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CELADE

LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

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July - December 1988

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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, concentrates 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 the International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections, held in Colombia, with the participation of 50 professionals from inside and outside the region. Its objective was to present recent methodologies for the preparation of population projections for major, intermediate and small geographical divisions and their applicability to the Latin American countries.

In line with the emphasis placed on relating population aspects with sectoral activities, significant progress has been made regarding population and mother and child health through studies on causes of death, measurement of maternal mortality and new low-cost procedures to study infant mortality. To share with high-level government officials some of the findings and experience gained with these studies, CELADE organized in Santiago a Workshop on Demographic Inputs for the Health Sector, attended by senior officials from Health Ministries and University Health Departments (see also training). Activities relating to family planning programme management and evaluation were also initiated during the period.

Significant progress has been made in the development and adaptation of microcomputer demographic-economic models, such as the MED/PC and particularly the LRFM/PC, copies of which have been distributed among government and academic institutions in the region during the period under report. There has been an important dissemination of these copies, CELADE having provided approximately 120 models for the incorporation of demographic inputs to planning and public policies.

Activities in connection with key sectors, such as women and the aged, have continued. Special mention should be made of a workshop on the incorporation of women to development projects, held in Argentina, and the initiation of a study on the situation of women and population. Population and spatial planning studies have also continued in several countries of the region as well as the updating of the computer file on trends of the spatial population redistribution processes in Latin America and the Caribbean, which provides special tabulations to the countries upon request.

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 document "Paraguay: Estimación y proyección de la población según sexo y grupos de edad. Periodo 1950-2025" was jointly published by the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" (DGEC) and CELADE with the financial support of UNFFA and the CELADE/CANADA Programme.

ii) Colombia. Activities were coordinated with the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DA NE) and the "Departamento Nacional de Planeamiento" (DNP) for the revision of the national population projection by sex and age. Meetings were held in this connection, on the occasion of the International Seminar on Subnational Population Projection, held in Girardot from 31 October to 2 November, and it was agreed upon that two Colombian technicians (one from DA NE and one from DNP) would visit CELADE Santiago during five weeks in February 1989 to receive assistance in the subject.

iii) Uruguay. Assistance was rendered to the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" (DGEC) in the evaluation of the 1985 population census, in the revision of the demographic estimates and in particular in the revision of the national projection by sex and age. Missions to Uruguay were carried out for this purpose and a DGEC official visited CELADE Santiago for two weeks to complete the first version of the projection.

iv) Cuba. Progress was made in connection with a revision and evaluation programme of the information on mortality, fertility and international migration, from the total for the country for the period 1985-2005, provided by the "Comité Estatal de Estadísticas". A new version of the population projection by sex and age was thus elaborated. This new version shows figures that are similar to the ones officially used by the country.

v) Argentina. The collaboration with the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos" (INDEC) was continued concerning the preparation of a publication with the results of the revision of the national population projection. At the request of the "Comisión Interministerial de Políticas de Población", population projections and economically active population projections by simple age and calendar years were prepared.

vi) Demographic Bulletin. The Bulletin No. 42 was published with indicators of the population dynamics by age for the Latin American countries. This Bulletin is part of the work underway addressed to study the aging process in the countries of the region (see also 1.2.3)

vii) PANDEM. The revised version and the English version of the "Demographic Analysis Package for Microcomputers" (PANDEM) were concluded during the semester. The corresponding manuals will be published subsequently.

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) Venezuela. Work in connection with this research study continued at the "Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales" (IIES) of the "Universidad Andrés Bello". The first draft of the report was received in CELADE and the corresponding comments sent to IIES in order to proceed with the preparation of the final report.

ii) Chile. The final report was prepared in CELADE and is now in press at the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE), in the framework of the cooperation agreement CELADE/INE.

iii) Uruguay. Work regarding the analysis and processing of the data collected in the national fertility and health survey was continued. This survey was carried out by the "Dirección Nacional de la Salud" of the Ministry of Health of Uruguay with CELADE's assistance.

iv) Cuba. A technical co-operation mission was carried out to work jointly with the demographers from the "Instituto de Investigaciones Estadísticas" (INSIE) of the "Comité Estatal de Estadística" of Cuba on the revision of the tabulation plan, the outline of the final report and in defining the substantive topics that will be subject to in-depth studies. A general revision of the data processing work as well as an overall evaluation of the quality of the information collected were also made.

v) In the framework of the activities of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), preparatory activities were initiated regarding the Seminar on Fertility Transition in Latin America, to be held in Buenos Aires in April 1990, under the joint sponsorship of CELADE and the "Centro de Estudios de Población" (CENEP). In this connection, the CELADE expert in charge of this activity visited CENEP in Buenos Aires to discuss preparatory activities and participated in a work meeting in New York regarding the seminar's organization.

vi) A document on fertility transition was prepared for publication in the Medical Bulletin of the International Planning Parenthood Federation (IPFF).

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

i) The research study carried out by Ms. Adela Pellegrino on "Migración internacional de latinoamericanos en las Américas. Censos de 1980", is being published in book-form in Venezuela as a joint publication by CELADE

and the "Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales " (IIES) of the "Universidad Andrés Bello" of Caracas, Venezuela.

ii) Mr. Edilberto Loaiza, a Latin American student pursuing a doctorate degree in the University of Western Ontario, Canada, continued working on his thesis about Latin Americans in Canada.

iii) In the framework of the 1988 Master's Degree Course in Population and Development, Mr. Jorge Martínez has carried out a research study for his thesis on "Migración internacional de personal calificado dentro de América Latina. Las corrientes en los países del Cono Sur en los ochenta". Mr. Martínez' thesis was approved and revised on the basis of the comments received from CELADE experts.

iv) The Demographic Bulletin No. 43, at present in preparation, contains updated IMILA information, incorporating data obtained from the censuses of Canada 1980, Brazil 1980, Costa Rica 1984, Venezuela 1981, Paraguay and Ecuador.

v) CELADE/ICM project on the displaced population in Central America. This project, which was formulated at UNFPA's initiative and in the framework of the Esquipulas Accord II for peace in Central America, is addressed to study the displaced population in each of the five Central American countries. CELADE and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) submitted a pre-project to be carried out during a three-month period with two main objectives: a) to prepare an inventory of quantitative and qualitative information on the overall displaced population available in the five countries; and (b) to design a technical co-operation programme based on the findings of the pre-project.

During the period under report, the UNHCR approved the execution of the project in the framework of the preparatory work of the Conference on Central American Refugees that the UNHCR is organizing for May 1989. The main approach centers on the second objective, that is, to design a technical co-operation programme to create an updated information system that may support the different agencies in the execution of development projects. Taking into account that the study should be concluded before May, arrangements were initiated to commence the project in January. To this end, several meetings were held with Mr. Marco A. Gramagna, Director of ICM for Central America and the Caribbean, in order to define the activities to be undertaken, prepare the budget, select consultants and coordinate work with the ICM and CELADE headquarters in Santiago. Meetings were also held with Ms. Rosa Elena de la Cruz, of the Planning Ministry in Panama, who has been appointed as the project's main consultant, during her visit to San Jose to discuss the coordination with the two other experts to be recruited.

vi) Cooperation with the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of Uruguay in defining a module for the household survey on emigration, the return of native-borns, and the Uruguayans living in Uruguay and working abroad. The subject was discussed during missions carried out to Uruguay (Joint ECLAC/CELADE Unit in Buenos Aires), while an Uruguayan official from the Statistical Office visited CELADE Santiago for this purpose.

vii) Material related to Latin American migrants in the United States was provided in connection with a mission to Mexico by an expert from the ECLAC Division of Social Affairs.

viii) A review was made of the recent data on international migration in Argentina and its effects on the hypotheses on which the 1980-2025 population projections for the country are based.

d) National demographic surveys

i) Experimental Demographic Survey in Belize. An experimental demographic survey, organized by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Belize and CELADE, is underway in the country with the financial support of the CELADE/CANADA Exchange Programme. 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 general plan was jointly developed with the CSO. The sample, comprising around 1,000 households or approximately 5,000 persons, concentrates on three regions of the country: the city of Belize, a rural area in the North, and a semi-urban area in the West, close to Belmopan, the capital city. 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.

The following activities were carried out during the period: Field work was carried out in July; the data entry process was concluded in CELADE San Jose, including the preparation of a programme in DEASE and a database in the REDATAM system; different aspects of the survey and the plan of analysis were discussed during the visit to San Jose of the Chief of the Statistical Office of Belize; and a seminar was organized in October for the formal submission and discussion of the main findings.

ii) Honduras National Demographic Survey (EDENH-II). EDENH-II is in its final stage, which includes the publication of six volumes, of which five have already been published. Volume VI has been delayed for different reasons and is still in preparation. It 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). On the occasion of a mission to Guyana for other purposes, the possibility was explored that national professionals with CELADE's assistance would continue the analysis of the data. However, according to the information provided during the mission, the country is unable to carry out this activity due to lack of personnel. During the mission, CELADE handed over a revised version of the document describing the sample used in the survey.

ii) Census of the indigenous population in Costa Rica. The "Comisión Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas" (CONAI) of Costa Rica has initiated a research study on the indigenous population addressed to assess the size, characteristics and needs of this population in order to take political action in this respect. A project request will be submitted to UNFPA for this purpose. The study will be undertaken with the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" as the executing agency and the technical co-operation of CELADE.

