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EVALUATION OF THE POPULATION/ECONOMIC

GROWTH PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

CONTRACT #: AID/otr-C-1377, W.O. 16

932-516

Submitted to:

November 18, 1977

Mr. William E. Alli
Evaluation Officer
Bureau for Population & Humanitarian Assistance
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

By:

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November 18, 1977

William E. Alli, Evaluation Officer
Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Mr. Alli:

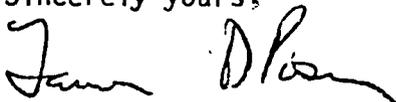
Practical Concepts Incorporated (PCI) is pleased to submit its Evaluation of the Population/Economic Growth Project (Project 932-11-570-516).

Dr. Ramon Daubon of GE Tempo was kind enough to review the Evaluation while it was in final typing. Dr. Daubon has been actively involved as a field technician and manager in this project for the past three years. The Peru time-line (Figure II-4) was conformed to his reports. Mr. Daubon's other comments are attached.

PCI was alerted regarding the dangers of biased and self-serving responses and the danger that insensitive research methods could possibly produce serious repercussions. PCI's approach, with the concurrence of AID, was to take an honest broad perspective, focusing on AID's real decision whether support for this type of project was justified for the future. (PCI focused attention on systematically collecting evidence and insight... "to learn how demographic variables are being used in economic and social program planning, to identify the felt needs for better planning methods and tools, and to determine the areas where assistance is needed.") PCI was identified as the research firm and AID as the sponsor of the research. A summary of the results of the survey was offered upon request. (See Appendix I, Item L for the complete letter).

(In practice, the field interviewers found good reception to this approach. On the other hand, the response rate from the mail questionnaire has been disappointing so far.) Regarding sensitivity, many interviews began with respondents uncomfortable, but invariably they were willing to engage regarding the questions of the survey (with the partial exception of Venezuela's Family Planning Division). PCI is convinced that biased and self-serving responses were not a significant factor in the conclusions and recommendations that emerged from the study.

Sincerely yours,



Lawrence D. Posner
Principal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PCI wishes to acknowledge the cooperation and collaboration of the many individuals and organizations who shared their data, insights and time to produce this analysis. Lists naming the people from AID, GE Tempo, USAID, and professionals of Colombia, Peru and Venezuela appear in Appendix I, Items B, I and J. The PCI field interviewing was done by Dr. Lawrence D. Posner and Mr. Michael E. Dalmat. PCI's Washington work is attributable mainly to hard work by Ms. Jane Hersee, Ms. Mary Brooner, Ms. Pam Straley and Ms. Els Van Wingerden, with participation by Leon Rosenberg, Lawrence Posner and Michael Dalmat. Noel Berge analyzed development plans and other material. Production was managed by Joan Porter with participation by David Reitz, Betsy Davis, and Dianne Sachs. Translations were done by Mariana Orellana into Spanish and by Albert Garih into French.

Comments from Ramon Daubon of GE Tempo on the
Evaluation of the Population/Economic Growth Project

1. Overall-No significant quarrels.
2. Readers should be aware that GE Tempo did a lot of other work in addition to the work described in Venezuela, Peru, and Colombia. Development of DEMOS and the work in Africa are not reflected at all.
3. (Page I-4, Findings 8 and 9) Readers should know that GE Tempo proposed additional training and applications work in Venezuela and Peru to develop an "institutionalized capacity" but AID money was not provided. Work is going ahead now in Peru that will improve the situation in the future.
4. (Page I-5, Finding 11) Education for users must precede population-education modeling.
5. (Page I-5, Conclusion 2) Agreed and emphasis appropriate to make sure AID understands this (i.e. models not an efficient approach...).
6. (Page I-6, Conclusion 3 and subsequent references to "fertility control") The term "fertility control" would be considered too strong by many Latin decisionmakers. They are receptive to rationales for and interested in understanding the implications of "actions to influence fertility." A common definition of fertility control in Latin America is control by state of people's fertility (e.g. comparable to China telling people when they have permission to have a child); or do you mean the right of individuals to control their own fertility? These "other rationales" may be face saving excuses for them to favor family planning without appearing to have "sold out."
7. (Page I-6, Conclusion 5) Agreed and important (that a variety of population analysis services are needed). GE Tempo tried to do it in Peru.
8. (Page I-6, Conclusion 6) The idea of multiple suppliers depends on AID being willing to manage it and give cohesion to the whole program. Otherwise a contracted program manager may be the best.
9. (Page I-8, Recommendation 4) This requires more guidance, leadership, and management skills than AID may be able to produce.
10. (Page II-8, paragraph 3) President Velasco was "replaced" by General Morales Bermudez, not "deposed."

11. (Page II-9, paragraph 3) The IMPROMI document was on Population Economics and it was not accepted because it could have been interpreted as being against government policy.
12. (Page II-10, paragraph 2) The current GE Tempo contract includes funding for items 1 and 2, plus partial funding for 4. 3 is completed. 5 and 6 were rejected by PPD.
13. (Section III) Refreshing honesty about the problems you had doing the evaluation.
14. (Page IV-1, paragraph 2) Good; readers need this paragraph (on the potential value of economic-demographic analysis even if it does not contribute to Population Office objectives).
15. (Page IV-27, paragraph 2) Note that GE Tempo proposed training for Venezuela but it was turned down because of AID's decision to cut off funding in Venezuela.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION OF
THE POPULATION/ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECT

THE EVALUATION

The evaluation was oriented to AID's decision about whether to support a new project like the Population/Economic Growth (P/EG) project and if so, what purpose and outputs are needed to achieve the Population Office's higher objectives. The evaluators focused on (1) the use of economic-demographic analysis by planners and decision makers in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, and (2) the relationship of the P/EG project to observed use there. ((PCI interviewed 103 people, including 79 people in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. PCI sent mail questionnaires to 190 people.))

FINDINGS

Findings are summarized on Pages I-4 and I-5 of the report and detailed in Section IV.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Decision makers were willing and able to integrate demographic factors into development planning. They were aware of demographic trends and were receptive to better information for making decisions.
2. Models to show economic impact of population growth were not an efficient approach to get demographic variables considered by planners nor to increase receptiveness to "fertility control" and "lower fertility rates."
3. Decision makers were receptive to rationales for "fertility control" other than "reducing population growth." AID's Population Office was perceived to be working from an unduly "narrow perspective" and perceived to be unreceptive to population analysis based on a "broader perspective."
4. Planning and decision making would benefit from a variety of "population analysis services."

