CELADE
Latin American Demographic Centre

KNOWLEDGE AND DATA FOR POPULATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Information Activities of CELADE
and the
Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network
(IPALCA)

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Table of Contents

BACKGROUND

Brief description of ECLAC/CELADE

The *Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)* was established by the United Nations in 1957, in order to provide technical co-operation to the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and to train national personnel. In 1975, CELADE was incorporated into the System of the *Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)* as a permanent institution with its own identity and entrusted with the execution of ECLAC's regional population programme. Since CELADE has this role, ECLAC does not have a "Population Division" within the ECLAC Secretariat. CELADE is located on the premises of ECLAC in Santiago, Chile.

Although CELADE maintained a staff that rose to over 150 persons in the 1970's, it had dropped to approximately 60 persons through the 1980's, and by mid-1995, it was down to about 40 persons of which around 30 are international or local professionals (some part-time). The last major reduction in the early 1990s required the closing of CELADE's sub-regional offices in Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Buenos Aires, due to changes in the policy of one of the major donors.

CELADE, concerned in general with population and development, works in four highly interrelated areas of action (which also define the organizational structure of the Centre): 1) Demographic Analysis and Projections; 2) Population and Development, *per se*; 3) Training; and 4) Information and Technology. In each of these, CELADE provides technical assistance, training and dissemination and carries out applied research. Although the formation of the UNFPA Country Support Team (CST) in Santiago in 1992 has led to a reduction in some areas of technical assistance provided by CELADE, in fact, the division of labour between CELADE and the CST has left CELADE with most of its usual areas in which technical assistance must be provided, although because of staff reductions there are now more requests than can be fulfilled.

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Particularly relevant for the CELADE information activities, are two of its major training activities: a) the 10-month graduate "Global Programme of Training in Population and Development", which is the Spanish-language component of the UNFPA Global Training programme and which CELADE carries out with collaboration from the University of Chile; and b) a 4-month regional intensive course on demography. Each has around 25 students per year, so that for part of the year there are around 50 students in CELADE, plus those who may be present for in-service training, research or specialized ad hoc short-term courses, which are held in CELADE of specific requesting countries.

Essentially all CELADE work now is oriented by the general framework of the ECLAC development strategy, concentrating on aspects in which population factors and information play major roles.

The ECLAC development strategy

Consideration of the economic and social situation in the countries, the difficulties of the 1980's, and the failures of the past, has led ECLAC to formulate a proposal for development which is known as the *Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity (TPE)*[1] (ECLAC, 1990; ECLAC, 1992; ECLAC/- CELADE, 1993: p.9). The strategy proposes that to achieve sustained development, the Latin American countries must progressively raise productivity in order to be able to compete in a globalized international market, which is ever more competitive and demanding. Greater productivity, in turn, requires the systematic incorporation of technical progress into the society. This is in contrast with the past models of development in the Region, where competitiveness came from exploiting natural resources and low wages, an approach that was not and could not be sustainable.

Increasing productivity requires investment in new machinery and equipment, new techniques for organizing work, technical change and concomitant major investments in human resources (CELADE/- ECLAC, 1993: p.35). The approach has to be systemic, involving all sectors and all groups within the society. Furthermore, creating an equitable and democratic society that shares the increased outputs of growth is not only an ethical and political imperative, but is required to provide the stability necessary for investment and ordered growth that would be threatened by high levels of poverty and the frustration it brings (CELADE/ECLAC, 1993: p.36). While levels of poverty vary among and within countries of the Region, in general, the level is high, so that the alleviation, and even more important, the reduction of poverty, are major elements of the ECLAC strategy.

The need for systemic improvements in technology *throughout* a society, coupled with efforts to increase equity and reduce poverty, are among the reasons that the ECLAC approach places emphasis

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[1] Although ECLAC normally translates the Spanish "Transformación Productiva con Equidad" as *Changing Patterrns of Production with Social Equity*, it is convenient to use "Transforming" for "Changing" to use a common abbreviation, TPE, in Both languages.

on decentralization, democratization and local participation, and stresses the importance of the public, private and community sectors working together at both the local and national levels.