During the period under review, CELADE demographers held meetings with CONAI officials to assist them in the study design and in the preparation of the project request to UNFPA. At the same time it has assisted CONAI in the utilization of the REDATAM system to obtain preliminary information on the geographic areas to be investigated. The data collection process will be carried out during March/April 1990.

iii) CELADE has actively participated in the preparation of the seminars organized by ECLAC's Division of Statistics with UNFPA's support, in particular in the "Seminario sobre Cartografía Censal" held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 28 November to 1 December. CELADE will also participate in the forthcoming seminars dealing with the content of the census questionnaire, the use of sampling and census evaluation.

iv) At the request of the countries, comments were made on the content of questionnaires for experimental censuses and for the preparation of national population censuses, in particular the experimental censuses of Limeira (Brazil) and Panama, in addition to assistance to Argentina under this heading.

v) 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. A selection of the documents submitted to the seminar was made for a special publication, in addition to including some of them in CELADE's journal "Notas de Población". A special document, which takes into account the experiences presented at this seminar, was prepared for the General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) in New Delhi.

vi) Dominican Republic. CELADE collaborated with the experimental census project to be carried out in Villa Altagracia, whose clinic has been involved in a study of the previous child during 1988 (see 1.2.1.c.iv). Exchange of correspondence was held with the officials in charge of the study and information of interest for the planning of the census was sent to the country. This census, in addition to yielding results on infant mortality for comparison with the previous child procedure, will broaden the experience gained so far in Junín de los Andes.

1.1.2. Population and development planning and policy models

In the framework of the agreement with the National Population Council (CONAFO) of the "Ministerio de Planeamiento" of Bolivia, work continued concerning the adaptation of economic-demographic models developed in the ESCAP region for use in long-range planning. A national consultant was appointed for the application of the corresponding technical procedures. During the period under report, a close contact was maintained with CONAFO, including a mission to Bolivia addressed to specify operational details and discuss the general orientation of the work.

a) Although some specific aspects of the ESCAP models were used, a procedure more adequate for the Latin American countries, that can be used in the microcomputer, was elaborated. This version of the model, known as MED/PC, is described in a working document that shows the equations and variables utilized. The model has been conceived for the simulation of medium- and long-term policies and its greatest potential is found in the analysis of development strategies and population policy alternatives. Given the interaction of demographic and economic variables, the model constitutes a totality where the reciprocal influences and feedbacks make the separation between specific modules artificial. The corresponding report "Modelo económico-demográfico de simulación", in addition to describing the model, presents the results of its application to Bolivia. During the next semester, a discussion of the document will be held in CELADE, after receiving the comments that have been requested to CONAFO in Bolivia.

b) The demographic and social sector planning model LRFM/PC, designed and adapted in CELADE, has been refined in order to increase its operational facilities. At the same time, amendments were introduced to correct small deficiencies in the first version. In order to facilitate the use of this model, a first draft in Spanish of a user's manual was prepared. It will be published once the comments and suggestions requested to the different institutions that were sent the corresponding diskettes are received. Requests for copies of the model continued to be received during the semester.

c) 50 packages of microcomputer demographic-economic models, with the corresponding documentation, were distributed among government and academic institutions in the region during the period under report. There has been an important dissemination of these copies, CELADE having provided approximately 120 models for the incorporation of demographic inputs to planning and public policies.

d) The book "Población y planificación: Seminario sobre métodos para microcomputadores" was published during the period under report. This publication contains the general report of the seminar on "Methods for the incorporation of demographic variables into planning using the microcomputer", held in Santiago in 1987. The book is addressed to disseminating practical methods on the use of demographic inputs in planning by means of the growing microcomputer technology available. The four chapters discuss recent experiences both in planning in Latin America and in microcomputer methods, thus providing an overview of the most recent methods and models as well as a series of recommendations to serve as future guides in this important field of work.

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

Technical assistance continued to be given to the Government of the Mendoza Province, Argentina, particularly in connection with migration and public health (missions of 25-28 August and 1-10 November). Assistance was also provided to the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires in the preparation of a project on policies and actions oriented to the improvement of labour opportunities and living conditions of the migrant population. Meetings with government authorities were held in this connection and a work project was elaborated (missions of 9-15 July and 19-25 July).

On the other hand, the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Unit in Buenos Aires participated in the discussion of activities, elaboration of proposals and working meetings of the "Comisión Interministerial sobre Políticas de Población" of the Ministry of the Interior of Argentina.

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) Sao Paulo, Brazil. The research study has been somewhat delayed in the national counterpart and CELADE is still awaiting the report from SEADE in order to prepare the corresponding comments.

ii) Venezuela. During the period, comments were made on the document sent by IIES/UCAB "Venezuela: Diferencias geográficas y socioeconómicas de la mortalidad infantil", in the framework of the agreement signed with this institution.

iii) 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. CELADE is at present preparing a Spanish version to be published jointly with the Population Division.

iv) Study of childhood mortality in Central America, Panama and Belize. 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 project was carried out in CELADE San Jose, by means of an agreement with PAHO, UNICEF and the Health Ministry of Costa Rica. It was initiated in January 1988 and coordinated by a CELADE demographer, a consultant and a research associate.

During the semester under report, the final part of the study was carried out with the publication of separate reports for each country (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Belize, Guatemala and Panama), which were sent to the national institutions involved, in addition to a general summary.

On the other hand, CELADE participated in the meeting of Health Directors and Social Security Medical Directors of Central America, Panama and Belize, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 1-4 August, and in the IV Meeting of the Health Sector of Central America and Panama (IV RESSDAP), carried out in San Jose, on 24-26 August, with the participation of the Health Ministers of the seven countries listed above. The seven reports prepared by CELADE were officially presented to both meetings.

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

i) Mexico. Ms. Leticia Rodriguez prepared 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. During the period under review, the thesis was evaluated and revised and is at present in press for publication.

ii) Chile. In the framework of the collaboration agreement signed by CELADE and the "Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas" (INE), work continued along two lines, i.e., the contribution of the causes of death to the change in mortality in general, and the preparation of an atlas of mortality by causes at the province level.

iii) Causes of death in the third age: The cases of Guatemala and Uruguay. The document on this subject prepared by Dr. Danuta Rajs continued to be revised for subsequent publication.

iv) Maternal Mortality. In order to test procedures for the indirect measurement of female mortality on account of this cause, special questions were incorporated in the censuses of Oruro, Bolivia, and Indian Reservations in the IX Region of Chile (see also 1.1.1.e).

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

i) Argentina. The following activities were carried out in the framework of the project on infant mortality funded by IDRC Canada:

- Demographic survey of the Mapuche Population in Junin de los Andes (EDMAPU). Work on the second round of this prospective survey was concluded. The future programme of activities is being discussed at present.

- Application of the previous child procedure in Junin de los Andes, Santiago del Estero, Formosa and Cafayate (Salta). This research study has yielded good results in Junin de los Andes and Formosa. Some problems have arisen concerning the quality of work in Santiago del Estero y Cafayate. A mission to Santiago del Estero and Junin de los Andes was carried out during the period, with the participation of the French demographer from INED, Mr. Gilles Pison.

ii) Bolivia. The final report on the study of the relationships between fertility and mortality (previous child study) was received from Ms. Gloria Tellerias, the national counterpart. The document was revised in CELADE and suggestions were made for inclusion in the final version that was published in October.

At the same time and taking advantage of a mission to the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE) in early July, the final version of the study of mother and child mortality in a high risk population was jointly prepared with UNICEF and the "Consejo Nacional de Población" (CONAPO). The first results of the research study were analyzed during a second mission at the end of October. The corresponding field work had been carried out in September in communities of the province of Avaroa, Oruro. Due to changes in the national counterpart and problems in the general development of the study on the part of (CONAPO), some key stages of the research were not carried out with the accuracy required. For this reason, some of the results obtained so far show serious deficiencies.

iii) Mapuche population (IX Region, Chile). The Experimental Census of Indian Reservations (see also 1.1.1.e) included questions addressed to improve the investigation of infant mortality and obtain indirect estimations of maternal mortality. Data, collected during the period under review, will be analyzed during the next semester.

iv) Dominican Republic. CELADE is collaborating with the National Population and Family Council (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 as well as 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 final report of the research on mortality through the previous child method is in preparation with a view to present the findings at a national seminar to be held in Santo Domingo. A Dominican official, Mrs. Bienvenida Rodríguez, visited CELADE San Jose for two weeks in connection with the preparation of this report.