5. Building an intermediary institution like CCRP may be unnecessary or inefficient for many countries.
6. The varied services needed to help planners integrate demographic factors into their plans are available from many suppliers and could be purchased on a task-by-task basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A new "population analysis" project would be useful to help decision-makers integrate population into their plans.
2. Support competent analysis of all rationales for "fertility control" that are considered seriously by responsible decision makers. These rationales include "reducing population growth," improving health, resolving social problems, individual freedom (including controlling the extent of one's family), improving the quality of the population, and reforming the structure of society.

The goal of the project should be to create a consensus that cuts across professional and ideological tendencies that (a) "Fertility control" is good for society and (b) we understand the implications of "fertility control" sufficiently to move ahead with an active, well managed program.

3. Use the project to expedite a wide range of services based on solving specific management and planning problems.
4. Organize the new project so that multiple suppliers are available through a streamlined contracting procedure.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is organized into four sections and two appendices. Section I establishes the basic logic of the project, summarizes the key findings, and presents the conclusions and recommendations. Section II described project activities in Venezuela, Peru, and Colombia. Section III describes the evaluation. Section IV presents the findings from the evaluation.

Appendix I documents the procedures and instruments used in the evaluation. Appendix II contains additional evaluation data.

The Population/Economic Growth Project (abbreviated hereafter as P/EG) has been funded from AID's Office of Population, Population Policy Division (PPD) since 1968.

"The project is principally aimed at building into the economic planning procedures of developing countries a conscious and systematic attention to the economic impact of demographic variables and, conversely, to the impact of resource allocations on demographic factors.] Concretely, this implies that planning groups will test the feasibility of specific development goals, such as enrollment rates or improvements in nutrition, against likely projections of population growth; similarly, the likely impact of planned actions on fertility, mortality, and migration will be estimated so that measures to lower fertility are not largely offset by the opposite demographic impact of other development actions. The project is designed to institutionalize this dimension of development planning so that population-economic planning becomes a conventional wisdom that survives changing regimes and political personalities."*

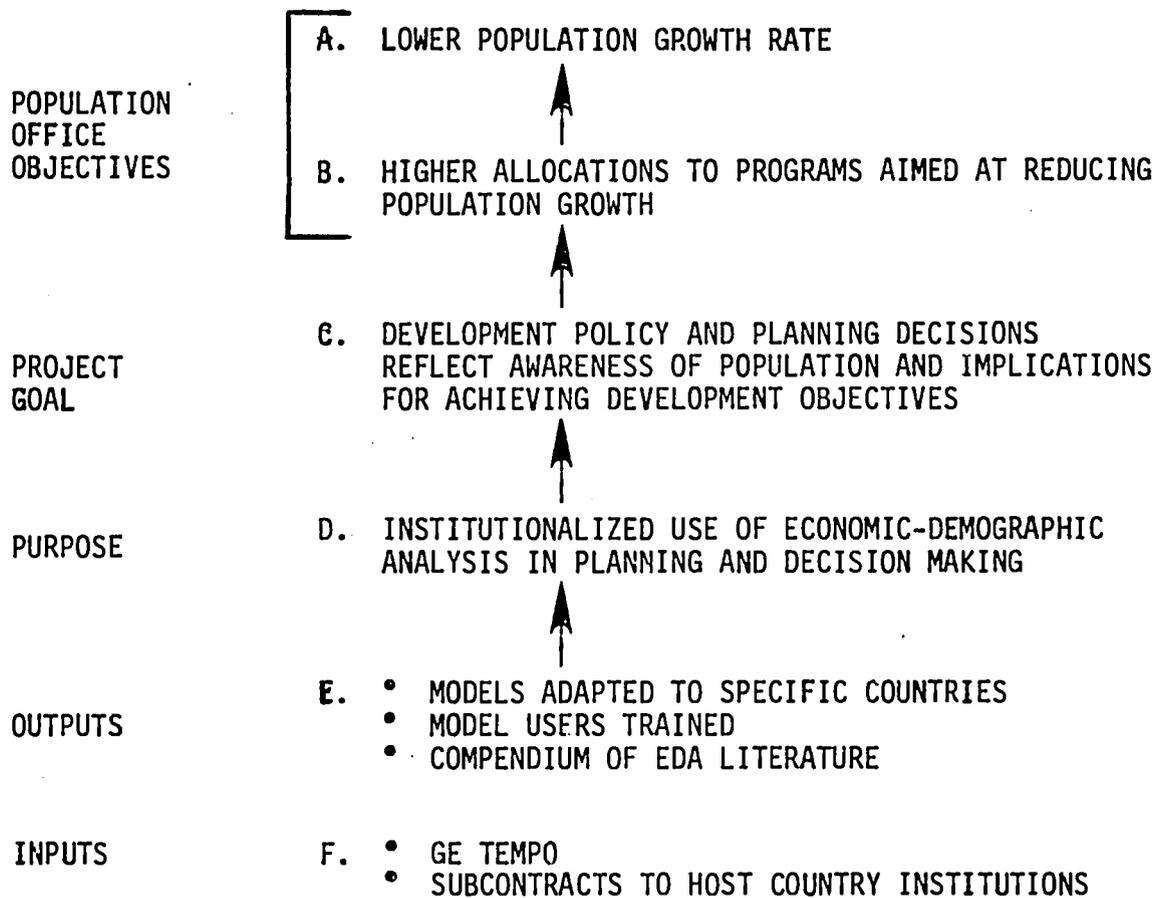
* PROP December 17, 1974, page 10.

The underlying logic of the project is summarized schematically in Figure I-1 with six levels of objectives identified from highest to lowest as 'A' through 'F.' The overall Population Office objective is "lowering the population growth rate" (Level A), and the main stream of the Population Office's programs require "higher allocations to programs (especially for family planning) aimed at reducing population growth," (Level B). PPD's contribution to the Population Program is "to orient development policy and planning decisions to reflect an awareness of population and the implications of population growth for achieving development objectives" (Level C). The purpose of the P/EG project is "to institutionalize the use of Economic-Demographic Analysis (abbreviated as EDA hereafter) in planning and decision making" (Level D). The outputs of the project include (1) development of EDA models adapted to specific countries, (2) training and assisting model users, and (3) a compendium of EDA literature (Level E). The inputs (activities) are technical assistance and training by GE/Tempo and subcontracts to suitable host country institutions (Level F).

Evaluation findings have been organized with respect to the levels of objectives described in the program logic. What actually happened where the project got a chance to do substantial work in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela? What was the relationship of the project strategy to the results achieved?

The findings in Section IV indicate that the higher level objectives were achieved in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, yet the project strategy was not vindicated as an approach for other countries.

