulted with the system analysts and programmers who designed and maintain the RAPID statistical database management system (CIDA funds).

The relevance of having very rapid access to population and related data for specific small area geography was discussed with a study group preparing a "Guide for the Evaluation of Damage from Natural Disasters", who indicated their probable intention of including REDATAM in their specifications.

Papers were presented at various meetings to help make REDATAM more widely known in- and outside the region and to get feedback from actual and potential users. A paper was presented on REDATAM at the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data 23-27 May, jointly organized by CELADE and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) for demographers and technicians interested in using original demographic data for research purposes. At the IASSIST (International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology) Annual Conference carried out in Washington from 26 to 29 May, a document written in CELADE entitled "Small-Area Census Data Services by Microcomputer: Applications of the REDATAM System in Latin America and the Caribbean", was presented by a former CELADE staff member who had been responsible for the system; it will be published in the IASSIST Quarterly. (See also 2.2.1.b)

With respect to other data processing technology for the countries, administrative arrangements have been made to purchase microcomputer equipment, software and supplies in preparation for the CELADE Workshop on Analysis of Population-Development Interrelations for Planning using Microcomputers in September.

During this semester and upon the request of the Public Health Ministry of Uruguay, it has been undertaken the processing of the National Health and Fertility Survey of 1986, sponsored by UNFPA and PAHO. A national programmer

was hired to accomplish this process. Up to now, it has been completed the recoding and generation of the variables requested and it has been delivered around the fifty percent of the 326 requested tables in T.P.L.

Under the services provided by the CELADE Data Bank, a number of 15 copies of the 1980 census sample data have been delivered to American Universities (Wisconsin, Florida).

c) Development of applications of the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the analysis and presentation of spatial population data

As a follow-up of the 1987 consultancy from Statistics Canada on a Geographic Information System (GIS) interface with REDATAM, the Head of the Data Processing Section visited Statistics Canada (see also 2.1.1.b) and Dr. Duane Marble, an expert from Ohio State University, to discuss the design of the REDATAM+ interface with the PC-ARC/INFO system. The decision was taken to use the ARC/INFO system since it is very complete, exists in both mainframe and microcomputer versions and it is known that the system has been or is being installed in Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, Chile and Jamaica. Ohio State University, which is one of the leading US Universities in GIS applications, will assist CELADE through transfer of technology and training.

d) Development/adaptation of microcomputer systems for facilitating the utilization of population data, particularly by related and ancillary users

As part of an experiment using CD-ROM for the distribution of REDATAM databases, CELADE sent the demonstration database (for the hypothetical country of Miranda) to PAHO for inclusion on a CD-ROM which will also have part of the DOCPAL database for use with MicroISIS (see also 2.2.2.b for more details).

See 1.2.5 for work being done on the PRODEM (subnational population projections) and PANDEM (Demographic Analysis), which for some applications could be used by knowledgeable non-demographers.

e) Utilization of telecommunication networks for improving communications among centres and for the provision of technical assistance

To facilitate the exchange of information and technology through electronic mail with universities in the developed world, inquiries were made on connecting CELADE into BITNET, the electronic mail network connecting Canadian and U.S. universities and many other in the world.

2.1.2. The 1990 population and housing censuses as a database for development planning

a) Assessment of country 1990 census needs for technology and data for national, regional, city and local planning

During his visit to Statistics Canada (see above), the Head of CELADE Data Processing discussed software which will be used in the preparation and

processing of their 1991 census and other software that potentially might be of value in the 1990 Latin American and Caribbean censuses. In general, they will keep using the same mainframe packages such as CANEDIT, STATPAQ, etc., that were used in the 1986 census.

Similar meetings were held at the U.S. Bureau of the Census with personnel of the International Statistical Program Center regarding microcomputer programs such as IMPS, CENPLAN and CONTROL, all of direct relevance for the 1990 censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, possible future collaboration between CELADE and ESAYTEC ("Escuela de Estadística Aplicada y Técnicas de Computación") was discussed.