- Several activities were undertaken in connection with the study on the

proximate determinants of infant mortality, which is carried out in the "Maternidad Nuestra Señora de Altigracia" in Santo Domingo. During the semester, the design of the questionnaire was completed, a manual of instructions was prepared and the staff in charge of data collection was trained. The data collection process was started at the end of July and some preliminary tabulations were elaborated to evaluate the quality of the information being collected.

- Progress was made regarding the experimental census that will be undertaken in Villa Altigracia.

v) In collaboration with the "Centro Latinoamericano de Perinatología" (CLAP), a methodology for the estimation of childhood mortality on the basis of the Simplified Peri-natal Clinical History was developed. A technical report was prepared in this connection, using a test file which is expected to be applied to a more complete file during the next semester. This experience will be reflected in a CLAP/CELADE joint publication. Joint assistance in the application of the methodology to countries of the region is also foreseen.

1.2.2. The situation of women and development

a) At the request of the "Subsecretaría de la Mujer" of the Ministry of Health and Social Action of Argentina, a Course/Workshop on "La incorporación de la mujer a proyectos de desarrollo" was held in Buenos Aires from 24 July to 6 August. This activity was carried out as part of the CELADE/ILPES agreement on the training of professionals in the public sector regarding the incorporation of specific aspects of the situation of women in public programmes and policies. CELADE was responsible for the organization and academic coordination of the course as well as for classes on the following subjects: The condition of subordination of women in the contemporaneous society, and the situation of women in Latin America. An evaluation report taking the participants' opinion into account was prepared.

b) The pattern for an initial study on "La situación de la mujer y población" was elaborated. The study will deal with the specific conditions of women in the context of the demographic dynamics. A chapter of the corresponding report has already been prepared dealing with the cultural and material aspects contained in the definition of the situation of women. During the semester, progress had also been made concerning the identification of indicators on the relationships between the socio-economic status of women and the demographic dynamics.

CELADE continued collaborating with the national officials in charge of the research study on the socio-economic situation of women and fertility which is carried out in Panama with CELADE's assistance. The corresponding report presents an overview of the changes and differences in fertility according to socio-economic status of women and takes into account different space location categories.

c) CELADE collaborated with ECLAC's Division of Social Development in the elaboration of the document "América Latina: El desafío de socializar el ámbito doméstico", submitted to the Expert Group Meeting on Social Support

Services held in Vienna. The document includes a section on family planning. Assistance was also provided in the elaboration of a monograph on the situation of women in Latin America for the Social Planning Course of ILFES.

d) CELADE San Jose collaborated in the activities of the Central American Subregional Workshop for Producers and Users of Statistics and Indicators concerning Women in Development. This Workshop, held in San Jose, from 5 to 10 December, was organized by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the U.N. Statistical Office and the "Centro Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Mujer" of Costa Rica. Its objective were to strengthen the exchange between producers and users of statistics on women; to propose recommendations on new series of data and sources as well as on a better use of the existing information; to determine the most adequate indicators for measuring the participation of women in development; and to establish the procedures that may improve the quality of the data required for the elaboration of these indicators. In addition to providing administrative support, CELADE submitted a document on "Panorama de la Información sobre la Mujer en Centroamérica. Demanda y Oferta de Información y Datos".

CELADE San Jose also provided assistance to the Pan American Health Organization in defining a subregional research project on "Systematization and analysis of information and data sources on women, health and development", to be undertaken by PAHO in collaboration with CELADE during the first quarter of 1989 within the framework of the PAHO project on "Women in health and development in Central America and Panama". Assistance was also provided to FLACSO researchers in connection with the preparation of the document "Mujeres y Esquipulas II", which is being jointly elaborated by FLACSO, CSUCA and the University for Peace.

1.2.3. Socio-economic situation of the aged

a) Argentina. As part of the study on the socio-economic consequences of population aging in Argentina, new tabulations of special interest were prepared for the "Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales para Jubilados y Pensionados". The information generated was analyzed and a new chapter of the research report was prepared on the subject. Some of the results of this study were presented in the seminar on development, health and population dynamics (see 3.1.1).

b) Costa Rica. 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. A draft version of the report was concluded during the period under review.

c) Costa Rica. The "Instituto Costarricense de Investigación y Enseñanza en Nutrición y Salud" (INCIENSA), the "Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social" (CCSS) and CELADE collaborate in the development of 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. C. Raabe of INCIENSA;
- "Health in the third age according to the data available in the CCSS", by Ms. L. Moya of the CCSS; and
- "The elderly in Costa Rica: Socio-demographic profile. Evolution, present situation and prospects", by Mr. K. Kotki, CELADE San Jose.

During the period under review the authors made a thorough revision of their respective documents to proceed to the elaboration of a final chapter of conclusions and recommendations for subsequent publication.

d) Work was continued in connection with the editing of the lectures on the age structure of the population and its socioeconomic consequences, given in CELADE Santiago in October 1987 by Prof. Jean Claude Chesnais of the "Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques" of Paris. In addition, a document was prepared under the title "Envejecimiento de la Población de América Latina. Perspectivas para el año 2025" which would be included in the book with Prof. Chesnais lectures.

1.2.4. Family planning programme management and evaluation

In connection with the preparation and revision of a project proposal presented to UNFPA for funding, internal meetings and review of literature were carried out during the semester. Meetings were also held with outside experts on the project design. The main purpose is to create an inventory of management information systems in MCH/FP (Maternal Child Health and Family Planning) programmes in the ECLAC region focusing on all official and NGO programmes in this area.

A mission was held to Lima, Peru, and UNFPA, New York, for discussions and negotiations on the project mentioned above. Discussions were held in Lima with several population agencies on the scope of the project and in New York with UNFPA regarding the content of the project (22 October-3 November).

1.2.5. Population and spatial planning

a) A national official of the "Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales" of the "Universidad Católica Andrés Bello" of Caracas prepared a first draft of the study on urban hierarchy in Venezuela. Information on public policies affecting the spatial urbanization pattern was collected and the work plan for the final stage of the study was designed.

b) During the semester, activities were initiated regarding a research study on the urban system of Ecuador, which will be carried out by the "Direc-

ción de Población" of the "Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo" (CONADE) with CELADE's technical assistance. A database on the main urban centres of the country was prepared and a draft report on urban functions was concluded. The final report will be concluded during the first quarter of 1989.

c) An analysis was initiated of the economic and political factors associated with the process of populating the Patagonia region in Argentina. A researcher of the University of Bahía Blanca prepared a draft report on this subject with CELADE's technical cooperation.

As part of the co-operation agreement between ECLAC and the National University of San Juan, Argentina, the Head of the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Unit in Buenos Aires assisted a researcher in connection with a study of internal migration in the Province of Cuyo with data from the 1980 census.

d) The report on urban size distribution and functional bases of the cities in Uruguay, prepared by the "Centro de Informaciones y Estudios" of this country with CELADE's assistance, was used as teaching material at the ILFES' course on urban planning. The computer file created for this study, with detailed information for all populated centres with more than 100 inhabitants, has been used in the execution of other research studies and as reference material by other public institutions in Uruguay.

e) With the participation of a professional from the "Instituto Nacional de Planificación" of Peru, a research project was designed on the effects of public actions on the spatial redistribution of the population in the country.

f) A study on the impact of migration to the metropolitan region of Panama is underway in the country with CELADE's collaboration. Progress has been made in the analysis of the information provided by the last national population census and by a survey on migration to the metropolitan region. During the semester, partial reports dealing with the main substantive aspects of the study were prepared. CELA, which is the national institution in charge of the project, will conclude the final report during the first quarter of 1989.

g) The computer file on trends in the spatial population redistribution and urbanization processes in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to be updated. Special tabulations were generated upon request. On the basis of this information, a report on the spatial redistribution of the regional population was prepared for submission to the meeting on demographic change and regional rural development, organized by the "Programa Latinoamericano de Actividades en Población" (FRQLAP) and the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, in Camaguey, Cuba, in July 1988.

h) 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 publication of the document prepared by Mr. Louis Duchesne on "Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad para áreas intermedias y menores.

Método de relación de cohortes", which is the culmination of the consultancy rendered by this Canadian demographer during 1987.

ii) The publication of the document "Técnicas de proyección de población de áreas menores. Aplicación y evaluación", prepared by Ms. Pilar Granados as part of her thesis for the Master's Degree in Demography at CELADE.

iii) An International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections, organized by the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE), the "Departamento Nacional de Planeamiento" (DNP), the "Universidad de los Andes" and CELADE, was held in Girardot, Colombia, from 30 October to 2 November, with the participation of 50 professionals from inside and outside the region. The seminar was supported by COLCIENCIAS/Colombia, CIDA/Canada, IDRC/Canada, UNFFA and the Government of France. Its objective was to present recent methodologies for the preparation of population projections for major, intermediate and small geographical divisions and their applicability to the Latin American countries. Computer packages that incorporate these tools were presented, in particular the CELADE-developed Package for Demographic Projections (PRODEM). A book that will contain the documents that were submitted to the seminar is in preparation.

iv) In the framework of the agreement with the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE) of Chile, assistance regarding the urban and rural population projections at the national and regional levels was concluded and the corresponding document has been sent to the printer; collaboration was given in the preparation of commune projections.

v) Costa Rica. Technical co-operation continued to be provided to national institutions in specific population-related activities. During the semester, at the request of the Planning Ministry of Costa Rica, assistance was given in the census analysis programme and the production of demographic inputs for planning. Three volumes have already been published on census evaluation and projections, mortality tables, and projections of the economically active population, respectively.