Population and the ECLAC development strategy

Recognizing that population factors are fundamental within the TPE strategy, CELADE wrote the book *Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns* in 1993 in an effort to bring the discussion of the relevant population and development considerations in the TPE to the forefront during the preparations in the Latin American Region for the International Population Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in September 1994. In the book *Population-development problem areas* were identified in which population issues or factors play major roles in the strategy to change production patterns with social equity (CELADE/ECLAC, 1993: p.39). These problem areas involve:

1. *Population and human resources:* e.g., programmes to increase opportunities for all sectors of the population by means of improved access to education.
2. *Population and social equity:* e.g., programmes to reduce the inter-generational transmission of poverty through family planning; and to empower women and assist sub-populations of higher vulnerability, including indigenous peoples, children and the aged.
3. *Population and social and environmental sustainability:* e.g., projects to limit the impact on the environment of urbanization, to improve spatial distribution of population, to reduce the environmental effects of migration to new frontiers, etc.
4. *Population and economic investment:* e.g., how public and private investors can improve location and allocation decisions with respect to human, human-made and natural resources.

Prime responsibility for policy formulation, planning and decision-making in particular instances of these population-problem areas in a country will *not* normally fall to population professionals alone, since knowledge, information and experience from other fields —education, health, industry, transportation, public works, etc.— are normally required, and, in any case, on-site population professionals may not be available, particularly at the local level. Thus, the utilization of population knowledge and data for policy making normally takes place in a multi-sectoral context, and frequently without the assistance of population or information professionals.

3

REGIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Within the framework of the TPE, the regional information activities of CELADE focus on two main types of population information used by technical professionals, numerical *(micro)*data and population documentation[2]. It is important to note a major difference in how each type of information is treated and the services provided. In the case of *population documentation*, CELADE collects the papers, articles, books and other documents on population produced in or about the region for its Library, which is required for its staff and students, and largely from this material has maintained the Regional digital bibliographic database, DOCPAL[3], since 1976. Various information services are provided to users in the LAC Region based on the database and the hard-copy collection. Thus, the basic operation is to obtain a document from one country and make the citation, an informative abstract and the document itself accessible to users in other countries. It is assumed that what is written in one country is often useful to another.

On the other hand, with respect to population data, CELADE provides technical assistance to the countries in the preparation and processing of their population and housing censuses and surveys, transfers relevant technology produced elsewhere, and, as necessary, develops specialized microcomputer software adapted to the needs of the region. "Data" here refers normally to the *micro*data of censuses and surveys, for example, in a census, the data on each house, each household and each individual, variable by variable, so that any tabulations can be produced with the variables. Great emphasis is placed upon strengthening country capabilities to create databases and access and utilize their *own* microdata.

Contrary to the case of the DOCPAL bibliographic database and collection, CELADE does *not* normally have and does not wish to have the country numerical databases.[4] Not only are the countries

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[2]Note that "information" is used here as the generic term for numerical data and documentation. Note also that all the Areas of CELADE produce publications. CELADE reports, books, etc., and the journals *Notas de Población* and the statistical *Demographic Bulletin* are not considered here.

[3]DOCPAL = Documentación sobre Población en América Latina / Latin American Population Documentation System.. OIM/CIMAL contributes the records on international migration.

[4]This is not entirely true. In the past CELADE maintained a Data Bank, which consisted of data tapes of samples of the censuses of Latin America since the 1960's, data collected from the censuses on international migration, and fertility and other surveys. In general, the Data Bank was used only by the develop*ed* countries, except for the occasional Latin American country that lost it's data. The Data Bank was closed in 1992 as the financial reductions began. In fact, CELADE still collects census data, but primarily for its own use for training and research (census data on foreign born collected in a census, known in CELADE as IMILA, are an exception, since the data census data collected in country A on inmigration from another country, B, is of great interest to B).

unwilling to make data available without authorization, but the microdata of one country is usually of little interest to another (beyond general population statistics which normally can be found in publications).