One possibility being considered is the possible use of the IMPS system of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, since this is an integrated census data entry, editing and camera-ready microcomputer-based tabulation package built around COBOL, CONCOR and CENTS 4, with which many programmers in the region have already worked. Since this seems to be a system likely to be used in many of the smaller countries, CELADE will create an interface with REDATAM, so that there is a single unified package from data entry through to small-area retrieval. This possibility is being discussed with the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

b) Strengthening of country 1990 census data processing selfreliance

As a consequence of CELADE's concern to incorporate new technologies for processing the 1990 censuses, the Head of the Data Processing Section accepted an invitation made by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to attend the "Seminario sobre Procesamiento de Datos de Censos de Población y Vivienda de 1990", Boca Raton, Florida, 29 February to 4 March, together with national authorities of most Latin American countries and representatives of Canada and Spain. CELADE had an active participation in various sessions presenting a number of published documents on its past and present experience in census data processing. A special session was devoted to a demonstration of REDATAM together with the presentation of a document specially prepared for the seminar.

REDATAM was also demonstrated and discussions were held with potential users during the "Seminario Latinoamericano sobre técnicas y sistemas generalizados para el procesamiento de datos estadísticos", co-sponsored by UNDP and the Statistical Division of ECLAC in Santiago, carried out in Santiago from 20 June to 1 July.

At U.N. Headquarters, a series of meetings were held to interchange ideas on the best ways of coordinating efforts on technical assistance activities to assist the countries during the next decade of the 1990 round of censuses, both within and outside the Latin American and Caribbean region. In the UNFPA-funded Software and Support Development Project, they expressed interest in CELADE's participation in a French-speaking workshop which will be carried out next November in Senegal; REDATAM will be used with a previously generated database of Senegal census data (perhaps only Dakar).

c) Provision of country 1990 census data services for sectoral/local planning

No work was carried out with respect to this objective.

2.2. Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL)

2.2.1. The "Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network" (IPALCA)

As described in more detail in the report on the previous semester, during the Joint CELADE/FROLAP Seminar carried out in Santiago during July 1987, CELADE and FROLAP were asked to take the leadership in creating the "Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network" (to be known as the "IPALCA Network" or "Red IPALCA" in Spanish) and CELADE/DOCPAL was designated as the receptor/disseminator of information from the national networks using microcomputer technology based on MICROISIS.

As a first step toward the creation of the network, CELADE staff met in Santiago in late May with the General Coordinator of FROLAP, Mr. Alfredo Lattes of CENEP, Argentina, and the FROLAP Coordinator for Information, Mr. José Blanes of CERES, Bolivia, to define the general form of the network and its proposed activities in the first three years of operation (1989-1991). Based on these agreements, a joint CELADE-FROLAP IPALCA pre-project, entitled: "Access to population facts and figures for national development: Establishment of the Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network (IPALCA), 1989-91" was written for preliminary discussions with potential donors. These funds for network activities such as the holding of sub-regional training workshops for national focal points and the support of national activities, will be sought jointly by CELADE and FROLAP; funds for the regular operation of CELADE/DOCPAL, itself, are not requested since these are already included in the UNFFA donation to CELADE.

With funds from CIDA, CELADE contracted a graphics artist to design the IPALCA network logo.

2.2.2. Regional backstopping and information exchange with the CELADE/DOCPAL database

a) Backstopping services to countries and two-way information exchange with national/international institutions

Most of the activities outlined under this objective should be seen not only as meeting immediate needs of DOCPAL and the persons and institutions which received backstopping, but as preparing for active participation of country institutions in the IPALCA Network with support from CELADE/DOCPAL (and thereby contributing to the objectives under 2.2.1).

During this period, volume 12, no.1 (June 1988) of "DOCPAL Resúmenes" was prepared for publication and 402 bibliographic searches and 374 copies of documents, respectively, were provided on request to outside users. A total

of 686 documents were selected and entered into the DOCPAL data base. The process of logging in the documents to be processed (by DOCPAL staff, ECLAC staff and external abstractors) was mechanized using MICROISIS, with a form and procedures that will be useful in national centres.

Following the agreement signed with the Intergovernmental Committee for the Migrations (ICM), CELADE processed volumes 6.1 and 6.2 of the abstract journal for that agency, utilizing the CELADE/DOCPAL database. As ICM has now developed its capabilities and has the necessary technology, it will produce its own journals in the future, although it will continue to enter its records into the DOCPAL database and use the entire database for its own purposes.