Assistance was provided to an official from the "Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones" in the preparation of population projections as an input for the planning of the election processes. A first version of the projections of the population 18 years and over for each of the cantons of the country was prepared, with a view to planning the elections to take place in 1990. At the request of the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos", estimates of the total population 12 years and over were made for the years 1988 and 1989 (per quarter) for the San José subregion.

On the other hand, at the request of the "Instituto Nacional de Vivienda y Urbanismo" (INVU) of Costa Rica, assistance was provided in the preparation of national housing projections for planning purposes. During the semester a projection model was developed on the basis of the results of the estimated total housing offer and the corresponding deficit. The study was concluded and a first draft of the respective report was prepared and sent to INVU for comments.

vi) Dominican Republic. Within the framework of CELADE's cooperation programme with the "Oficina Nacional de Planificación", assistance continued to be provided in the preparation of demographic inputs for economic and social planning. During the period under review, an official from the "Oficina Nacional de Planificación" visited CELADE San Jose for two weeks to receive assistance in the methodological aspects and the utilization of the microcomputer programmes available for the preparation of regional and urban-rural projections through the components method. Progress was made in the elaboration of the first version of two reports to be published jointly with national institutions.

vii) Guatemala. Two officials from the Secretaría de Planificación (SEGEPLAN) visited CELADE San Jose for two weeks to receive assistance in the final stage of the elaboration of population projections for departments, urban and rural, by sex and age groups for the period 1985-1995. This work was published in November under the title "Proyección de población urbana y rural por región y departamento 1980-2000".

viii) Cuba. Progress was made in CELADE San Jose in a programme to revise and evaluate the information on mortality, fertility and international migration, on the basis of the total for the country 1985-2005 provided by the "Comité Estatal de Estadísticas" of Cuba. The purpose is to prepare a new version of the national population projections, by sex and age groups, for the period 1950-2025. The results of this work were sent to Cuba, the United Nations Population Division and CELADE Santiago.

ix) Demographic projections package (PRODEM). During this semester, the programming continued on the interactive user-friendly system, PRODEM, for carrying out demographic projections for small area and national populations by microcomputer. The first public demonstration of the system was made at the International Seminar on Subnational Projections, carried out in Girardot, Colombia, from 26 to 3 November (see 1.2.5.d.iii above). Based on discussions at the Seminar and suggestions by test users, a distribution version is being prepared for release around the beginning of April 1989. This activity was in charge of the programmer-consultant, Mr. Carlos Olivares, with the collaboration in the writing of the manual, of Mr. Juan Carlos Pérez, an official of the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE) of Chile.

x) The writing of the English and Spanish-language Manuals of the PANDEM (Package for Demographic Analysis for Microcomputers), version 2.0 was completed and final editing will take place in January 1989.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

a) Publications

- "Boletín Demográfico", Vol. XXI, No. 42, July 1988 (LC/DEM/G.67)
- "Uso de la historia clínica perinatal para estimar la mortalidad en la niñez". Juan Checkiel, CELADE, mimeographed.
- "Costa Rica: Proyección de la población económicamente activa por sexo y edad, 1985-2000. Perspectivas sobre la oferta laboral y sus implicaciones". CELADE, "Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica" and "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" (Fascículo F/CR.3).
- "Paraguay: Estimación y proyección de la población según sexo y grupos de edad, período 1950-2025". "CELADE and Dirección General de Estadística y Censos".
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Características principales". CELADE, Centro de Investigaciones Históricas of the Universidad de Costa Rica and the financial support of PAHO and UNICEF. This report is part of the "Estudio de la mortalidad en la niñez" which is carried out following the recommendation of the III Conference of Health Ministers and Social Security Directors of Central America, Panama and Belize.
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Belice 1970-1985". Idem
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. El Salvador 1970-1984". Idem
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Guatemala 1970-1985". Idem
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Panamá 1970-1985". Idem
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Honduras 1970-1981". Idem
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Costa Rica 1970-1986". Idem
- "La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice. Nicaragua 1970-1986". Idem
- "Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad para áreas intermedias y menores". Louis Duchesne, CELADE, LC/DEM/G.70

- "República Dominicana: Población y Desarrollo, 1950-1985". CELADE and the "Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo", LC/DEM/CR/G.19.
- "Población y planificación: Seminario sobre métodos y modelos para micro-computadores". CELADE, LC/DEM/G.65 (book).
- "Implicaciones socioeconómicas del crecimiento de la población. El caso de la República Dominicana 1985-2025". G. Quiterio, CELADE, document presented to the VIII Latin American Meeting of the Econometric Society, San Jose, Costa Rica, 2-5 August 1988.
- "El modelo teórico de población estable para análisis y estimaciones demográficas". A. Ortega, CELADE. Idem.
- "Tendencias de los diferenciales socioeconómicos de la mortalidad en la infancia: Un modelo multivariado". K. Krotki, CELADE. Idem.
- "Pobreza y estrategias de sobrevivencia familiar. El caso de la región central de Costa Rica, 1984". R. de los Ríos, CELADE. Idem.
- "Costa Rica. Estimaciones y proyecciones regionales de población por sexo y edad, 1975-2000". Fascículo F/CR.4, "Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica", "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" and CELADE.
- "Panorama de la Información sobre la Mujer en Centroamérica. Demanda y Oferta de Información y Datos", document submitted to the INSTRAW meeting, San Jose, Costa Rica, December 1988.
- "Guatemala. Proyección de población urbana y rural por región y departamento 1980-2000", "Secretaría de Planificación" and CELADE.
- "Modelo económico-demográfico de simulación", CELADE, Juan Foxley and Michael Vlassoff.
- "Redistribución espacial de la población en América Latina: Una visión sumaria del período 1950-1985", CELADE.

b) Mission reports

- Argentina (3-16 July). To collaborate with the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires in the elaboration of project on policies for the improvement of working and living conditions of migrants.
- Argentina (2-9 Aug.). To participate in field work related to infant mortality study in Junín de los Andes.
- Belize (17 Oct.-20 Oct.). To present and discuss preliminary findings of the experimental demographic survey with the Central Bureau of Statistics.

- Colombia (26 Oct.-11 Nov.). To coordinate, organize and participate in Seminar on Subnational Projections organized by the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE), the University of Los Andes, and CELADE.
- Cuba (12-21 July). To participate in Workshop on "Demographic consequences of economic development: Implications for agrarian and regional development" organized by the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana.
- Cuba (30 Oct.-5 Nov.). To participate in Scientific Workshop on Population Aging organized by CEDEM.
- Chile (31 July-3 Aug.). To participate in work meeting to discuss preparatory activities for the census of Indian reservations.
- Chile (23-26 Sept.). To provide assistance in connection with pilot test for the census of Indian reservations in the Temuco area.
- Dominican Republic (15-20 Oct.). To provide technical assistance to CELADE/IDRC/CONAPOFA project.
- Dominican Republic (18-25 Oct.). To participate in presentation of document and findings of infant mortality study through the previous child method and plan experimental census of Villa Altigracia.
- Dominican Republic (22-29 November). To participate in the Workshop "República Dominicana 2000: Fenómeno Poblacional", organized by UNDP with the purpose of gathering elements that may help in establishing a global population programme.
- Guatemala (4-10 December). To participate in "VI Conferencia Regional de Responsables de la Planificación del Empleo en América Latina y el Caribe".
- Mexico (5-16 Dec.). To assist the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática" (INEGI) in the analysis, evaluation and adjustment of demographic information.
- Nicaragua (17-19 Aug.). To present to the Ministry of Health the findings of the study of infant mortality in Nicaragua.
- Paraguay (25-31 Aug.). To assist the "Secretaría Técnica de Planificación" in connection with UNFPA project.
- Uruguay (10-20 Aug.). To collaborate in course on mother and child health policies organized by the Pan American Health Organization.
- Uruguay (14-19 Nov.). To assist the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" in connection with international migration survey and the "Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto" in programme of demographic inputs and (12-17 Dec.) in demographic analysis programme.

2. POPULATION INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

The activities of the Population Information and Technology Component during the second semester of 1988, as in the first semester, were oriented primarily toward the fostering of national self-reliance in the organization and utilization of population information resources in connection with data from other fields (eventually through multidisciplinary databases), giving emphasis to sectoral and regional/local levels within countries, and to the creation and adaptation of the technology to make this possible. To reduce duplication and the waste of resources, the focus on self-reliance is being tempered with efforts to increase the interdependence or sharing of population information and technology among and within countries.