FIGURE I-1

THE LOGIC OF THE POPULATION/ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECT

FINDINGS

1. Fertility rates have fallen in Colombia and Venezuela and are expected to continue falling there and in Peru.
2. Expanding family planning programs have been important in Colombia since 1965 and in Venezuela for a few years. Peru appears ready to start major programs for family planning.
3. Lack of awareness is not the problem today. Demographic information has been used by decision makers for important decisions (including policy and program decisions regarding fertility control).
4. The "consequences" of demographic trends were important for government agencies to accommodate to the trends and avoid inadequate coverage of their "client populations."
5. The "determinants" of demographic trends were important for agencies responsible for influencing the trends.
6. Many decision makers were interested in the implications of controlling fertility, even when there was resistance to the rationale of "reducing population growth," because of the perceived relationship to other problems--health, social problems, individual freedom, the quality of population, and reforming the social structure.
7. CCRP appeared to have an institutionalized capability to support Economic-Demographic Analysis, but the Government of Colombia requests were mostly for demographic analysis.
8. Venezuela and Peru did not have an institutionalized capacity for Economic-Demographic Analysis.
9. Economic-Demographic Models were prepared for Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru, and related training provided in Colombia and Peru.

10. The cost for the entire Population/Economic Growth Project was approximately \$4,379,000 from 1968 to 1978. The Project emphasis on building economic-demographic models was used to justify the cost of keeping an expert team together at project expense and giving them "other useful work" when they weren't needed in the field.
11. Showing the economic impact of demographic factors with economic-demographic models was not an efficient strategy to get decision makers to reflect population in their decisions. Planners used demographic data without the economics.
12. Eighty percent of the difficulties reported in using demographic variables were data problems. The suggestions for improvement did not require economic-demographic models.
13. In Peru, it was possible for foreign technicians to work fruitfully directly with government planners without building up a Peruvian institution as an intermediary.
14. GE/Tempo and CCRP were mentioned seldom by PCI respondents as sources of technical assistance but were rated high when mentioned.

Several conclusions emerge from the evaluation of experience in Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela.

CONCLUSION ONE

Decision-makers were willing and able to integrate demographic factors into development planning. They were aware of demographic trends and were receptive to better information for making decisions.

CONCLUSION TWO

Models to show the economic impact of population growth were not an efficient approach to get demographic variables considered by planners nor to increase receptiveness to "fertility control" and "lower fertility rates."

CONCLUSION THREE

The behavior of decision-makers was susceptible to influence by working from rationales for "fertility control" that were congenial to them, without insisting on the rationale of "reducing population growth." AID's Population Office was perceived to be working only from a "narrow perspective" and unreceptive to population analysis that was based on a "broader perspective."

The Peruvian Population Policy Guidelines are a good primer for grasping alternative rationales. Work could fruitfully go into the relationship of fertility control to improving health, social problems, individual freedom, the "quality" of the population, and reforming the structure of society.

CONCLUSION FOUR

Planning and decision-making would benefit from a variety of "population analysis services" including improvement of demographic data, research on causal relationships, training for consciousness raising, and economic demographic models when there was a user demand for it.

CONCLUSION FIVE

Building an intermediary institution like CCRP may be unnecessary or inefficient for many countries. There will be opportunities for national or foreign technicians to work directly with the government without intermediaries to solve many problems and/or institutionalize the use of demographic factors in government planning.

CONCLUSION SIX

The varied services needed to help planners integrate demographic factors into their plans are available from many suppliers and could be purchased on a task by task basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A NEW PROJECT IN 1978

RECOMMENDATION ONE

A new "population analysis" project would be useful to help decision-makers integrate population into their plans.

RECOMMENDATION TWO

Support competent analysis of all rationales for "fertility control" that are considered seriously by responsible decision-makers.

Specifically, continue to support analysis of the relationship of "fertility control" to "reducing population growth." Add analysis of the relationship of "fertility control" to the following objectives: improving health; resolving social problems; individual freedom (particularly with respect to controlling the extent of their families and implications of this freedom); improving the quality of the population; and, reforming the economic, social, and political structure of society.

The objective of PPD should be to create a consensus that cuts across professional and ideological tendencies on two points: (1) "Fertility control" is good for society; (2) We understand the implications of "fertility control" sufficiently to move ahead with an active, well managed program.

RECOMMENDATION THREE

Use the project to expedite a wide range of services based on solving specific management and planning problems. Draw the lines broadly to include any important problem that is germane to "fertility control." Include possibilities from the pedestrian to the exotic. Specifically, allow economic-demographic models where a manager needs one, improving vital statistics, research on relationships to the objectives in Recommendation Two, management systems, processing census data for rural areas, improving measurement techniques, assisting a population oriented "bias

removal" training program, scholarships, population forecasts for specific "client populations," etc.

RECOMMENDATION FOUR

Organize the new project so that multiple suppliers are available through a streamlined contracting procedure. The benefits from the new project will depend on serving a wide variety of users in many different countries and with varied needs. The benefits will be maximized by providing a choice among alternative suppliers for each task without cumbersome procurement requirements. No single supplier will be well equipped to supply everyone and it is not necessary to do so.

Costs will also be minimized (or at least controlled) by making multiple awards to qualified contractors for "population analysis services." There will continue to be competition among "qualified contractors" for specific assignments. However, the greatest economy will be relief from supporting a team that "isn't needed all the time and has to be supported between assignments."

AID has six years experience managing contracts of the type described above. There have been three generations of refinements to the Indefinite Quantity Contracts operated by PPC for "Project Design and Evaluation Services" (AID/otr-C-1377). There have been two years experience with an Indefinite Quantity Contract for "Technical Assistance." The basic principles are transferrable. POP/PPD can manage a contract to provide qualified contractors to developing country planners. By controlling the contracting process, POP/PPD could control quality and rates and ensure there were clear terms of reference for every work order. POP/PPD could also control a budget of its own to pay for important services that don't fit in the regular bilateral programs. An organization like CCRP should be allowed to bid for one of the multiple awards. Then CCRP could compete for work on a "fee for services" basis in Colombia and in other countries on jobs it feels qualified to do.

SECTION II

THE POPULATION/ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECT

The P/EG Project has evolved considerably since 1968. Stage One (1968-1971) is summarized in Figure II-1. The strategy was to make economic-demographic planning the conventional wisdom of development planning. The TEMPO I Model was the initial instrument to convince the world of the dire consequences of uncontrolled population growth.

From 1972 to the present, the strategy has been refined, focusing on specific country applications. Figure II-2 summarizes the Logic of the Project in Stages Two and Three. The TEMPO II Model and adaptations from it were the basic instruments for persuasion. GE Tempo helped develop models for several countries, customized to the special problems of each country--especially Chile, Venezuela, Peru and Colombia. In Venezuela and Colombia major subcontracts were made to IESA (Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion) and CCRP (Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion) to develop an "institutional capacity" to do economic-demographic analysis.