Assistance was given to the Chilean centre, SUR, on the creation of their database on urban development, providing assistance in the use and normalization of bibliographic databases using MicroISIS. Though an agreement with PAESMI (Programme for the support and extension of Maternal and Child Health), CELADE received 100 bibliographic records processed in MICROISIS on maternal and child health in Chile.

As part of the CELADE Postgraduate course (see 3.1.1, below), orientation in the use of bibliographic materials was given to the students and bibliographic materials were prepared for professors teaching in the course.

In collaboration with the ECLAC Library and CLADES, standards were defined for organizing a data base of the content of the normalized fields used in the ECLAC Bibliographic System, including institutional authors, conference names, project names and series titles. The database already has around 15,000 entries.

After the attendance at a seminar ("Curso Regional para Operadores en MICRO-ISIS"), which was organized by CLADES from 9 to 13 of May, two documentalists, one from CONAPO (Bolivia) and the other from the National Population Council (Peru), remained in CELADE for a few days to discuss the ECLAC-DOCPAL application of MicroISIS and aspects of the establishment of the IPALCA Network.

A total of 5,300 books were loaned to persons using the collection and around 10 outsider researchers came to CELADE/DOCPAL for a week or more for carrying out their work.

b) Experimentation with new technology for low-cost distribution of the CELADE/DOCPAL database to country institutions

One of the activities proposed for the IPALCA Network is the distribution of the entire DOCPAL database on CD-ROM for searching using MICROISIS. As an experiment, CELADE sent part of the DOCPAL database (around 14,000 of the most recent records) to be placed, without cost, on the CD-ROM being produced by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) for distribution with their own database. The disks should be ready around July-August 1988. During this period, 600 documents were microfiched from the CELADE/DOCPAL database.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

a) Publications

- "DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población", Vol. 11, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.56)
- "Notas de Población", No. 43 (LC/DEM/G.57)
- "Notas de Población", No. 44 (LC/DEM/G.61)
- "El REDATAM", Ari Silva, CELADE, document submitted to the Seminar on Data Processing Planning for the 1990 Censuses, Boca Raton, Florida, USA, 29 February and 4 March 1988
- "REDATAM: Una herramienta para obtener información desagregada geográficamente para la planificación", Ari Silva, CELADE, document submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data, Series A-0183 (LC/DEM/R.56)
- "Hacia la puesta al día del programa censal. En el umbral de los 90", Guillermo Macció, CELADE, document submitted to the Latin American Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data
- "REDATAM. Manual suplementario", version 3.1 in Spanish and English, CELADE, (LC/DEM/G.50/Add.1)
- "Presentación TPL (Table Producing Language)", Myriam Echeverría, CELADE, document submitted to ECLAC's Seminar on Techniques and Systems for Statistical Data Processing (Project FLA/87 001), Santiago 20 June to 1 July, Background Document No. 8
- "Algunos aspectos de la capacitación al digitador censal", Ari Silva, CELADE, document submitted to the "Taller Interamericano de Capacitación Censal", Mexico, November 1987, Series A-0182 (LC/DEM/R.55)

b) Mission reports

- Brazil (20-27 March). To present the REDATAM system and the services it renders at the Ministry of Urban Development in Brasilia.
- Colombia (13-26 March). To install the REDATAM system and train the staff of the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE) accordingly.
- Nicaragua (10-23 January). To assist the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos" in the processing of the Sociodemographic Survey (ESDENIC).
- USA (27 February-6 March). To participate in Seminar on Data Processing Aspects of the 1990 Censuses.

3. TRAINING

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

The main efforts of CELADE in the field of training during the period under report concentrated on the preparation and initiation of the new post-graduate course on "Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies". The structure and content of the course were elaborated in collaboration with experts from other United Nations agencies, taking into account that the course emphasizes population aspects that are particularly relevant for development programmes and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, paying special attention to sectoral and spatial planning. The collaboration of national and international experts has also been requested in connection with the teaching of specific topics.

