THE CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS TO THE STUDY OF LINKS BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES, FAMILIES AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

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The main purpose of this paper is to illustrate how the national statistical systems of socio-demographic indicators could contribute to the study of links between educational strategies, the family and population dynamics.

In Argentina, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) has been developing for a few years, the Integrated System of Sociodemographic Statistics (SESD) aiming at having a set of indicators related to the population's situation and social evolution and which enables to identify the most vulnerable regions and groups. This information should become an essential input for the design and implementation of effective policies and social actions that aim at diminishing the inequalities and improve the people's living conditions.

The basis and methodological criteria that support the System's design, and its coverage of topics are presented in the first place, in order to contextualize the contribution of the Indicator System to the analysis that constitutes the subject of this Seminar.

Then, its potential for analysing interrelations or links among indicators from different dimensions, distinguishing those which can be established regarding education, type and composition of families and population dynamics.

Finaly, the relation between the educational background of individuals and of families in achieving better living conditions that are measured through aspects such as: availability of health care, housing, drinkable water and sanitation, appropriate work insertion and income level and to sum up , the possibilities they have for overcoming poverty.

Finally, some results from the System are analyzed as an example to learn about:

• *The existing relationship between the families characteristics and their educational strategies.*

• *To which extent the result of these educational strategies plays a role in the demographic dynamics, access to health and insertion pattern within the labour market.*

• *If there exists an intergenerational transmission regarding the access to education, so that the children from poorly educated families have a lesser chance of attending school and achieving higher educational levels.*