VENEZUELA (See Figure II-3)

The P/EG project worked with IESA in Venezuela from 1971 to 1974. Based on reports from David Holmes* a subcontract was negotiated with CEVEPOF (Centro Venezolano de Poblacion y Familia) in Spring

* David Holmes worked from GE Tempo until May 1974. He helped Juan Wicht with the INP/Tempo model and he was the resident representative in Venezuela from August 1971 to August 1973. He is currently the project manager of the P/EG project in the POP/PPD office.

FIGURE II-1

ANALYSIS OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

STAGE 1: 1968-1971

(BASED ON REVIEW WITH AID/W)

July 29, 1977

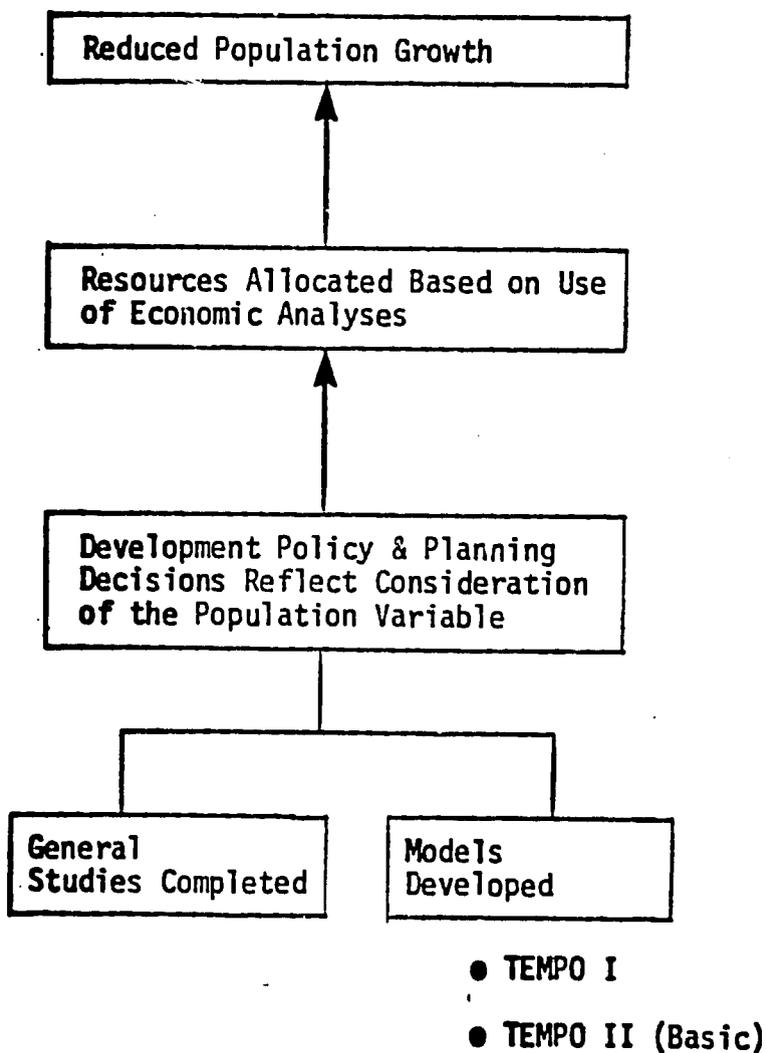
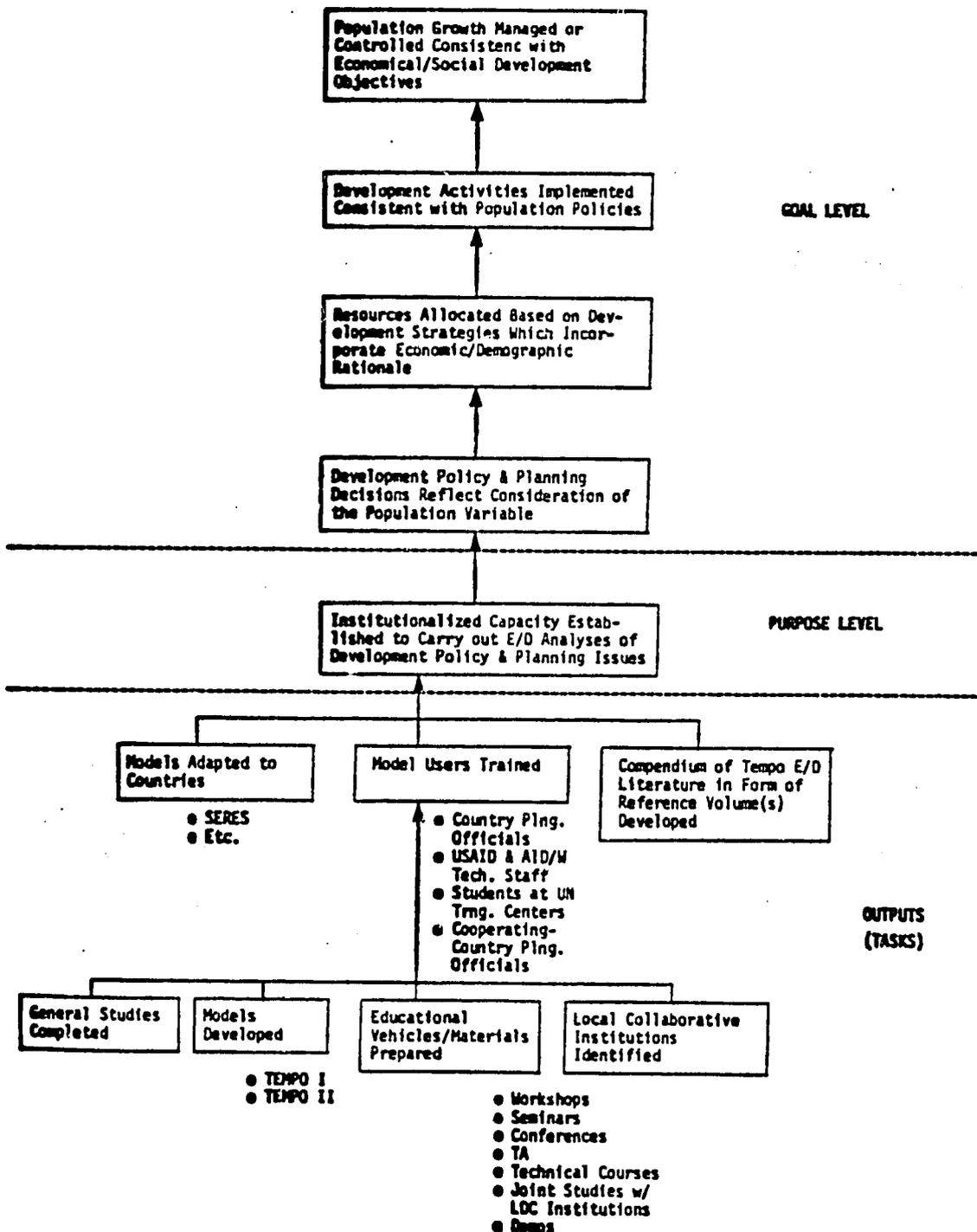


FIGURE II-2

ANALYSIS OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES: STAGES II AND III

(BASED ON REVIEW WITH AID ON 7/29/77)



Practical Concepts Incorporated

FIGURE II-3

TIME LINE OF GE TEMPO ACTIVITIES

VENEZUELA

1968--Christian Democrats elected for five years

AID decides to phase out assistance to Venezuela as OPEC country.