Efforts were also made to renew and strengthen contacts with different universities of the region to organize joint courses and workshops aimed at promoting the study of demography in national universities. Special attention has been given to target group training, through the preparation of workshops and seminars on specific topics related to sectoral and spatial planning, and to activities aimed at creating awareness, such as the organization of a regional workshop on spatial distribution of the population (factors and policies) and a seminar for high-level public health officials from South American countries, to take place in September and October 1988, respectively.

Other, more traditional training activities, were also carried out, such as the preparation of one regional and two national intensive courses on demographic analysis for development and the execution of a regional recycling workshop in Costa Rica in March. On the other hand, the last Master's Degree Course in Population and Development was initiated in Santiago in January and will conclude in September with the presentation by the students of a thesis on population and development related topics.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

3.1. Human resources training for population and development

3.1.1. Graduate training in population dynamics and development policies and programmes

a) Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies

During the period under report, the Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes was introduced. The aim of this new course is to train professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean in population studies applied to problems decisively affecting the development process and the subsequent decision-making system. Consequently, the course is mainly addressed to professionals participating in development programmes at a global or sectoral level, university and research centre staff and officials working in population units or statistical offices.

This course was initiated in CELADE Santiago on 18 April 1988, with the participation of 17 students from Argentina (1), Bolivia (2), Colombia (1), Costa Rica (1), Chile (2), Dominican Republic (1), Ecuador (1), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), México (1), Nicaragua (1), Perú (1), Uruguay (1), Venezuela (1) and Santo Tomé e Príncipe (1), (See Annex 2). The participants are professionals with working experience in ministries (education, health), universities, statistical institutes and planning offices.

Prior to the initiation of the course, its contents were defined with the assistance of experts from ECLAC and other international agencies such as ILPES and PREALC. The basic structure of the course is composed of 5 modules. During this semester the classes of the first and second module were delivered. The first module "Introduction to population dynamics and economic and social development" comprises 50 hours, including theoretical and practical classes; the second module "Relationships between population and development in Latin America: Elements and techniques" consisted of 245 hours of classes (theoretical and practical). Part of the lectures were given by experts of ILPES.

b) 1988 Master's Degree Programme in Population and Development

The course under this heading will close the last two-year Master's programme offered by CELADE. The Master's Degree Programme has been replaced by the above Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies, which is oriented to meet specific country needs in a shorter period of time.

CELADE selected 15 participants (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Mexico) among the students who approved with a good academic performance the first year of the programme, i.e., the 1987 Postgraduate Course in Population (See Annex 1).

ning departments and/or statistical offices). They are given at the specific request of the interested countries. It is similar to the CELADE San Jose Regional Intensive Courses, but has the necessary flexibility to respond to the needs and conditions of the host country, with special emphasis on specific aspects of population and development. These courses are addressed to national analysts working in population-related topics in national institutions.

i) Regional Intensive Course in Demography, Tucumán, Argentina. At the specific request of the University of Tucumán, CELADE collaborated in the organization and programming of a three and a half-month Regional Intensive Course on Demography, which will take place in Tucumán (Northern Argentina) from 3 August to 15 November. CELADE professors will be in charge of three subjects to be delivered in the course. A Chilean candidate (an official from the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística") will participate in the course with a CELADE fellowship.

ii) Introductory Course on Demographic Dynamics, Mendoza, Argentina. As part of a preliminary agreement with the "Dirección Provincial de Estadística of Mendoza", a two-month course on Introduction to Demographic Analysis will take place during the second semester of this year, with the participation of personnel from public and private institutions, universities and statistical offices of the provinces of Mendoza, San Luis and San Juan. Two official missions to Mendoza have been carried out in this regard and CELADE staff members have collaborated in the preparation of the programme for the course.

iii) Regional Intensive Course on Demographic Analysis for Development. This is a full-time four-month course given yearly in CELADE San Jose, Costa Rica. Its purpose is to provide short-term training to professionals, primarily from Central America, the Caribbean and Panama, in demographic analysis and techniques so that, upon returning to their countries, they are able to help generate the population inputs required for economic and social development. This course also serves as a model for the national courses organized in collaboration with CELADE.