The second semester activities relating to the 1990 censuses were directed to these ends in addition to meeting the immediate needs of the countries for assistance. Thus, the participation of CELADE in the English-speaking Caribbean country Regional 1990 Census Coordination Committee stressed the importance of the countries doing their own processing facilitated through a common questionnaire and processing strategy and the utilization of REDATAM for ensuring the rapid availability of the data for subnational planning. A mission that installed REDATAM in Trinidad and assisted in the creation of the 1980 census database will help foster greater utilization of the 1990 census data. Census data processing technical cooperation was also provided for the 1990-round censuses of Latin American countries (Argentina and Brazil), again with a view to the utilization of the data at subnational levels via REDATAM.

Work continued on the design of REDATAM+ with a multidisciplinary database facility and connected to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to provide the technology for integrating population in development planning and project implementation. With this in mind, CELADE participated actively in a meeting concerned with cartography for the 1990 censuses and in various national and regional substantive seminars concerned with sectoral use of population information.

The CELADE efforts to stimulate the sharing of population information and technology within and among countries are in large part being developed through the establishment of the IPALCA Network in collaboration with PROLAP. In preparation for work to be done in 1989, CELADE and PROLAP published the book "Información sobre Población en América Latina y el Caribe", based on the papers for the seminar that recommended the establishment of the network and worked together on obtaining financial support for specific Network activities (UNFPA funds cover the costs of CELADE staff working on the Network, but not the costs of activities, per se). Technical cooperation and training in the evolving network standards and technology being developed were provided to various countries. CD-ROM, produced by FAHO, with part of the DCCPAL database was received, and after testing, will be distributed as an experiment in 1989.

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

Many of CELADE's efforts in various fields are directed towards the utilization of population information at subnational levels, a goal which is considered of much importance in many countries, but for which there is little experience. A key difficulty involves how to reach many different "municipios" in a country without wasteful effort. One approach is to work through a central government agency which, in turn, works with the individual "municipios". Consequently, as planned, the Head of CELADE Data Processing/Regional Advisor visited the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM) at Rio de Janeiro from 7 to 8 July to give a seminar on REDATAM to a number of national specialists from municipal secretariats. There was general agreement among the participants about the importance of statistical data for small geographical areas and it was agreed that IBAM would centralize the activities related with REDATAM and the municipal secretariats.

Upon the request of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Trinidad and Tobago (using IDRC funds), a programmer of CELADE visited Port-of-Spain from 29 October through 12 November to create a database of the 1980 Population and Housing Census, to train CSO personnel in database generation for future censuses or surveys and in the use of the REDATAM system. This should enable the statistical office to take part in a number of REDATAM and 1990 census related activities.

During this period, requests have been received to create REDATAM databases in Belize, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru. It was agreed that a mission would be carried out to Ecuador in March 1989. Also, assistance was given to the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of Uruguay on the final corrections for generation of the REDATAM database of the 1985 census data.

Demonstration sessions with the REDATAM database of 1982 Chilean census had been made at the "Taller de insumos demográficos para el sector salud", organized by CELADE from 20-22 October as well as at the "Seminario interamericano sobre el uso del muestreo en censos", CIENES, Santiago, 14 November-2 December, and at the "Seminario-Taller sobre reconceptualización y actualización del planeamiento de la administración educativa", UNESCO Santiago, 29 August-3 September.

CELADE was accepted to present a paper at the IFDO/IASSIST International Conference concerning the "Value of research data for government and business" that will take place in Jerusalem from 15-18 May 1989. An abstract was sent on the paper entitled "Facilitating the spatial analysis of population census

and multidisciplinary information for small area planning in developing countries using a microcomputer: The interface of REDATAM-Plus and a geographic information system".

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

i) Development of REDATAM. During this semester, CELADE continued to send copies of REDATAM (version 3.1) upon request. A newsletter announcing REDATAM 3.1 and plans for REDATAM+ was prepared and sent in accordance with an updated users list, which includes national statistical offices, ministries, universities, etc. Also included was a questionnaire addressed to both previous and new REDATAM users inquiring on the use of the system, the generation of databases and on the description of the institution's microcomputer facilities.

During the Conference on "Dissemination and use of census data" sponsored by UNFPA, USAID and ISI with the Egyptian Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS), Cairo 9-13 October, the Head of the INFOPAL Area conducted a session on REDATAM applications. While also participating as the official representative of CELADE at the 25th Anniversary Cairo Demographic Centre Conference on Population Policy, he assisted the Centre to install REDATAM and its demonstration database.

ii) Backstopping and data services. With respect to other data processing technology for the countries, the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Port-of-Spain Office, with special funding from UNFPA and CIDA, carried out a Workshop on Analysis of Population-Development Interrelations for Planning using Microcomputers in September and donated the microcomputers used in the course to various of the participating organizations (see 3.2.1.c).

During this semester and upon the request of the Public Health Ministry of Uruguay, processing continued on the National Health and Fertility Survey of 1986, sponsored by UNFPA and FAHD. The fact that the processing is complex and carried out at a distance from the analyst in Uruguay has complicated and extended the work, suggesting that in the future every effort should be made to have national institutions carry out their own processing, with technical assistance and training from CELADE as required.

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

The design of new enhancements and facilities of REDATAM-Plus and partial installation of the ARC/INFO geographic information system (GIS) was undertaken 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", funded in large part by IDRC.

By the end of the period, the necessary equipment and software requested (microcomputer, high resolution monitor, half-inch tape drive, digitizer and

plotter; the PC-ARC/INFO system and various applications development software, all financed by IDRC) arrived making possible for CELADE to begin to become familiar with a powerful GIS system (ARC/INFO). This learning is a necessary preliminary to creating the actual interface between REDATAM+ and the GIS software for use with the 1990 censuses. The CELADE information system expert who will be involved with ARC/INFO, attended a seminar on the subject and developed a working relation with geographers from the University of Chile and the Catholic University, who are also using ARC/INFO (for other REDATAM+ development, see also 2.1.1.b).

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

The CD-ROM with an experimental REDATAM database was received from FAHO (see 2.2.2.b), but delay in receiving the CD-ROM reader has impeded examining the convenience of using this form of census distribution.

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

The funds necessary to purchase equipment for CELADE and test countries, and cover the communications costs, were included as part of a project being negotiated with CIDA-Canada.

TELENET communications were re-established with CELADE-San José to improve coordination among the parts of CELADE. CELADE also established the possibility of electronic mail world-wide communications with universities and other institutions via BITNET. This is playing an important role in obtaining assistance on GIS from the Geographic Department of Ohio State University (see 2.1.1.c).

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

As agreed in previous missions, the Head of the Data Processing Section attended, at their invitation, the "First Meeting of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee", Georgetown, Guyana, 4-6 October, which was organized by the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM). CELADE participated in the conversations concerned with defining the Regional Census Coordinating Staff; the Draft Questionnaire; Data Processing and associated training, and the Census Calendar.

As already discussed informally with ECLAC Port-of-Spain officials and with CARICOM staff during the 1987 meeting of Caribbean Chief Statisticians, it was reiterated that there was a reasonable likelihood of using Canadian funds (CCIII) to place a Canadian data processing expert in Port-of-Spain to provide assistance and training to the Caribbean English-speaking countries, many of which will be processing their own census for the first time. Also

discussed was the importance of a technical visit to Canada and the United States by CARICOM specialists, to find out about available microcomputer packages for data processing (i.e., IMP, CENTRY, CONCOR, CENTS, etc.).

During this period, the National Statistical Office (INDEC) of Argentina requested CELADE's assistance in the planning of its next 1990 Population and Housing Census. Because of the interest of the INDEC to carry out experiments at their cost with REDATAM for the 1990 census, from 4 to 8 July, the Head of the Data Processing Section, with Canadian funds, visited INDEC to discuss the organization and execution of the next census, including the generation of a database. A demonstration of REDATAM was made and the participants agreed to create a database of the existing census data of Viedma (approximately 60 000 persons) and possibly of a household survey. Assistance in these processes is being provided by an analyst in the ECLAC Office in Argentina who works closely with the Head of the ECLAC/CELADE Joint Unit in Buenos Aires.

From 24 to 29 of October, the Head of the Data Processing Section, using Canadian funds, visited IBGE-Brazil to participate in several meetings to advise its technical staff on the convenience of incorporating new technology on validation and consistency aspects of census data processing, particularly with respect to automatic coding of open questions. During the mission, technical aspects were discussed on the generation of a REDATAM database for the Municipio of Limeira using data to be collected in a pilot census. The national staff expressed interest in the interface between a GIS system and REDATAM (REDATAM+). It was also learned that the regional Seminar on the Design of Census Questionnaires will be held in Rio de Janeiro in March 1989, to which CELADE was invited. Later it was decided that CELADE would work in the secretariat of the seminar with the ECLAC Statistics Division and would present one of the key background papers on content and related data processing aspects of census questionnaires.

b) Strengthening of country 1990 census data processing selfreliance

As a contribution at the Seminar of Census Cartography which was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 28 November to 1 December, the Head of the Data Processing Section presented a paper entitled "The Role of Cartography in the utilization of 1990 census round data with Geographic Information Systems connected to REDATAM-Plus". This was an important opportunity to open up contacts with the countries in the field of GIS use.