Carlos Andres Perez elected President of Venezuela, 1975-1980.

1971	
Spring	Holmes makes trip to Venezuela for GE Tempo to meet with CEVEPOF
July	GE/T Sub-contract with CEVEPOF negotiated
August	Holmes moves to Venezuela
Fall	Head of project resigns. GE/T project re-oriented. CENDES staff brought into project consultations. GE/T agrees to a more elaborate model using CENDES approach with enriched demographics.
1972	
January	Work on the more elaborate model
February	
March	Three key staff on project team resign. Problems included charges that AID was starting the project as means to prove population growth was bad for economic development.
June	Holmes began working with IESA. A. Fernandes heads team.
September	A. Planchard joined IESA and published results of IESA team.
October	New model development (similar to Tempo II); F. Tugwell petroleum sector projection included.
1973	
January	Donald Bais, U.S. economist, began 6 months empirical work on initial conditions for model. Donald Coes also consulting on general utility of model.
July	Holmes leaves Venezuela. Model in operation; initial conditions data available.
September	GE/T renews sub-contract for 1 year. Bigler political science data re: approaches to development added to model.
1974	
May	Holmes resigns from GE/T
Summer	Final Report for second contract prepared.
1975	
December	Model published.

of 1971 based on CEVEPOF's channels to influential policy makers and the likelihood of the analytical work being used by GOV. CEVEPOF was weak technically and reluctant to be associated with work to support birth control because of the Christian Democratic party's reluctance to associate slower population growth with faster economic development. After 4-5 months, the team leader left based on disagreements over the CEVEPOF orientation, and technical competence and close controls. A well regarded Venezuelan economist, Juan Pablo Perez Castillo, took over the project, bringing a more leftist orientation and CENDES's 10 years experience with Economic-Demographic Models. The CENDES Model was weak on demography and focused attention on the implications of following a "consumer" style of development, (i.e., capitalist) or a "creative" style (i.e., socialist). The working relationship was satisfactory but three months later Perez Castillo and the key staff resigned. At a Conference of Latin American Planners, there were charges that AID was starting these projects to prove population growth was bad for economic development and perhaps the CIA was involved. Perez Castillo didn't believe the charges but his leftist relationships led him to leave. CEVEPOF reneged on the subcontract from GE Tempo and work ended by June 1972.

Holmes turned to IESA (Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion), a private elite university comparable to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The institution was pragmatic regarding population. Dr. Anibal Fernandez headed the new team. The CENDES approach was adopted with "styles" of development, increasing the relative emphasis of (1) foreign investment versus domestic, (2) social services versus private sector investment, and (3) employment versus capital intensive investment. From GE Tempo Holmes and Donald Coes participated extensively. The intervention strategies were analyzed by Gene Bigler, a U.S. political scientist at IESA, who used a "panel" approach to specify alternative development approaches of Venezuelan leaders. The DEMECO Model was running in 1973 but bogged down requiring a year's extension to mid-1974.

After OPEC raised oil prices in 1973, AID decided to stop funding projects in Venezuela. The Government of Venezuela did not replace the AID support. The elections of 1974 brought Accion Democratica to power and a shift in personnel at CORDIPLAN, including some IESA people.

In 1975 the DEMECO Model was published with introductory statements by prominent Venezuelan economists of the left and right. The book was reviewed widely and favorably. However, no demand developed for application and improvement of the model. IESA and Dr. Fernandez moved on to other problems. There have been three recent magazine articles on the DEMECO Model and Fernandez made a presentation at a 1977 meeting on economic models run in Venezuela by Laurence Klein.

Two planners interviewed by PCI in 1977 were aware of the model because of the Klein conference.

PERU (See Figure II-4)

In Peru, GE/Tempo worked with Juan Wicht of the INP (Instituto Nacional de Planificacion). Wicht returned from Harvard University having completed all the requirements for a Ph.D. in economics except for his dissertation. He requested help through USAID. With GE/Tempo help in 1971-72, Wicht did projections for the Peruvian economy and population for 1970-2000. The TEMPO II model was adapted, dividing the economy into three sectors: traditional agriculture, traditional urban, and modern. The model facilitates simulating investments--social and economic, private and public--and the implications for absorption of labor given the phenomenon of high rural to urban migration and the serious problem of underemployment.

FIGURE II-4

TIME LINE OF GE TEMPO ACTIVITIES

PERU

Private agencies provide family life education, information, and services consisting of oral contraceptives and the rhythm method, to promote responsible parenthood and child spacing. The Center for the Study of Population and Development (CEPD), established in 1964 by presidential decree, supports demographic research. In 1972 the Ministry of Health established the Instituto Nacional de Neonatología y Protección Materno--Infantil, which plans to extend nationally a pilot project to start in Lima. The private Peruvian Association for Family Protection (APPF), founded in 1967, became an International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate in 1969.

Bucharest Conference--Peruvian position was to allow people to determine their own fertility with emphasis on woman's rights, economic opportunity, education, etc., but no mention of family planning.

In 1974, GOP orders APPF to close its clinics.

President Velasco Alvarado replaced by General Morales Bermudez

In a speech on 31 March 1976, the President of Peru, Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, stated "The growth of our economy, as it is today, will not be able to absorb the high levels of unemployment and growth of the population."

President Morales Bermudez appoints Commission to prepare population policy.

A comprehensive population policy, approved by the President and the Minister of Health, was published in the official newspaper, El Peruano, on 3 Sept. 1976. Qualitative, rather than quantitative objectives are outlined in this decree. Some of the proposed goals are: that access to parenthood and family planning be available to the population so that couples can have a truly free and responsible choice in deciding the size of their families; that institutions and services

Juan Wicht returns from Harvard to INP and requests help for long run projections of economy and population.

Wicht prepares INP/Tempo Model with assistance from GE/Tempo (David Holmes, Dick Brown, Bill McFarland).

Model complete.

Results published for internal use in INP

Hiatus--No GE Tempo involvement

PLATO presentation to U.S. Ambassador by Steven Sindig and Ramon Daubon.