The Eleventh Regional Intensive Course on Demographic Analysis for Development will take place from 3 August to 2 December this year in CELADE San Jose, Costa Rica. During the period under report, the course's structure was revised in order to better respond to the present needs of the countries. Promotion activities were also initiated, including contacts with the UNDP Offices and national institutions and universities of the subregion. The selection of the candidates took place in July and professionals from the University of Costa Rica, the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of Cuba, and CELADE Santiago were invited to participate as professors in the course.

3.1.3. Recycling training activities

To meet the demand to update the professional personnel of different specialities in the population area, CELADE organizes courses at the regional

and national level, updating knowledge in a particular field of population studies.

a) Recycling course for demographers

A recycling Seminar on Demographic Techniques, jointly organized by CELADE San Jose and the University of Costa Rica, took place from 14 to 25 March 1988 in San Jose, Costa Rica, having as its objective to improve and update the technical capability of professionals from the countries of the subregion working in the field of population, training them in the use of microcomputer systems and programmes developed by CELADE and other institutions. The seminar was held with the participation of 18 representatives of governmental institutions from Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico and Argentina. During the first quarter, activities related to the announcement of the seminar, administrative arrangements and the selection of participants were carried out.

The following subjects, in charge of CELADE professors, were dealt with during the seminar: Introduction to the use of microcomputers; Recent methods for the analysis of mortality and fertility; Use and potentiality of REDATAM for demographic analysis; Sectoral consequences of demographic dynamics and regional analysis techniques.

3.1.4. Inclusion of population topics in pregraduate training at national universities

Another objective of the CELADE teaching programme is to provide support for the plans of national universities in the region to introduce the study of demography in pregraduate training. To date, some Latin American universities have incorporated the subject in various courses of study, while others have set up a programme considering demography as a new discipline.

For the purpose of assisting national universities in the incorporation of demography in their pregraduate programmes, CELADE is preparing special class-notes, based on existing documents, for different subjects to be delivered in these universities, such as Mortality, Fertility, Migration, Population projections, Theoretical populations, etc.

a) Relationships with the University of Costa Rica

The negotiations initiated in 1987 with the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences were continued in order to obtain the academic recognition of the University for the different courses, seminars and workshops carried out by CELADE. A meeting was also held with the Director of the Social Science Research Institute of the University to discuss exchange activities and CELADE's support to research activities of mutual interest. At the same time, actions were initiated to jointly organize the Third Seminar on Population and Development, which will deal in this opportunity with the "Population Spatial Distribution: Factors and Policies".

b) Cooperation Programme with the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, Cuba

The Director and the Teaching Coordinator of the International Courses of the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) visited CELADE San Jose for the purpose of defining a cooperation programme concerning the activities that both institutions will develop in the subregion, particularly in the training area. The most relevant among the cooperation activities defined, are the following:

- Two CELADE professors will deliver classes in the International Course on Population and Development, which will take place in the second semester of 1988 in Havana.
- A CEDEM professor will be in charge of Fertility classes in the Eleventh Regional Intensive Course on Demographic Analysis for Development.
- Two CEDEM professors will participate as invited professors in the Sixth Regional Training Workshop on Population Spatial Distribution to be held in CELADE San Jose.
- CEDEM and CELADE will collaborate with the "Instituto de Estudios Nacionales" of the University of Panama, in the development of the First National Workshop on "Socio-demographic Analysis Techniques in Microcomputers" that will take place in Panama in August.
- CEDEM and CELADE will jointly organize a Regional Workshop on Demographic Inputs for Planning during the first semester of 1989.

3.2. Target group training

3.2.1. Thematic training

This element is oriented to provide professionals of the region, who are partial users of population data for sectoral and regional planning, with knowledge of population factors relevant for their particular fields of work. Therefore, very specific and practical workshops and seminars will be organized by CELADE in this regard.

a) Sixth Training Regional Workshop on Population Spatial Distribution: Factors and Policies

This Regional Workshop, jointly organized by the University of Costa Rica and CELADE, will be held in San Jose from 26 September to 7 October 1988, with the financial support of UNFFA and the Governments of the Netherlands and Canada. It will be addressed to professionals from the Central American and Caribbean countries, working in population and socio-economic planning.