Numerical population data and processing

In recent years, CELADE has concentrated its limited resources on making population data, and · particularly census data, accessible to, and usable by, *secondary users* as well as *primary users of population data*. Primary users are those who work explicitly in the field of population, while secondary users are persons who require population data for their work, but work in other, non-population, fields such as health, education, transport, urban planning, etc. Based on the ECLAC development strategy, the CELADE activities are directed towards helping the decentralization of decision making and the facilitating of local initiatives along with the focusing of policies and programmes on the target populations of concern. To these ends, local and regional entities in the public and private sectors require socially and economically disaggregated data for their specific substantive and geographical areas of interest.

The major comparative advantage of the census over survey data is the former's high spatial resolution, that is, census data are normally available for all areas of the country, often down to city blocks in urban areas. Thus, with suitable technology, and if the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) are willing to make the data available, the census should be the key source of local-area population and housing data. This, in turn, opens up much larger and more varied audiences of potential users than in the past for both the census data and the detailed census cartography.

Consideration of the characteristics of the audiences at the local level and their requirements implies that the technology employed at the local level must permit (a) processing of census *microdata for user-defined small-areas* since detailed pre-conceived paper tabulations are wasteful and seldom meet specific needs; (b) *multi-sector databases*; (c) utilization of *present with past censuses*; (d) *digitized census cartography*; (e) *spatial display* and analysis of the data on maps; (f) *small-area population estimations and projections*.

Recent developments in microcomputer-based technologies in the region are providing the practical means for making census data available and useful at the local level. These technologies include the CELADE Redatam-Plus[5] software, available in English and Spanish, for storing millions of compressed census microdata on an IBM compatible microcomputer and hierarchically processing the data for user-defined small-areas, and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for digitizing maps, database storage,

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[5] REDATAM = Retrievel of DATa for small Areas by Microcomputer.

analysis and graphical presentations (for a description of Redatam-Plus, see CELADE, 1992 or CELADE, 1991 for the Users Manual).

Utilization of the new technologies to provide the census data to a large and diverse universe of local users within the strategy of the productive transformation with social equity, will allow a NSO to "add value" to its own product. However, at the same time, this will create new challenges for the NSO, derived in part from the characteristics of the potential new users. The successful implantation of the use of the census data in municipalities or other entities at the local level throughout a country will require that the NSO and other national agencies facilitate the *institutionalization of technology transfer* by providing, among other things, technical support, training at a distance, data and cartography standards, and solutions to data protection issues.

The original version of the Redatam software was written starting in 1985 with a grant from IDRC. The software was completely re-written as Redatam-Plus to allow multidisciplinary databases and an interface with Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to permit cartographic display and analysis. With additional support from CIDA-Canada for technical cooperation and national and regional training courses, Redatam-Plus has come to be used with census, survey and multi-source databases in over 30 countries of the Region, and in many countries elsewhere including Vietnam, Malaysia, and a number of countries in Africa.

Of particular pertinence here is the fact that various countries, for the first time in their history, are planning to decentralize (and therefore "democratize") their 1990's population and housing census microdata in Redatam-Plus databases for use by local, ministerial and community institutions. The Spanish language newsletter *Redatam Informa* appears at irregular intervals to keep users up-to-date on what is being done with Redatam in the LAC region and elsewhere, and other relevant topics; todate there have been 5 issues, the last of which is available on the Internet in English[6].

Based on a needs assessment and pilot projects by CELADE and the University of Waterloo to investigate country needs for spatial planning using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) with Redatam-Plus, IDRC is now funding a joint CELADE-University of Waterloo project. This involves the technical development of a Windows version of Redatam-Plus *(winR+)* and creating and field-testing user-oriented tools with *winR+* connected to GIS for local planning in four substantive fields (for a detailed description of the project, see CELADE/ECLAC, 1994). These R+GIS tools include the following Windows-based software packages to assist planning and decision-making (the sites where the software are being tested under practical conditions are given in parenthesis):

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[6] gopher://gopher.undp.org:70/00/ungophers/popin/popis/journals/redatam/redat31

- *EduPlan:* Planning of educational resources taking into account both the demand for and the supply of education (municipalities of Conchalí, Huechuraba and Recoleta of the northern zone of Santiago, Chile, in collaboration with the Programa Interdisciplinario de Investigación en Educación (PIIE), a Chilean NGO, which has a Ford Foundation grant to work with the three comunas to improve education).
- *Access:* Determination of the access of women to family planning and primary health care and the allocation of facility resources to maximize access within a given area (The Costa Rican Social Security Bureau, CCSS, and the Central American Population Program, PCP, of the University of Costa Rica, using data from the entire Central Valley).
- *TourGIS:* Identification of land parcels for tourism development meeting specific criteria and formulation of land development scenarios that are directed toward future land use change (Grand Cayman Island: Department of Planning and the Statistical Office).
- *ZonPlan:* Identification of target populations for social infrastructure planning and construction of urban planning zones (Canton of Escazú, Costa Rica; Municipalidad de Escazú).