Work with INPRONI on a population and development booklet. Project aborted--too much economics and against government policy. Contacts made with Catholic University for Daubon to teach graduate economics seminar with Wicht model.

Ramon Daubon arrives in Peru to teach at Catholic Univ. and stimulate interest in economic-demographic work.

Wicht assisted in Washington.

Luz Jefferson assisted in Washington.

Daubon gives seminar for medical professors at Cayetano Heredia University.

Study on Population and Employment completed for Ministry of Labor. Coordinated with Shea Rutstein. Ongoing project with Tempo/Daubon participation.

Conference and paper on Tempo/type models in Latin America.

Presentation on alternative Uses of Demographic Data by Bilsborrow at INE (Statistics).

Seminar on population dynamics at University of Arequipa Medical School.

Seminar for Hospital Administration at Cayetano Heredia University.

INE Seminar for 30 people from several ministries. Start of course for MA Program at Catholic University on Model Interaction.

Assistance at Ministry of Education to adapt EOUERU model. (Maxwell, Daubon, etc.).

FIGURE II-4 (continued)

in the health sector be restructured in order to attain a significant reduction in maternal and child mortality-morbidity; and the attainment of a better distribution of the population in accordance with the objectives of development and national security contained in the National Development Plan 1975-78. The government charged the National Institute of Planning with the responsibility of publishing and diffusing the contents of the plan

1976---+
 Sept.
 cont'd.

 1977
 Feb.

 March

 Jan. to
 June
 June

Technical Paper--comparison of three Latin American Models
 INE Seminar on Population Dynamics (25 participants) by Daubon.
 INE/National Center for Health Statistics project to improve vital statistics. Project started. Initiated with Daubon involvement.
 Proposal to GE from Ministry of Labor for Development of Labor Absorption Model (MODEMP)
 Proposal to GE from Ministry of Education for Application of TEMPO Model to Peru's Education System.
 Proposal from Ministry of Health for Population and Health Services.
 Work on organization of AMIDEP.
 Proposal to GE from INE for 18 month series of seminars on economics and population.
 Proposal to GE from AMIDEP for institutional support for research and teaching about population.

Wicht volunteers his appreciation to GE/Tempo, to USAID, and to AID/W for the responsiveness and discreetness of the assistance. GET people came to Peru when they were needed or Wicht came to the USA (e.g., to run the model on a bigger computer). The GE/Tempo assistance took place during the Velasco government which was outspoken in its opposition to "reducing population growth" and "family planning." The government planners were optimistic about revolutionizing Peru with social reforms, moving away from capitalism, and taking advantage of oil revenues from new fields east of the Andes.

Wicht's results were published for internal use in 1973.* Wicht reports the implications of his projections were very discouraging to INP planners. Even with ambitious investment programs that implied considerable sacrifice, the results were going to be disappointing with rapidly increasing population absorbing much of the potential benefits. Reducing fertility as quickly as possible would improve results, but they would still be disappointing. Wicht reports the projections shook the planners' naive optimism that moving away from capitalism would be sufficient to solve Peru's problems.

In August of 1975, President Velasco was deposed by General Morales Bermudez. When President Morales Bermudez named a commission to prepare a Population Policy for Peru, Juan Wicht became a leader on the commission and a principal author of the Population Policy.

* Instituto Nacional de Planificacion, Proyecciones a Largo Plazo (1970-2000) de la Poblacion y de la Economia del Peru (Lima, 1973).

A comprehensive population policy, approved by the President and the Minister of Health, was published in the official newspaper, El Peruano, on 3 September 1976. Qualitative, rather than quantitative objectives are outlined in this decree. Some of the proposed goals are: that access to adequate information and services in responsible parenthood and family planning be available to the population so that couples can have a truly free and responsible choice in deciding the size of their families; that institutions and services in the health sector be restructured in order to attain a significant reduction in maternal and child mortality-morbidity; and the attainment of a better distribution of the population in accordance with the objectives of development and national security contained in the National Development Plan 1975-78. The government charged the National Institute of Planning with the responsibility of publishing and diffusing the contents of the plan.

The contents of the Peruvian Population Policy and the reasons for its adoption are discussed further in Section IV of this evaluation.

GE/Tempo was not active in Peru again until 1975. Ramon Daubon reports going to Peru in February of 1975 with Steve Sindig, giving a PLATO presentation for the Ambassador that got a favorable reaction. Daubon also reports working in the summer of 1975 with IMPROMI (Instituto Nacional Proteccion Materno Infantil) on a Family Planning document (that was rejected because it was against government policy.). Daubon noted that there was not strong opposition to Family Planning, but strong suspicion of AID.

There appeared to be a good opportunity to erode opposition to Family Planning. Arrangements were made for Daubon to teach a graduate seminar at Catholic University using the INP/Tempo model; Daubon came to Peru from January 1976 to July of 1977. Daubon reports on developing a series of contacts

and relationships during his year-and-a-half stay in Peru. He taught at the Medical School of Cayetano Heredia University on Population Economics (1 week). At the University of Arequipa, he taught the medical faculty about Population Dynamics and Economic Development (6 days). At the National Statistical Institute (INE), he taught a one-week course on Population Dynamics and Economic Development; this time, the publicity coincided with the public announcement of the new Population Policy, so there was great demand. Another seminar at Cayetano Heredia University was for Hospital Administrators including the three Armed Forces systems; (remember that Peru has a military government). Another INE Seminar served government planners from all sectors and a third INE Seminar oriented to Population Economics related to social science research. AMIDEP (Multi-Disciplinary Association for Research and Teaching on Population) was a co-sponsor; Daubon was active getting AMIDEP started.

Daubon had planned an expanding program for 1977 which was aborted by AID's decision to phase-out the P/EG project. The projects contemplated included the following:

1. Training several INE technicians to teach seminars all over Peru, blanketing second-level technicians. This "bias removal project" was conceived as an 18-month project originally. Daubon expected GOP to fund it with GET training trainers (9/77).
2. AMIDEP development of research projects on population.
3. Helping Wicht rework his model and make new projections for 1975-20005.
4. Support the Ministry of Labor's work on a medium term model oriented to employment.
5. Support the Ministry of Education long-term planning group with a model building from the experience of the EDUPERU model.
6. A model for health was proposed but not as far along building with Informatica, Sector Planning, and the Graduate School of Public Health.