During the second quarter of the semester, preparatory activities were carried out, such as the definition of the programme's content, invitations to professors, preparation of the brochure and the application form, elaboration of a budget and other organizational aspects.

b) International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections

This Seminar will be held in Colombia from 30 October to 2 November 1988. During the second quarter of the semester under review, a joint mission by CELADE Santiago and CELADE San Jose staff members was carried out in order to define the main organizational aspects.

c) First National Workshop on Socio-demographic Analysis Techniques in Microcomputers, Panama

This workshop, organized by the "Instituto de Estudios Nacionales" (IDEN) of the University of Panama, CELADE and the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, will be held in Panama from 1st to 19 August 1988, with UNFPA's financial support. It is addressed to Panamanian professionals working in the field of population and economic and social planning.

d) CELADE-CEDEM Regional Seminar/Workshop

A draft proposal for a joint CELADE-CEDEM seminar/workshop was prepared and discussed by staff members from both institutions. This subregional seminar/workshop would be held in March or April 1989, probably in Pinar del Río, Cuba, with the participation of 20 population specialists of the Central American and Caribbean subregion.

3.2.2. Awareness seminars

CELADE is taking advantage of technical assistance missions to the countries of the region in order to organize seminars addressed to decision-making officials and politicians, who should be specially aware of the importance of population factors in development policies and planning.

In this regard, special mention should be made of a meeting held in March in Mendoza, Argentina, with the Secretary of Public Health of the Province of Mendoza, the Director and a staff member of CELADE. As a result, CELADE will organize a seminar on population and health in Santiago addressed to a group of high-level public health officials from different South American countries.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

a) Publications

- "Boletín Informativo del Undécimo Curso Regional Intensivo de Demografía", CELADE, San José, Costa Rica, 1988.
- "Folleto Informativo del Sexto Taller Regional de Capacitación sobre Distribución Espacial de la Población. Factores y Políticas", San José, Costa Rica, 1988.

b) Mission reports

- Argentina (5-16 June). To give classes on population projections at the Master's Degree Course in Population of the University of Luján.
- Argentina (9-16 June). To meet with Government and University authorities regarding postgraduate activities in demography.
- Costa Rica (21-31 March). To give classes in the Recycling Seminar on Demographic Techniques, jointly organized by CELADE and the University of Costa Rica.
- El Salvador (9-12 February, 21 February-3 March and 8-27 March). To organize and give classes on different subjects at the Workshop on the Use of Socio-Demographic Inputs in Development Planning.
- Uruguay (23-29 June). To collaborate in Course on Methodologies for Epidemiological Research organized by the "Centro Latinoamericano de Perinatología" (CLAP).

ANNEXES

Annex 1

1988 MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMME IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

List of participants

1. Appoleon, Elie Edouard (Haiti)
2. Atehortua, William (Colombia)
3. Bay, Guiomar (Brazil)
4. Cruz Chávez, Mario (Nicaragua)
5. De los Ríos, Rebeca (Nicaragua)
6. Formiga de Podestá, Nidia (Argentina)
7. Maciel, Susana (Argentina)
8. Martínez, Jorge (Chile)
9. Palladino, Alberto (Argentina)
10. Polo, Teresa (Bolivia)
11. Quiterio B., Gisela (República Dominicana)
12. Rivadeneira, Luis (Ecuador)
13. Rodríguez, Leticia (México)
14. Salazar, Aracely del C. (El Salvador)
15. Villalón, Jorge (Chile)

Annex 2

1988 POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

List of participants

1. Alban, Alfredo (Ecuador)
2. Arredondo, Juan (Chile)
3. Balzo, Jorge (Uruguay)
4. Berroa, Néstor Julio (Rep. Dominicana)
5. Blanco, Víctor Hugo (Bolivia)
6. Bustamante, Lucena (Colombia)
7. Carvallo, Rahiza (Venezuela)
8. Castro, Jorge (Uruguay)
9. De Conceisao, Ladislau (Santo Tomé)
10. Flores, Manuel A. (Honduras)
11. Huarachi, Luis (Perú)
12. Infesta, Graciela (Argentina)
13. Medina, Fernando (Bolivia)
14. Milbin, Daniel (Haiti)
15. Nájera, Alma (México)
16. Ramos, María del Pilar (Costa Rica)
17. Rodríguez, Jorge (Chile)
18. Torres, Eliana (Nicaragua)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE INTEGRATION OF POPULATION INTO DEVELOPMENT