In an effort to collaborate with United Nations Headquarters on problems of country self-reliance and the sharing of software across regions, a French-speaking member of CELADE, taught the fundamentals of REDATAM at a 2-week training workshop in Dakar in November organized by the Software and Support Development Project funded by UNFPA. As a result, there is a possibility that a French version of the software may be developed.

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

While no work can be carried out on this topic until 1990 census data is collected, many of the efforts described under other objectives, will

contribute to preparing countries for providing 1990 census data for sectoral and local planning.

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

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

a) Establishment of the IPALCA Network (in collaboration with FROLAP)

During the second semester of 1988, efforts were devoted to obtaining operational funds for carrying out seminars and special training for creating the "Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network" (IPALCA), using as a basis the joint CELADE-FROLAP Pre-project. To this end, elements relating to IPALCA were included in a proposal being developed with CIDA-Canada. FROLAP is also seeking funds for other proposed IPALCA activities. The official logo of the IPALCA network was designed and agreed upon by CELADE and FROLAP.

The Head of DOCPAL visited the National Population Council (CNP) in Peru, which has an information unit that is one of the DOCPAL Participating Centres, to discuss recent developments, particularly the UNFPA funding information activities. These are important for the formation of a national network linked with IPALCA. The future Peruvian information activities presume that CELADE/DOCPAL will continue to provide materials from its database.

The Head of DOCPAL (with IDRC funds) attended a Seminar on the Evaluation of Information Networks in Latin America, organized by CEDEM (Centro de Estudios Demográficos) in Havana, Cuba, from 20-22 October. CELADE/DOCPAL, as one of the networks examined, contributed with the paper "El sistema de documentación sobre población en América Latina y el Caribe: Red IPALCA". During her stay, she discussed the importance of CEDEM participation in the IPALCA Network.

As a result of the joint CELADE-FROLAP Seminar on Population Information for Development (July 1987), a book was published titled "Información sobre Población para el Desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe", which includes the seminar final report in Spanish and English, the background documents and other sections. CELADE has distributed the book to its regular list, all participants and all FROLAP members. The book embodies the concepts of the IPALCA Network and will serve as a basis for the organizational efforts to be carried out in 1989.

Accepting an invitation of ESCAP at their cost, the DOCPAL Head attended the Asian Pacific POPIN Consultative Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, from 26 October up to 3 November, presenting a document titled "Regional Population Information Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Role of CELADE". Also, she visited the Asian Institute of Technology to discuss its documentalist training program addressed to the Asian region.

b) Strengthening of country centres and assistance in the creation of national level networks linked to the regional IPALCA

See 2.2.1.a for preparatory actions with respect to this objective and 2.2.1.c for related training.

c) Training of national population information personnel in the use of IPALCA technology and standards

A month of in-service training sessions on MICROISIS were given in CELADE/DOCPAL to a documentalist of FROFAMILIA of the Dominican Republic, and of CIPCA (Centro de Investigaciones y Promoción del Campesinado), Piura, Peru (both financed with funds from Canada).

d) Preparation of IPALCA user self-instructional materials

No activities were undertaken under this objective.

e) Coordination with FROLAP on creation of a regional referencial database

No activities were undertaken under this objective

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

During this period, volume 12, no.2 (December 1988) of "DOCPAL Resúmenes" was prepared for publication and 325 bibliographic searches and 420 copies of documents, respectively, were provided on request to outside users. A total of 1644 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.

In accordance with an agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee for the Migrations (ICM), CELADE processed volume 6.3 of the abstract journal for that agency, utilizing the CELADE/DOCPAL database.

A total of 5,125 books were loaned to persons using the collection and around 5 outsider researchers worked in CELADE/DOCPAL for a week or more. During this period, 1224 documents were microfiched from the CELADE/DOCPAL database.

It is important to mention that during this period, the CELADE Library, including the CELADE/DOCPAL database collection, was moved to the new CELADE Building on the ECLAC campus. As the new library space is much smaller than previously available, the entire collection was examined to discard material (which was donated to Chilean institutions). As a result of the packing and moving operation, all CELADE/DOCPAL activities ceased around the beginning of

November 1988 and will not be resumed until sometime in March 1989 (considerably delayed due to problems with the sliding shelves provided by a local contractor and the fact that CELADE had to occupy the new building before the building was fully finished).

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

Toward the end of the period, the CD-ROM was received from FAHO with around 15,000 documents from the CELADE/DOCPAL database (in addition to FAHO's own databases). Funds from the CIDA were used to order CD-ROM readers from FAHO but there have been delays in the supply, making it impossible to date to work with the DOCPAL database on the CD-ROM. However, CELADE was pleased to hear from an UNFPA librarian who found the information very useful and urged continuance of the experiment. It is hoped that the eventual distribution of the DOCPAL database on CD-ROM will increase national self-sufficiency and reduce the number of requests for searches, releasing DOCPAL staff of work on the IPALCA Network.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

a) Publications

- "DOCFAL Resúmenes sobre Población", Vol. 12, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.68)
- "Small-area Census Data Services by Microcomputer: Applications of the REDATAM System in Latin America and the Caribbean". Arthur M. Conning, Ari Silva and Lawrence Finnegan, CELADE. Document presented to IASSIST 14th Annual Conference, 26-29 May 1988, Washington D.C., LC/DEM/R.57.
- "El Sistema de Documentación sobre Población en América Latina: CELADE/DOCFAL y la Red de Información sobre Población para América Latina y el Caribe: Red IPALCA". Betty Johnson, CELADE. Document presented to the "Seminario sobre Evaluación de las Redes Regionales de Información", organized by the "Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo" (CIID) in Havana, Cuba, 20-21 October 1988, LC/DEM/R.58.
- "Manual del Usuario FANDEM (Paquete para análisis demográfico por microcomputador). Versión 2.0". CELADE, LC/DEM/G.69.
- "Información sobre Población para el Desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe". Report of the Joint CELADE/PROLAF Seminar, Santiago, 28-31 July 1987. CELADE, LC/DEM/G.71 (book)
- "El rol de la cartografía en la utilización de los datos censales de 1990 con los sistemas de información geográfica, conectados a REDATAM PLUS". CELADE, document presented to the "Seminario sobre Cartografía Censal", organized by the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" of Costa Rica and co-sponsored by ECLAC, in San José, Costa Rica, 28 November-1 December 1988.
- "REDATAM. Información para áreas pequeñas de grandes bases de datos". H. Hernández, CELADE. Document presented to the VIII Latin American Meeting of the Econometric Society, San Jose, Costa Rica, 2-5 August 1988.
- "Facilitating the spatial analysis of population census and multi-disciplinary information for small area planning in developing countries using a microcomputer: The interface of REDATAM-PLUS and a geographic information system", Arthur M. Conning and Ari Silva, CELADE. Presented to IFDD/LASSIST International Conference "Value of Research Data for Government and Business", Jerusalem, 15-18 May 1989.

b) Mission reports

- Argentina (2-4 July). To assist in the preparation of the 1990 census, including validation programmes, etc.
- Brazil (5-8 July). To give seminar on the use of REDATAM and provide assistance to the "Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística" (IBGE) regarding the forthcoming experimental census of the Município of Limeira.

- Egypt (7-19 Oct.). To participate in symposium on census data and their uses and in the 25th Commemorative Conference of the Cairo Demographic Centre.
- Nicaragua (9-22 Oct.). To generate REDATAM database with data from the socio-demographic survey.
- Senegal (15 Nov.-1 Dec.). To demonstrate the REDATAM system in workshop dealing with software, databases, EDIT, tabulations and demographic analysis organized by ONU/ECA.
- Trinidad and Tobago (30 Oct.-2 Nov.). To prepare microcomputer equipment for use in the Regional Workshop on the Application of the Microcomputer to the Analysis of the Interrelations between Population and Development in Planning, in Port-of-Spain.

3. TRAINING

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

The first Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies concluded in CELADE Santiago during the period under report, with the participation of 18 students who received their corresponding certificates. The course, with the teaching collaboration of other specialized agencies, paid special attention to the integration of population factors into sectoral and spatial planning. Given the positive results of this first course, no significant changes are foreseen in the near future. The last two-year Master's Degree Programme in Population and Development, replaced by the above course, ended in September with 15 students who received their degrees after approval of their respective theses.

The Eleventh Regional Intensive Course on Demography was carried out in CELADE San Jose from August to December, with 20 students from countries of the subregion and two fellows from Portuguese-speaking Africa (Angola). National intensive courses were held in Guatemala and two Argentinian provinces.

CELADE collaborated with postgraduate courses of the universities of Luján, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; and San Jose, Costa Rica; and in pregraduate training at the University of Havana, Cuba.

