1 The Redatam+ SP Software

Installation

REDATAM+SP© is a software system developed by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE), which is the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations.
www.eclac.cl/celade/Redatam

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Redatam+SP (R+SP)

The following topics are included:

1. THE Redatam+SP SYSTEM
2. MINIMUM CONFIGURATION RECOMMENDED
3. HOW TO DOWNLOAD Redatam+SP
4. HOW TO INSTALL Redatam+SP
5. THE "NEW MIRANDA" DEMONSTRATION DATABASE
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1. THE Redatam+SP SYSTEM

REDATAM - Background information

Since 1982, CELADE, the Population Division of ECLAC (the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean from the United Nations), has been developing its microdata processing and analysis software Redatam (***RE****trieval of* ***DAT****a for small* ***A****reas by Microcomputer* ***Redatam+SP***). The software is particularly efficient for processing information for small areas as required by local-level planners and analysts in the public and private sectors. Among the most outstanding characteristics of this last generation version are: its simplicity to manage the system, its speed; the facility for creating and modifying the database within the program; and the possibility to include data in other formats.

This software has reached a level of development where it is now possible to process and analyze highly compressed census databases easily and in a user-friendly way, even through the Internet. The hierarchical structure in which the databases are organized in Redatam allows for the explicit processing of different data levels, that is, housing units, households and individual level characteristics, easily combined to derive indicators at the most disaggregated geographical levels, blocks or enumeration districts (EDs). Furthermore, the *Redatam+SP Web Server* provides the general public with an interactive system that allows for the on-line processing of any census database over the Internet. This is one of the major efforts of CELADE to provide technical support to the national institutions all over the world that wants to re-engineer its information dissemination program to depend on the Internet as its basic delivery vehicle.

The *Redatam+SP* capabilities are built around a standard kernel identified as the *Redatam+SP* statistical engine. This highly efficient set of routines is used to create or import databases into a proprietary format — one of the security features of the system—, to produce required outputs and to generate new variables to be aggregated permanently to the database. External databases are generally converted to the proprietary format that compresses, encrypts and inverts the original data source in order to combine efficiency and confidentiality of information. Therefore, the Redatam package permits in-depth population and demographic analysis based on census databases or other data sources.

CELADE - Background information

CELADE traces its origins to the early 1950s, in response to the growing awareness of important gaps in knowledge about population issues. In those years, censuses were not conducted on a regular basis and analysis of demographic dynamics and variables was scarce – contrasting strongly with the momentous

demographic changes, like rapid population growth and rural to urban migration, underway. At the United Nations, forceful debate within the UN Economic and Social Council resulted in the presentation to the UN Secretary General of a recommendation to create population research and demographic training centres in several developing countries. Approved by governments and hailed by population experts, this initiative gave birth to the establishment of regional centres in Santiago (Chile), Mumbai (India) and Cairo (Egypt).

The four-year Agreement between the UN and Government of Chile (represented by the University of Chile) on the Provision of Technical Assistance for the Establishment of the Latin American Demographic Centre was signed on 13 August 1957. At the head of the fledging institute was Marcelino Pascua, Spanish biostatistician and diplomat. CELADE was housed at the University of Chile's Macul campus in small offices at the Faculty of Philosophy and Education\. Carmen Amanda Miró, a guiding light of the Panama Statistics and Censuses Bureau with a degree from the London School of Economics, was recruited to the post of CELADE director. Demographers Leon Tabah (France), Juan Carlos Elizaga (Argentina) and Albino Bocaz (Chile) were responsible for its academic offerings. They were joined by professors from the University of Chile and by ECLAC demographer Jorge Somoza, later director of CELADE's division of demographic analysis.

At the end of the first four years, Government of Chile extended its Agreement with CELADE, with Miró's at its head, for a similar period. In August 1962, CELADE received the wholehearted endorsement of its Governing Board, presided by ECLAC Executive Secretary Raúl Prebisch, who, convinced of the importance of CELADE's continued operation, successfully sought funding the United Nations Special Fund and other international agencies. With this support, an independent CELADE moved into its own offices in Providencia, next to former ECLAC headquarters on Av. José Miguel Infante.

As a consolidated project under the continuing leadership of director Miró, CELADE set out the following goals for its work: (a) provision of specialized training in the application of demographics to development planning and the study of economic and social problems; (b) promotion of demographic research applicable to Latin American socio-economic realities; (c) creation of standard demographic data and research techniques as a basis for comparative analysis among countries; and (d) information exchange on population issues. In May 1966, CELADE opened a subregional centre in San José, Costa Rica, with Dutch demographer Ferdinand Rath as director for the first six years.