USAID/Peru was supportive of the project. Donald Finberg (DOM until February of 1977) and Leonard Yeager (currently acting DOM) both saw the project as a valuable contribution to USAID's programs. Daubon operated in different circles and engaged much more with Peruvians who were unsympathetic to U.S. policies; Daubon reports that USAID was uncomfortable when he debated with a leftist professor at the University of San Marcos. Harold (Sam) Haight fought to continue Daubon in Peru when funding for the P/EG project was reduced. The evaluators were struck during their visit to Peru by the dramatic contrast between Daubon and the Embassy/USAID economist, Robert Adler. Adler was isolated in the Embassy with inadequate statistics and cut off from access to the GOP; he was obviously frustrated by the secretiveness of the military government. In contrast, Daubon seemed to gain easy access to all the key government organizations and universities without the benefit (or handicap, in this case) of official status.

Juan Wicht was back in Boston for the 1976-77 academic year, and after six weeks in Peru this autumn, Wicht has returned to Harvard for another year to complete his dissertation. Wicht has revised the INP/Tempo model somewhat, prepared new projections, and written a revised study: Long Range Projections (1975-2005) of Population and the Economy of Peru, (Lima, January 1977). The new work (in Spanish) is circulating widely within GOP (USAID did not have a copy); Wicht reports 200 copies are out and 100 more are being printed. He characterized the new report as less oriented to the academics and more toward policy makers. Wicht reports that he does not need help from GET for refining or revising Economic Demographic Models. However, he is probably the only Peruvian in that category and he will be at Harvard for another year. There is no institutionalized capability in INP or any other institution to do economic demographic analysis.

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COLOMBIA (See Figure II-5)

David Holmes reports that GE/Tempo received feelers in 1970 from University of the Andes about providing assistance in Colombia, so Colombia was included in a trip through South America in spring of 1971. The driving force was Colombian demographer, Alvaro Lopez Toro, who headed CEDE (Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Economico) at University of the Andes. Shortly after the negotiations with CEDE, Lopez Toro died and no one filled the gap.

Searching for an alternative contractor in 1971, discussions were held with the government. A consortium of CEDE, Fedesarrollo and ASCOFAME (Asociacion Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina) was attempted. Holmes reports the Colombian organizations were nervous about AID and GE/Tempo support. Population was sensitive; the Pope had just come to Colombia; and there was some anti-American sentiment. After some squabbling among the Colombians, the consortium broke down.

In the summer of 1971, Ricardo Moran went to Fedesarrollo under contract to prepare a proposal to GE/Tempo. Moran had worked with GE/Tempo on a model for Chile and had been on the GE/Tempo field trip of 1970. He had already been in Colombia working for an AID contractor on a different project that had just collapsed. Moran wrote a first class proposal that AID was ready to fund when Fedesarrollo withdrew the proposal.

David Holmes came to Bogota from Caracas several times in the autumn of 1971, to help University of the Andes rewrite a proposal for CEDE which led to a contract in January, 1972. Several months later there was a student strike and all three of the CEDE investigators were fired as sympathizers with the students. (Bernardo Kugler, Manuel Ramirez and Alvaro Reyes.)

FIGURE II-5

TIME LINE OF GE TEMPO ACTIVITIES: COLOMBIA

1960's: Population Council Support of Demography Students

The Government, in Oct. 1970, established a Natl. Pop. Council composed of representatives of official agencies, the Church, the Universities, & the Colombian Assn. of Medical Schools. Initial steps were taken toward the approval of an official population policy when the executive branch of the Government, by Executive Act in Nov. 1970, accepted a new natl. plan for Social & Economic Development that includes a section on population policy. Former Pres. Carlos Lleras Restrepo signed the Statement on Population.

Student strike at University of Los Andes precipitated the firing of the three staff members.

According to the Economic & Social Develop. Plan for 1970-73, accepted by the Govt. in Nov. 1970, "the immediate objectives of the pop. policy...are to obtain a better territorial dist. of the pop. & alter the rate of pop. growth...the objective of reducing the present pop. growth rate...requires that 2 different levels be distinguished, that of society & that of the family." On the family level, "it is indispensable to: raise the educational level...; make available objective & sufficient info. on family & sex life so that couples can make a free decision; make available the necessary medical svcs. which will both assure medical care & guarantee respect for conscience..."

The Min. of Health stated in Jan. 1975 that rapid pop. growth was an impediment to development & that the people had the right to plan their families. The Govt. that took office in Aug. 1974, following the general elections in April, made no major change in pop. policy, & it passed legislation to remove from existing statutes provisions that discriminate against women. According to the Economic & Social Dev. Plan for 1970-73, "the immediate objectives of the pop. policy...are to obtain a better territorial distribution of the population & alter the rate of pop. growth...the objective of reducing the present pop. growth rate... requires that 2 different levels be distinguished, that of society & that of the family." On the family level, "it is indispensable to: raise the educational level...; make available objective & sufficient info. on family & sex life so that couples can make a free decision; make available the necessary medical svcs. which will both assure medical care & guarantee respect for conscience..."

1970 ---	University of Los Andes makes request to AID for assistance.
1971 ---	
Spring	David Holmes and Ricardo Moran visit Los Andes University; Negotiations to form a consortium of U. Los Andes, Fedesarrollo and ASCOFAME. Negotiations unsuccessful.
Octo	Fedesarrollo submits proposal to AID.
Nov.	Fedesarrollo withdraws proposal.
Nov.-Dec	University of Los Andes rewrites proposal with ASCOFAME as Health sub-sector sub-contractor. Proposal approved by AID.
1972 ---	
Jan.	GE/Tempo signs contract with University of Los Ande
	Three principal members of the University of Los Andes contract team are fired from the University. CCRP then was formed. Its staff included the three fired U.L.A. staff members and staff from ASCOFAME's Social Science Research Branch.
1973 ---	Contract transferred to CCRP.
1973 ---	SERES Model work begun
Feb.	Demos workshop at University of Los Andes
1974 ---	
Feb.	Contract extended
1975 ---	
Jan.	SERES Model completed
April	Study, "population impact workbook with an example of Colombia" completed
1976 ---	
Jan.	Presentation on SERES Model development to Economics Faculty at University of Los Andes
April	Seminar on SERES to Staff of Economic Research Dept. of National Bank
	Seminar on SERES (3 days) to DNP & Statistics Dept. Policy Makers
May	Workshop (3 days) on Nutrition & Health Planning--SERES Sub-Model to National Planners & Nutrition Planners
	Workshop (3 days) on Urban & Regional Development using SERES to DNP Administrators
July	Seminar on SERES for MCH, Family Planning & Nutrition to PROFAMILIA & M/Health (5 days) (Exhibit A)
July-Nov.	Course re: MCH & Family Planning to Technical Staff of Ministry of Health
Aug.-Nov.	Undergraduate course (through November)
Oct.	Course through DNP to policy makers from Treasury, Ag. Institute, Industrial Dev. Institution, Coffee Growers Association (4-week course)

ASCOFAME had been planning to do the health subsector of the Colombia model as a subcontractor to CEDE. The social science research branch of ASCOFAME split off at this point and the key people started CCRP (Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion). The CEDE investigators joined CCRP. The contract was transferred to CCRP in 1973 and Rodolfo Heredia took over the project.