Target group training included workshops in Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and the English-speaking Caribbean, on subjects such as techniques for socio-demographic analysis using microcomputers, spatial distribution of the population, analysis of population-development interrelations for planning using microcomputers and subnational population projections.

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 second semester, the academic activities of the course continued as scheduled, with the participation of 18 students. The list of participants and their respective countries of origin are shown in the Annex.

Classes corresponding to the third, fourth and fifth module were delivered as programmed. The third module "Determinants and consequences of the population change in Latin America" comprises 266 hours, including theoretical and practical classes, distributed as follows: Mortality (55); Fertility (55); Migration, population spatial distribution and urbanization (50); Effects of demographic variables on population dynamics (29); Social and economic determinants and consequences of population trends (37).

The fourth module "Expected population evolution and its incorporation in the development policies of Latin America" comprises 227 hours of classes (theoretical and practical) distributed as follows: Population estimates and projections (105); Integration of population aspects to development policies (96); Population policies (26). Professors from ILPES, ECLAC, FREALC and UNICEF collaborated delivering special conferences as part of the subject "Integration of population aspects to development policies".

The fifth and last module comprised two seminars: i) Seminar on Population Dynamics, Health and Development, and ii) Seminar on Population, Labour Force and Employment. 8 students from the course participated in the first seminar and 10 in the second one. In the first seminar, conducted by Dr. Hugo Corvalán from UNFPA, participated also 14 professionals working in health ministries or universities (health departments) from nine Latin American countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru). The objective of this seminar was to provide the main concepts that relate the health sector with the population dynamics, considering socio-economic development. The second seminar was conducted by staff members from FREALC. The main objective of this seminar was to familiarize those participants from the course who had an institutional interest in the subject, with the integration of population factors in development plans, considering employment and labour force aspects. In both seminars, professors from DELADE collaborated delivering some lectures.

The course concluded during the second week of December. The students obtained their corresponding certificates and approval diplomas in a closing ceremony held on 14 December with representatives of CIDA/Canada, the Government of the Netherlands, UNFPA, ECLAC, ILPES, FREALC and other national institutions.

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

The Master's Degree Programme in Population and Development concluded in CELADE Santiago on 31 August 1988 with the participation of 15 Latin American and Caribbean professionals.

During July and August the students continued working on their theses under the supervision of CELADE staff members. Ten fellows carried out their theses in Santiago, four in CELADE San Jose and one in the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Unit in Buenos Aires. Fourteen out of the fifteen fellows approved the Master's programme. A list with their names and countries of origin and a list with the titles of their respective theses are enclosed to this report.

The closing ceremony of this last two-year training programme, offered by CELADE, took place in Santiago on 2 September.

c) Postgraduate courses in national universities

CELADE has continued giving technical assistance to academic postgraduate courses in national universities of the region.

i) The Head of the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Unit in Buenos Aires conducted a seminar on population policies to the students of the Master's Programme in Social Demography (class of 1988) of the University of Luján, Argentina, and continued assisting two of the nine students participating in this Master's Programme (class of 1987) in the preparation of their theses. The titles of the theses are "La evolución de la mortalidad en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, 1970-1980" y "Recuperación y análisis del censo de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, 1955".

ii) Through its Joint ECLAC/CELADE Unit in Buenos Aires, CELADE assisted the "Universidad de la República" in Montevideo, Uruguay, in the preparation of a syllabus and in the scheduling of a postgraduate programme leading to a Master's Degree in Demography. The curriculum will be based on three main areas: Demographic analysis; Economic factors in population and Social elements in population. It will be a two-year programme, mainly with a practical orientation, addressed to South American professionals working in the population field.

iii) At the request of the "Universidad Nacional de Heredia" of Costa Rica, a proposal was prepared and discussed to define CELADE's assistance in the execution of two workshops addressed to students of the Master's Degree Programme of the University during 1989. The workshop, which would be in charge of CELADE San Jose staff members, will deal with population and employment, and methods and techniques for the analysis of socio-demographic information, respectively.

3.1.2. National short-term training in population and development

a) Regional Intensive Courses

i) Eleventh Regional Intensive Course on Demography, San Jose, Costa Rica. The Regional Intensive Course, which is given from August to December each year, is addressed to national officials from the Central American countries, Panama and the Caribbean. The eleventh course was initiated on 3 August, with the participation of 22 students from Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Mexico and Nicaragua, and two fellows from Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The following courses were given: Demography, Mathematics and Statistics, Mortality, Mortality Tables, Fertility, Population Estimates and Projections, Spatial Distribution and Internal Migration, Theoretical Populations, Demographic Aspects of Labour Force, Data Evaluation and Adjustment. As part of the programme, the students prepared brief research works on different subjects related to population aspects discussed during the course.

The closing ceremony was held with the participation of representatives from the University of Costa Rica, the Government of Canada and other national authorities. The students received their respective diplomas authenticated by the University of Costa Rica and CELADE. A list of the participants and their countries of origin is enclosed to this report.

ii) International Course on Population and Development, Havana, Cuba. Two CELADE San Jose professors gave classes on alternative populations and development models, with the participation of 21 Latin American students.

b) National Intensive Courses

i) Introductory Course on Demographic Dynamics, Mendoza, Argentina. This Introductory Course on Demographic Dynamics, jointly organized by CELADE and the "Dirección de Estadísticas e Investigaciones Económicas" of the Province of Mendoza, was held from 2 October to 22 November 1988. Two CELADE Santiago professors collaborated delivering classes on Mortality and Population estimates and projections, while former CELADE fellows were in charge of other subjects. The course was attended by 16 participants from different government institutions and the University of Cuyo.

ii) Intensive Course in Demography, Tucumán, Argentina. This course, jointly organized by the University of Tucumán and CELADE, took place from 3 August to 15 November in Tucumán with the participation of twelve professionals working in universities or statistical offices from different Argentinian provinces, including one from Chile. Classes on the following three subjects were in charge of CELADE: Population Estimates and Projections; Evaluation and Data Adjustment; and Population Policies. At the end of the course, the students obtained their respective certificates and diplomas.

iii) Intensive Course on Population, Guatemala. The "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE) of Guatemala is developing a series of six-week courses

on different subjects to train its staff and participants from other national institutions. At the request of INE, CELADE will collaborate in the intensive course on population, to be held during February-March 1989.

3.1.3 Recycling training activities

To meet the demand to update the professional personnel from the "Dirección General de Estadística y Censos" (DGEC) of Costa Rica, CELADE continued collaborating with the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) in a statistical programme addressed to DGEC staff (project MEIC-IDB-AIN/SF-2419CR). The programme envisages the training of around 60 officials through two-month courses given along the four semesters of 1987-1988. CELADE has been collaborating in each of the courses given in the previous semesters.

During the period under report (last semester of the programme), CELADE collaborated giving classes on the present demographic situation, sources of data, population composition and some aspects of mortality.

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

a) Co-operation programme with the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana

The Director and the Teaching Coordinator of CEDEM visited CELADE San Jose in early 1988 to define a cooperation programme in the training field. The programme was initiated during the period under report with the following activities:

- A CELADE San Jose professor gave classes in the International Population and Development Course that CELADE carries out in Havana.
- A CEDEM professor was in charge of the topic on fertility at CELADE San Jose's Eleventh Regional Intensive Course in Demography.
- CEDEM and CELADE collaborated with the "Instituto de Estudios Nacionales" of the University of Panama in the execution of the First National Workshop on Techniques of Socio-Demographic Analysis using Microcomputers, held in Panama City in August.
- Two CEDEM researchers participated in the Sixth Regional Workshop on the Spatial Distribution of the Population: Factors and Policies.
- Two CELADE San Jose professors gave classes in the International Course on Population and Development, organized by CEDEM in Havana (see also 3.1.2.a.iii).

A draft project for the execution of a joint CELADE/CEDEM subregional workshop was prepared during the period under review. The workshop, addressed to around 20 population specialists from the countries of the Central American subregion and the non-English speaking Caribbean, would be held in Pinar del Río, Cuba, in March or April 1989. This activity would be carried out in the framework of the Government of the Netherlands/CELADE project "Formación de recursos humanos en la región". The final discussions regarding the feasibility, form and content of the workshop will take place in January 1989, on the occasion of a visit to CELADE San Jose by the Director of CEDEM.

3.2. Target group training

3.2.1. Thematic training

a) National Training Workshop on Techniques for Socio-Demographic Analysis using Microcomputers. Panama

The training of national officials in the application of modern computer technologies to the analysis of data from the census or other statistical sources appeared to be particularly important in view of the fact that in 1990 Panama will take a national population census that will generate new socio-demographic information. The above Workshop was thus organized by the "Instituto de Estudios Nacionales" (IDEN) of the University of Panama, jointly with CELADE and the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Panama, with the financial support of UNFFPA. It was held in Panama City from 1 to 19 August, with the participation of 24 professionals working in the population and development field in the university, government agencies and private research centres of Panama.