In 1971, CELADE became an autonomous body within ECLAC, expanding the scope of its applied research and its provision of technical assistance to governments. In March 1975, CELADE was incorporated into the ECLAC system, and numerous countries and institutions interested in Latin American and Caribbean development – Canada, United States, France, Netherlands, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) --- provided important financial, substantive and political support.

As CELADE crossed over its 50th anniversary in 2007, it noted with satisfaction that so many expert demographers and technicians working with national governments have studied in its classrooms and that every country in Latin America and the Caribbean, plus a number in Africa and Asia, has benefited from its technical advisory missions. Over the years, research conducted by CELADE has made critical contributions to knowledge of population and development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Redatam+SP, like the other two previous Redatam versions (winR+ and Redatam+G4), was programmed by Serge Poulard, Chief of the Data Processing Unit of CELADE, the Population Division of ECLAC. To allow the utilization of the system on other platforms, as well as on the present Microsoft Windows, he rewrote and redesigned the previous version, winR+ v1.2, in Borland C++ Builder 5.0. The "SP" letters, besides representing Serge Poulard, can be interpreted as "Super Special Power Programme" or as Redatam for "Social Programming".

This version has the following modules:

- ***Process***: Processes data for user-defined geographical areas by means of programs written with the Redatam command language or with the help of Assistants ("Wizards") for those users who do not require or do not know the Redatam commands. This module also permits the manipulation of Redatam databases to expand, join, disaggregate or connect databases.

- ***Create***: Creates Redatam hierarchical databases from ASCII or xBase files, IMPS, ISSA, CSPro, SPSS and CHILLAN (internal format of R+G4 and R+SP).

- ***xPlan***: Develops applications with specific indicators for a Redatam database. In effect, xPlan is an interface with "Process" that permits a user to specify and obtain indicators without having to know the Redatam command language. The "x" in its name means that the user can create many different applications for the same Redatam database. When naming an application, the idea is to replace the "x" by a descriptive name; thus, AgroPlan is an application related to an agriculture census, EduPlan is related to Education. It is obvious that an xPlan application can be named without this "Plan" suffix.

- ***WebServer***: Online processing using web pages of Redatam databases created with data from census and other sources, what could be called a "revolution" in accessing microdata. Due to this module, several Latinamerican and Caribbean countries (Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) where able to make their census available through the Internet. It needs a Windows Web Server to be installed separately.

- ***VisualDDF***: Creates data dictionaries in CHILLAN (ddf) format for the REDATAM database generation.

- ***xPlanMain***: Create a gateway, before entering to R+SP xPlan and/or R+SP Process, to present additional information, institutional and/or sponsor logos.

The Redatam software is presently being used by all the Latin American and Caribbean countries, plus several countries from Africa and Asia. In fact, one of the last activities done by Serge was to train technicians from some Statistical Offices in Africa on how to use Redatam (October 2003, Addis Abeba). Besides, Serge has worked also at the ECLAC Sub-Regional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, to assist the countries with their year 2000 round of censuses and to further promote the use of Redatam for census analysis and dissemination.

2. *MINIMUM CONFIGURATION RECOMMENDED*

This version of Redatam+SP was developed based on the 32 bits technology and runs under Microsoft Windows platforms, such as 9x, NT, 2000, XP or 2003.

Note: Users still working under Windows 3.x must use the previous generation of Redatam, winR+ v1.2.

The minimum hardware recommended is:

1. Pentium 133 Mhz or higher
2. 32 Mb memory RAM or more

3. Color monitor SVGA
4. Hard disk of at least 20 MB free space, plus the space required for your own database
5. Mouse
6. Color printer (optional to print maps and graphs)

3. HOW TO DOWNLOAD Redatam+SP

The main means to obtain R+SP is by downloading it from our web site:

http://www.eclac.cl/redatam/default.asp?idioma=IN

- Download the file R+SP_V4Rev00.exe from the Web to a temporary directory (folder) on your hard disk.
- Extract the installation files to the temporary directory by running the file R+SP_V4Rev00.exe (double click on the file).

Note: It is also possible to obtain an installation CD from CELADE, covering the costs involved.