Software is also being developed to permit institutions to create or customize their own R+GIS tools for practical planning and decision making in other fields and to meet their specific needs. For specific information on EduPlan and Access, see Hall, Hillgartner and Bowerman, 1995; and on ZonPlan, see Silva, Poulard and Conning, 1995).

The next and last phase will be to "institutionalize" the accessibility and use of census and other population data in "multi-sector" databases by public and community sector institutions at the local as well as national levels (this is outlined in CELADE/ECLAC, 1994a).

Population Documentation

The DOCPAL database and traditional regional services

The DOCPAL regional database holds the population literature, published and unpublished, on population (and development), written in or about Latin America and the Caribbean since 1970. The Centro de Información sobre Migraciones en América Latina (CIMAL) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) also enters its records on international migration into the DOCPAL database. Since most of the documents in the database are not available in the user centers in the LAC countries, emphasis from the beginning has been on informative abstracts, including page references when facts are cited. The abstracts and the descriptors from the POPIN Multilingual Population Thesaurus are in Spanish. The database at the beginning of 1995 had citations on around 43,000 documents; around 1,200 to 1,500 documents are added per year plus a few hundred from IOM.

Since 1976, when DOCPAL began, there have been three basic regional-level information services: the journal *DOCPAL Abstracts*, searches on request, and the provision of hard copies as required. The journal was published twice a year until 1993, when budget reductions reduced the frequency to once a year[7]. This decision and a likely phasing out of the hard copy journal are inevitable anyway, since a CD-ROM version of the entire database is available and the database is available on the Internet (see below).

The provision of searches on demand continues (approximately 800 - 1000 per year), although it is hoped that this service will also disappear due to the CD-ROM and Internet availability. Within CELADE and ECLAC, the DOCPAL database is available on the local area network (LAN). CELADE students receive training in the use of the database and Library, and, although help is available, it is expected that most students and others users will do their own searches. Around 400 or 500 hard copies of documents are provided per year, on request. Previously this service was in large part free of charge; now the photocopying costs must be covered by the user.

The Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network (IPALCA)

The Latin America Population Information Network (IPALCA) was created to cover the needs of institutions in the Region requiring population information, in part, through reinforcing and increasing the use of the DOCPAL regional population bibliographic database (see Johnson, 1994). Following the recommendations of a 1987 regional seminar jointly sponsored by CELADE and the Latin American Population Programme (PROLAP), these two organizations, as an informal Secretariat, established the decentralized regional network devoted to specific activities on information processing, training and dissemination of information on population. At present, the Santiago-based regional Latin American Information Centre on Migration (CIMAL) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is also considered one of the IPALCA leader-Secretariat institutions. The participants of the 1987 seminar expected the network to deal with various aspects of population information, i.e., data and documentation. In practice, however, the network has been concerned almost entirely with bibliographic information, reflecting the fact that the participants in IPALCA activities normally are documentalists and that documentalists and programmers/systems analysts live in fairly separate worlds (at least in the LAC Region).

There is no formal IPALCA membership, and, in theory, all 50 of the PROLAP NGO and university institutions belong to IPALCA. The list of institutions which have participated directly in IPALCA and which have at one time or other declared themselves members is given in the Appendix. Some of these are focal points of loose national networks. In general, the IPALCA members are expected to use the

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[7]The present full-time DOCPAL staff attending all public services, including 25 to 50 CELADE students throughout the year, maintaining the database and providing regional services, consists of one librarian and a secretary. Two part-time documentalists assist the work. When the international level documentalist, who was Head of DOCPAL, retired in 1992, funding restrictions impeded her replacement.