CELADE

Project Symbol: RLA/88/PO1

Status of Recruitment 1/
(International and local personnel)
1 January - 31 Decembre 1988

Post N°	Post Description	Name and nationality of incumbent	Date of appointment		Duty station
			Effective date	Expire date	
11	<u>UN International personnel</u>				
11-01	Adviser in Population Studies	Rincón, Manuel (Colombia)	1 January/88	31 Decembre/88	San José
11-02	Demographer/Statisticien	Pujol, José M. (Chile)	1 January/88	31 Decembre/88	Santiago
11-03	Adviser in population studies and policies	Chackiel, Juan (Uruguay)	1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
11-04	Sociology/Demographer	Guzmán, José M. (Dom.Rep)	1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
11-05	Expert in population policies	Villa, Miguel (Chile)	1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
11-06	Senior economist/demographer	Fucaraccio, Angel (Argentino)	1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
11-07	Regional adviser in data processing	Silva, Arido Nac. (Brazil)	1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
11-08	Adviser in population studies and programme evaluation	Ortega, Antonio (Argentina)	1 January/88	31 December/88	San José
11-09	Economist/Demographer	Canales, Jorge (Chile)	1 January/88	31 December/88	San José
11-10	Demographer	García, Víctor (México)	1 January/88	31 December/88	San José
11-11	Population and development planning officer	Boland, Bárbara (Trinidad)	1 January/88	31 December/88	Port of Spain
11-12	Expert in population documentation	Johnson, Betty (Chile)	1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago

Post N°	Post Description	Name and nationality of incumbent
13	<u>Administrative support personnel</u>	
	Data Bank Assistant	Cayuela, Concepción (Chile)
	Registry assistant	Bozt, Zaida (Chile)
	Administ. Public. Clerk	Córdova, M. Angélica (Chile)
	Intermediate clerk	Vega, Rudelio (Chile)
	Jr. General service clerk	González, José M. (Chile)
	Driver/Jr.document clerk	Martínez, José (Chile)
	Mail, Messenger clerk	Delgado, Gilberto (Chile)
	Sr. Secretary*	Soto, Zaida (Chile)
	Bilingual secretary	Rojas, M. Isabel (Chile)
	Bilingual Secretary/ Library assistant	Ramher, Adelaida, (Chile)
	Secretary	Donoso, M. Teresa (Chile)
	Secretary	Valdivia, Elba (Chile)
	Bilingual Typist/Teleph. Operator	Portales, Patricia (Chile)
	Administrative assistant	Fernández, Flora (C. Rica)
	Publication assistant	Chaverry, Mayra (C. Rica)
	Documents Clerk	Portuguez, Orlando (C. Rica)
	Receptionist/Telephone Operator	Segura, Flory (C. Rica)
	Sr. Secretary	Araya, Juanita (C. Rica)
	Library Clerk	Argueda, Leda (C. Rica)
16	<u>Local Professional Personnel</u>	
16-01	Programmer technician	Balzo, Jorge (Uruguay)
16-02	Programmer technician	Piro, Nelson (Chile)
16-03	Programmer technician	Sommerville, Sergio (Chile)
16-04	Sr. Research assistant	Bravo, Rosa (Chile)
16-05	Sr. Research assistant	Corbalán, Iris (Chile)
16-06	Sr. Research assistant	Primante, Domingo (Argentina)
16-07	Research assistant	Orellana, Hernán (Chile)
16-08	Research assistant	Aguirre, Nelson (Chile)
16-09	Document. assistant	Sateler, M. Cristina (Chile)

* This post is at present held by a research assistant.

Date of appointment

Effective date	Expire date	Duty station
----------------	-------------	--------------

1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago

1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago

1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	San Jose
1 January/88	31 December/88	San José
1 January/88	31 December/88	San José

1 January/88	31 December/88	San José
1 January/88	31 December/88	San José
1 January/88	31 December/88	San José

1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	San José
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago
1 January/88	31 December/88	Santiago