4. HOW TO INSTALL Redatam+SP

Note for previous users of Redatam or persons using older Redatam databases: Redatam+SP can coexist in the same directory with other previous versions, winR+ v1.2 or Redatam+G4. Database dictionaries created by Redatam+G4 (.dic files) are totally compatible with Redatam+SP, and there is no need to convert them, which means that it would be preferable to uninstall R+G4 before hand. R+SP can import a dictionary from winR+ v1.2 (mdb file) or from Redatam-Plus for DOS (.def, .con and .lbl files); if you want to work with older dictionaries, that is, Redatam v3.1, you must use winR+ v1.2 for this conversion. So, in this case is advisable to keep this version. When you no longer need to convert old database dictionaries, you can eliminate winR+ v1.2.

Before beginning the installation it is recommended that you close all open programs to avoid conflicts.

If you downloaded the files from the Internet, double click on the setup.exe file in the temporary directory.

If the software is on a CD:

1. Insert the CD in your CD-ROM drive.
2. If the CD does not begin by itself, click on the Start button on your screen and in the menu bar, select Run.
3. Write d:\setup (where d:\ is the letter that corresponds to your CD-ROM drive).
4. Click on OK.

Follow the instructions on the screen. The installation process will present you with a series of screens which allow you to make a personalized installation. The options are:

A. The program Directory:

By default, the R+SP program files will be assigned to the "Redatam" sub-directory within the "Program Files" directory; the software can be placed elsewhere by clicking the Browse button.

B. Types of installation

There are three installation types:

1. Typical: Installs R+SP Process, R+SP Create, R+SP VisualDDF, R+SP xPlan, R+SP xPlanMain, the New Miranda demonstration database, examples for the creation of Redatam databases, xPlan application and xPlanMain home page.

2. Compact: Only installs R+SP Process.

3. Custom: Only installs the components that you select.

C. Directory on the Startup Menu

Allows the modification of the Startup Menu where the direct access icons are created.

Note: At the end of the installation, you must re-boot your computer to establish the modifications and register the software in the operating system.

5. *THE "NEW MIRANDA" DEMONSTRATION DATABASE*

The REDATAM installation comes with an example database (New Miranda) in order for the users to be able to start working with R+SP Process without having to wait for the creation of his/her own REDATAM database. It also includes an example for the R+SP xPlan module, named NMIRANDACENSO_ENG.INL.

This database is installed automatically if you select the Typical installation (as noted above) in the directory named "NMIR", which is a sub-directory where the software is installed ("Redatam" by default). It is recommended that you use "Redatam"; see Note in item 6.B of this Readme.

It is possible to omit this database by selecting the Custom option. Note that the database comes in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French.

6. *BEGINNING TO USE Redatam+SP*

A) Selecting a language

The text and screens of R+SP can be changed at any time among any of the four languages: Spanish, English, Portuguese or French. To change the language, first ensure that no dictionary is open (file .dic, which contains the database definition). Then, on the main menu bar, click on File > Preferences, that is, click on File and then select the option Preferences. In the window that opens, click on the Tab labeled Language, on the language desired and then on the Save button. It becomes the default language for the present and all sessions of R+SP, although it can be changed at any time.

B) Opening a database dictionary

On the main menu bar, click on File > Open > Dictionary. The window that opens allows you to locate R+SP database dictionary files (*.dic). If you use the demonstration database (New Miranda), you should look for

the directory where the R+SP software was installed (by default, the "Redatam" directory) and within it, the sub-directory "NMIR" and “BaseR”. In that directory, click on the dictionary (.dic) file according to the language which you wish to use, "NmirEng.dic" in this case, and then click on the Open button.

Note: If the "New Miranda" database was placed in another directory, that is, other than "Redatam\NMIR", you must carry out a consistency process in order for the system to know where the database variables are located. In this situation, on the main menu bar, click on Databases > Consistency > Locate files and follow the instructions.

C) R+SP xPlan Starting Guide

1. When executed for the first time, the R+SP xPlan program asks for the indicators file definition, which has an .INL extension. The New Miranda test database comes with an example of such file in the NMIR subdirectory, named NMIRANDACENSO_ENG.INL. Browse into your disk to locate it and accept it with a double click.

2. Like all Redatam+SP modules, xPlan also works with a starting file having a .TTO extension, a text file that is used to store all the initial program options. In this file the system stores two important parameters, the first being the INL filename that is associated with R+SP xPlan. In order to use a different INL file, just delete this line from the TTO file, and the next time the R+SP xPlan program is executed it will ask for the name of the INL file to be used. The other interesting parameter in the TTO file is the Multilanguage file (MLDB), which is, by default, set to Spanish, but you can easily change it to Eng (English), Prt (Portuguese) or Fra (French).