POPIN Multilingual Population Thesaurus and the same bibliographic rules and methodology employed by DOCPAL, CIMAL/IOM and ECLAC. The rules and methodology were originally established by DOCPAL in the mid-1970's and then revised in the early 1980's and thereafter with ECLAC's documentation units to create the *ECLAC Bibliographic Information System*. Most of the members, and many other documentation centres in the LAC countries, use the MicroISIS software. This standardization on rules, vocabulary and software has greatly facilitated exchange of information and integration of databases (see below).

Seen from the point of view of the IPALCA Network, CELADE, PROLAP and IOM, maintain the regional DOCPAL database, produce periodic CD-ROMs including IPALCA databases (see below), have worked with CICRED on the Spanish language updating of the POPIN Multilingual Population Thesaurus, have organized yearly IPALCA Workshops and have provided occasional training and technical assistance. PROLAP uses its *PROLAP Bulletin* to help keep its 50 members and others aware of IPALCA activities and products.

Strong support is given to the IPALCA Network and DOCPAL in the *Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development*, which was revised in many sub-regional meetings and approved by the Member Governments of ECLAC in Cartagena, Colombia, in April 1994 [Resolution 536 (XXV)] as part of the preparations and proposed followup for the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994 . The relevant paragraph (IV.A.8) of the Plan refers to actions:

"i) To maintain and strengthen the regional bibliographic data base related to population (Latin American Population Documentation System, DOCPAL) and ensure its services to the countries and international organizations which support this Plan.

ii)To support the development of the Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network (IPALCA) between national and regional centres. As well, to encourage interconnections among national, regional and global networks on population issues and the like, such as the United Nations Population Information Network."[8]

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[8]The Redatam activities are also supported by the plan in the same paragraph: "ix) To favor the strengthening of user networks of information systems based on multisectoral data banks and automated cartography procedures. To promote the exchange of experiences in the use of Redatam-Plus (REtrieval of DATa for small Areas by Microcomputer) and geographic information systems."

Regional and national databases on CD-ROM

Funds from a CELADE-Canada project enabled CELADE to participate in the first bibliographic CD-ROM of the Region produced in 1989 by the Sao Paulo-based Regional Medical Library, BIREME, and in the yearly production thereafter. In 1993, around 145 CD were provided on request, an increase of more than 35% over the 105 sent the previous year.

In 1993, an IDRC-funded regional project, known as the Network of Networks, which groups networks in many different fields, took over the production of the CD-ROM; as before, BIREME did the production. The first experimental issue, which appeared in 1994, uses MicroISIS as did the others, but for the first time has an decent user interface which does not require much or any knowledge of MicroISIS and therefore, in principle, can be used by a much wider audience. The first official edition of the CD was released in May 1995 and has a further improved interface. Based on agreements reached at the 1993 IPALCA meeting, the latest CD includes two databases from the IPALCA Network:

DOCPAL regional population database (43,000 records), which includes the records on international migration entered by CIMAL/IOM.

IPALCA (IPBN) database of national population databases (25,700 records).

The IPALCA database includes the following individual databases (country, database name and centre responsible):

Argentina	POBLAR	Centro de Estudios de Población (CENEP).
Argentina	INDEC	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC).
Bolivia	CENDOP	Unidad de Política de Población.
Brazil	DOCPOP	Fundacao Sistema Estadual de Análise de Dados (SEADE).
Chile	PAESMI	Programa de Apoyo y Extensión de Salud MaternoInfantil (PAESMI).
Perú	AMIDEP	Asociación Multidiscipl de Investigación y Docencia en Población.
Perú	CENDOC	Consejo Nacional de Población (CNP).
Rep.Dom	PROFAM	PROFAMILIA.
Uruguay	CIESU	Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU).
UNICEF	BIBL|	UNICEF-Chile.

In general, the regional database has documents of wider interest, while the national databases include all items, including those of primarily local usefulness.

Since the databases all use the same ECLAC/DOCPAL norms and the POPIN Multilingual Thesaurus, CELADE, on receipt of the national databases from the IPALCA institutions, simply

appends them into a single database, without concern that there may be duplicates, such as when a document refers to two of the countries, each of which includes the document in its database. Also since the Regional database and the national databases are separate, no effort is expended to eliminate duplicates across the two databases.