The Workshop was composed of three modules, i.e., materials and methods of demographic analysis; relationships between socio-economic factors and demographic variables; and population and planning (sectoral consequences of population dynamics).

b) Sixth Training Regional Workshop on Spatial Distribution of the Population: Factors and Policies. Costa Rica

This Regional Workshop, organized by CELADE and co-sponsored by the University of Costa Rica, was held in San Jose, from 26 September to 7 October 1988, with the financial support of UNFFPA and the Governments of the Netherlands and Canada. It was addressed to professionals from Central American and Caribbean countries, working in the field of population and socio-economic development planning. Its objective was to improve the efficiency and utilization of the different socio-demographic data sources existing in each country.

The Workshop was composed of theoretical, methodological and conceptual discussions in addition to practical work in the analysis of the information available. It was attended by 25 national officials from Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, in addition to one official from Santo Tomé e Príncipe, in accordance with CELADE's policy of incorporating, whenever possible, participants from Portuguese or Spanish-speaking African countries.

c) Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Analysis of Population-Development Interrelations for Planning using Microcomputers. Trinidad and Tobago

The ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit held a two-week training workshop on "The Application of Microcomputers to Analysis of Population-Development Interrelations for Planning" with the support of CELADE San Jose staff, who collaborated in the preparation of teaching material and databases and gave

courses on the use of Lotus and SPSS to analyze the relationships between demographic and socio-economic factors. 25 participants from 15 countries attended (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Christopher/Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago).

The main objective of the workshop was to assist governments of the English-speaking Caribbean in improving the capabilities of planners and policy makers for conducting socio-economic and demographic research relative to population policy implementation and the integration of population into development planning, through the use of microcomputers.

The Workshop took place from 31 October to 11 November in Port-of-Spain and forms part of a wider ECLAC/CELADE project entitled "Integration of Population-Development Planning for the Caribbean" (RLA/88/F61) funded by UNFFA. DCII supplied additional support to purchase microcomputers for the use of the participants and for subsequent donation to national sponsoring Caribbean institutions which do not have their own microcomputers. The requests received for microcomputers from the governments indicate that they will be used for population-development planning as well as for processing of the 1990 census.

d) International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections, Colombia

A seminar on subnational population projections, organized by CELADE, the "Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística" (DANE), and the "Universidad de los Andes" was carried out in Girardot, Colombia, from 31 October to 2 November. The Seminar was financed by the CELADE/CANADA programme with the support of the Government of Colombia (COLCIENCIAS) and UNFFA which financed some of the participants through national projects. CELADE assisted the national coordinating committee in the preparatory activities, including some administrative arrangements.

41 professionals from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Martinique, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay participated in the seminar. Demographers from CELADE attended and submitted methodological documents which will be part of the final report of the seminar (see also 1.2.5).

e) Central American Subregional Workshop for Producers and Users of Statistics and Indicators for Women in Development, Costa Rica

This workshop, held in San Jose, from 5 to 10 December, was organized by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the U.N. Statistical Office and the "Centro Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Mujer" of Costa Rica. Its objectives were to strengthen the exchange between producers and users of statistics on women; to propose recommendations on new series of data and sources as well as on a better use of the existing information; to determine the most adequate indicators for measuring the participation of women in development; and to establish the procedures that may improve the quality of the data required for the elabora-

tion of these indicators.

At the request of INSTRAW and the "Centro Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Mujer", CELADE prepared and submitted a document on "Panorama de la información sociodemográfica de la mujer en los países de América Central" (see also 1.2.2).

f) Subregional Seminar on Municipal Information for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

The "Oficina Subregional de la Unión de Ciudades Capitales Iberoamericanas" (UCCI), with the technical support of CLADES/ECLAC and the "Centro de Asesoramiento y Cooperación Económico-Financiero Intermunicipal", organized the above seminar in San Jose, Costa Rica. CELADE participated with a lecture on the REDATAM 3.1 system for generating and supplying disaggregated information for municipal planning purposes.

g) National Workshop on Socio-demographic Indicators, Planning and Policies in Social Sectors, Costa Rica

At the request of the "Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social" (CCSS), a draft proposal to define CELADE's assistance to the above workshop was prepared during the period under review. The objective of the workshop that will be addressed to selected social workers of the CCSS, is to improve the information system, the programme orientation and the rendering of services, identifying sensitive subpopulations in the different regions of the country.

3.2.2. Awareness seminars

In connection with this type of seminars, CELADE organized in Santiago a Workshop on Demographic Inputs for the Health Sector, which was held from 20 to 22 October. It was attended by 8 senior officials from Health Ministries and University Health Departments of Argentina (Mendoza), Bolivia (La Paz), Chile (Santiago and Temuco) and Paraguay (Asunción).

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

a) Mission reports

- Argentina (20-22 Sept.). To define substantive and administrative aspects and other preparatory activities relating to the Intensive Course on Demography held in Mendoza.
- Argentina (18-31 Oct.). To give classes in the National Intensive Course on Demography organized in Tucumán by CELADE and the National University of Tucumán.
- Argentina (9-23 Nov.). To give classes on population estimates and projections at the Intensive Course on Demography carried out in Mendoza.
- Costa Rica (20 Sept.-2 Oct.). To give classes at the Regional Workshop on Spatial Distribution: Factors and Policies.
- Cuba (8-19 Sept.) and (9-21 Oct.). To give classes in the IV International Course on Population and Development of the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, as part of the CELADE/CEDEM cooperation agreement.
- Guatemala (7-10 Sept.). To give a lecture on the demographic situation of the Central American population and projections for 1990-2000. In addition, meetings were held with authorities from the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" (INE) regarding a course on demographic statistics systems and their applications.
- Nicaragua (20 Aug.-5 Sept.). To collaborate with the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos" (INEC) in the development of a Basic Course on Demography. CELADE was responsible for the course on data evaluation, migration and population projections.
- Panama (7-17 August). To give classes in Workshop on socio-demographic analysis using microcomputers, carried out in the University of Panama.
- Trinidad and Tobago (28 Oct.-5 Nov.). To give classes in the Regional Caribbean Workshop on "Analysis of population-development interrelations using microcomputers" held in Port-of-Spain.
- Uruguay (11-14 July). To discuss project on postgraduate programme in demography with authorities from the "Universidad de la República".
- Uruguay (12-17 Dec.). To discuss the curriculum and preparatory activities regarding the Master's degree programme to be implemented by the "Universidad de la República".

ANNEX

1988 POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

CELADE SANTIAGO, CHILE

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)

1988 MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMME IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

CELADE SANTIAGO, CHILE

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)

1988 MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMME IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

CELADE SANTIAGO, CHILE

Theses

Appoleon, Elie	El comportamiento de la fecundidad de adolescentes en América Latina durante los últimos 25 años
Atehortua, William	Colombia: Norte de Santander, diagnóstico y perspectivas demográficas y de salud
Bay, Guiomar	Necesidades de vivienda en ciudades grandes de Brasil
De los Ríos, Rebeca	Pobreza, necesidades básicas y estrategias de sobrevivencia. El caso de la Región Central de Planificación, Costa Rica, 1984
Formiga, Nadia	Patagonia: migración, urbanización y dinámica económica en una región periférica
Maciel, Susana	Córdoba, Argentina: pobreza, empleo y fecundidad
Martínez, Jorge	Migración internacional de personal calificado dentro de América Latina: las corrientes en los países del cono sur en los ochenta
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Quiterio, Jisela	República Dominicana. Implicaciones socioeconómicas del crecimiento de la población, 1985-2025
Rivadeneira, Luis	El sistema urbano del Ecuador: jerarquía urbana y bases funcionales de las ciudades
Rodríguez, Leticia	México: causas de muerte
Salazar, Aracely	La condición socioeconómica de la familia salvadoreña como factor de riesgo en el proceso de la salud-enfermedad-muerte de los menores de un año
Villalón, Jorge	Chile: causas de muerte

ELEVENTH REGIONAL INTENSIVE COURSE ON DEMOGRAPHY
CELADE SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, 1988

List of participants

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5. Cambinda, Jorge (Angola)
6. Carballo Sánchez, Marta (Nicaragua)
7. Dávila González, Vicente (Nicaragua)
8. De la Cruz Olmedo, Carlos (Panamá)
9. Durán Valverde, Fabio (Costa Rica)
10. García, David (Belize)
11. Guevara Alvarez, José (El Salvador)
12. Hernández Garnica, Ma. Eugenia (México)
13. Hidalgo Hernández, Edgar (Guatemala)
14. Marroquín González, Alex (Guatemala)
15. Mentor, Moviele (Haití)
16. Picado Crawford, Luis (Costa Rica)
17. Rosales Ortiz, Jimmy (Nicaragua)
18. Salas Jiménez, Ricardo (Costa Rica)
19. Tapia Mateo, Domingo (Rep. Dominicana)
20. Terrero Figueroa, Ana (Rep. Dominicana)
21. Vásquez Ramírez, Leonidas (El Salvador)
22. Vences Rivera, José (México)