As CD-ROM drives are becoming more common in the LAC region, the CELADE and IPALCA goal is to shift from basically providing population centres (i.e., primary users) with the CD-ROM —and Internet and other services— to extending the "market" to potential secondary users of population information, such as university libraries, ministries, NGOs, etc.

Internet and Future Perspectives

While Internet is used extensively by CELADE and many ECLAC Divisions for e-mail contact among colleagues in and outside the LAC Region, it is only beginning to be used by DOCPAL and the IPALCA network. The DOCPAL regional database has been experimentally placed on an Internet Gopher for searching, but the search facilities on the experimental database are very limited and slow, even though they are exciting for what they may indicate for the future. With transparent search facilities, the databases could be made available to anyone and everyone who might ever need information about population in Latin America and the Caribbean. ECLAC is considering approaches to place its publications on the Internet and to provide Internet browsing and e-mail capabilities for all staff who require it.

In April 1995, CELADE and Global POPIN jointly organized a small IPALCA meeting for planning a POPIN-IPALCA Project that will center most of its activities around the use of the Internet to improve accessibility of primary and secondary users to population information (see POPIN-CELADE, 1995, for a summary of major problem areas that are the concern of the proposed project. See POPIN-CELADE, 1995a, for the draft proposal).

The rebirth of Global POPIN in the 1990's, coupled with the new advances in information technology and communications, is changing the situation for population information in many regions, including Latin America and the Caribbean. Use of CD-ROM and the Internet, and perhaps other approaches, will greatly reduce the cost of making both population knowledge and data available and will increase the width and breath of the audiences at the international, national and local levels which access the information for their own purposes.

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APPENDIX: IPALCA Network Centres
(most use the ECLAC/DOCPAL norms and the POPIN Multilingual Thesaurus)

- **CENEP**: Centro de Estudios de Población, **ARGENTINA**

- UPP: Unidad de Política de Población, **BOLIVIA**
  CENDOP: Centro de Documentación en Población y Desarrollo
  Ministerio de Planeamiento y Coordinación

- SEADE: Fundacao Sistema Estadual de Analise de Dados, **BRAZIL**
  DOCPOP: Centro de Documentación

- **PCP:** Programa Centroamericano de Población
  Universidad de Costa Rica

- **CEDEM**: Centro de Estudios Demográficos, **CUBA**
  Biblioteca Especializada "Juan Pérez de la Riva"
  Universidad de La Habana

- **PAESMI**: Programa de Apoyo y Extensión en Salud Materno Infantil, **CHILE**
  Centro de Documentación

- **CONADE**: Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo, **ECUADOR**
  Centro de Documentación

- Ministerio de Planificación y Coordinación del Desarrollo Económico y Social, **EL SALVADOR**
  CENDOC: Centro de Documentación

- **CONSUPLANE**: Consejo Superior de Planificación Económica , **HONDURAS**

- **CONAPO**: Consejo Nacional de Población , **MEXICO**
  Centro de Documentación "Antonio Carrillo Flores"
  (Colección Mexicana sobre Población y Mujer)

- Secretaría de Planificación y Presupuesto, **NICARAGUA**
  Casa de la Presidencia

- Biblioteca del Ministerio de la Presidencia, **NICARAGUA**
  Casa de la Presidencia

- MIPPE: Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica, **PANAMA**
  División de Planificación Social
  Departamento de Población
  CENDOP: Centro de Documentación en Población y
  Desarrollo Social

- **BASE/ECTA**: Educación, Comunicación, Tecnología Alternativa, **PARAGUAY**

- **BASE/IS**: Investigaciones Sociales, **PARAGUAY**

- CNP: Consejo Nacional de Población, **PERU**
  CENDOC: Centro de Documentación

- **AMIDEP**: Asociación Multidisciplinaria de Investigación y Docencia en Población,   **PERU**

- **PROFAMILIA**: Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia, **DOMINICAN REP**
  Centro de Documentación

  CIESU: Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay , **URUGUAY**
  Centro de Documentación

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