CCRP wanted to build its own model using the demographic module from Tempo II. They were very tough about doing it their own way without undue interference from AID or GE/Tempo. GE/T provided money, administrative support, and some collegial assistance.

CCRP developed the model SERES (Sistema para el Estudio de las Relaciones Economicas-Sociales y Demograficas). SERES is characterized by (1) interaction between its social, economic, demographic, and government variables greater than Tempo II; (2) prominence of the government sector as a determining factor in development; and (3) disaggregation within the economic sector greater than Tempo II.

CCRP worked on developing and testing the model. In February 1974 the completion date was extended. GE/Tempo and AID shifted emphasis from model building to use of the model as a planning tool. In early 1975 the model was completed with a few runs. CCRP was contracted to make a series of presentations to government organizations to elicit problems that modeling could address ("formalization"). Specific sessions appear on the time line. Requests came to CCRP for projections and other analysis, usually using the SERES model.

In August 1974, Lopez Michelson was elected President of Colombia. The Lleras Restrepo government had been very receptive to family planning. The Lopez Michelson government abolished the demography section of National Planning and was less receptive.

USAID and CCRP disagreed on application of the model. Bill Bair pushed for use of the best available data instead of "academic assumptions" to show the model worked and official data that was known to be invalid.

CCRP was eager in 1977 to extend its work beyond Colombia. Honduras is interested in assistance and USAID/Honduras will probably finance some work including two Hondurans coming to CCRP as observers. Ecuador and Panama are also prospects. CCRP reports it is concentrating on preparing a book based on the experience with SERES. Heredia wants to prepare a short term model for the Ministry of Finance since Colombia's planners are preoccupied now with short term problems more than the long term trends.

CCRP emphasizes the value of the money from the P/EG project more than the technical assistance. They don't denigrate GE/Tempo but they suggest that AID contract directly so that 40% of the AID money does not go to an intermediary.

SECTION III

THE EVALUATION

The Population Policy Division (PPD) of AID's Office of Population prepared a new "Population/Economic Growth Analysis" project (PROP 932-0516) to continue the work of GE/Tempo after contract (C-1081) ended on March 31, 1977. The new project was scheduled to last three years and cost \$5,700,000. It would continue the earlier work of GE/Tempo with more focus on Africa by GE/Tempo and probably adding a second contractor for work in Asia. The project purpose was more modest-- "to establish institutionalized capacity and/or preconditions for building institutionalized capacity to carry out economic-demographic analyses of development policy and planning issues in a limited set of Goal Two priority countries."

The new project was disapproved. AID leaders were uncomfortable with extending the project on a sole source basis to GE/Tempo after ten years. It was decided that the Bureau for Population and Humanitarian assistance should phase out the project and contract for an outside evaluation of the project, to decide if a new project was justified. All interested AID offices would be consulted regarding the scope of work and procedures for the evaluation. The existing GE/Tempo contract eventually was extended until spring of 1978, with a reduced budget pending the results of the evaluation.

PCI began the evaluation by clarifying AID's objectives for the evaluation. The questions and list of people interviewed are in Appendix I. (Items A and B.) Based on these "reconnaissance interviews," a workplan was prepared to answer the questions posed by high level AID officials. This workplan implied a budget much higher than was available for the evaluation so a narrower set of questions was developed.

The evaluation has been focused on the main decisions for AID that might be influenced by the evaluation; namely, (1) whether AID will support a new project like the current Population/Economic Growth project, and (2) if so, what purpose and outputs are needed to achieve the Population Officer's higher level objectives. It was later agreed that PCI should focus its attention on the (1) use of economic-demographic analysis by development planners and decision-makers, and (2) the relationship of the P/EG project to the observable use.

The strategy adopted was to organize and collect as much information as possible in the U.S., prepare hypotheses, and then test the hypotheses through interviews in selected countries and/or with mail questionnaires. Data collection in the U.S. went badly in the detailed analysis of P/EG tasks and budget. The contracts were constructed in a way that hampered detailed analysis and the project included a dizzying complex of activities, many of which were not explicit in contracts. Analysis of the higher objectives also went badly. PCI developed a methodology to analyze development plans and library clipping files in order to characterize the sensitivity of plans and countries to population problems. The analysis revealed that published development plans were very insensitive indicators and the available clipping files were grossly inadequate for the analysis.

The work that went well was learning from Washington about the early history of the P/EG project in Venezuela, Colombia and Peru. Many of the actors were available in Washington: Carl Hemmer, David Holmes, Bill Bair, Donald Finberg, Ramon Daubon, and Jerald Bailey. These interviews facilitated development of hypotheses, development of data collection procedures and instruments, and pretesting.

Collection of field data was divided into "bottom-up" and "top-down" approaches. The "bottom-up" approach was contacting LDC participants from GE/Tempo activities to investigate their use of economic-demographic

analysis and the contribution of the project; the linkage to the project would be clearly established for this group. The "topdown" approach was contacting officials who should be targets for the project by virtue of their positions in order to investigate their use of economic-demographic analysis and their perception of its relevance to their organizations' objectives; this group would provide a profile of the target group even when they were not linked directly to the project.

A single questionnaire was developed for "topdown" and "bottom-up" approaches. (Appendix I, Item F.) Different questionnaires were prepared for analyzing institutional capability for EDA (Appendix I, Item G.) and USAID's perceptions of the situation (Appendix I, Item H.)

PCI used field interviews for the "top-down" approach in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. One Hundred Three (103) people were interviewed altogether. A list appears in Appendix I, Items B, I and J. The protocol for field work appears in Appendix I, Item E. PCI sent mail questionnaires to 190 people from the "bottom-up" group, following the protocol in Appendix I, Item K. A summary of all contacts appears in Figure III-1.

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

All data available in Washington by November 14, 1977 was considered in the analysis. Tabulations of the most important data appear in Section IV or Appendix II.

PCI presented a preview of the report for AID on November 15, 1977. This is the written report.

FIGURE III-1
CONTACTS DURING THE EVALUATION

	PEOPLE INTERVIEWED	MAIL QUESTIONNAIRE SENT	MAIL QUESTIONNAIRE RECEIVED (11-14-77)
Colombia	22	78	9
Peru	29	64	4
Venezuela	15	0	0
All Other Countries	3	48	2
USAID and Embassy	13		
AID/W	12		
GE/T	6		
Others	3		
TOTAL	103	190	15



SECTION IV

FINDINGS

Findings from the evaluation are organized using the hierarchy of objectives described in Figure I-1. Attention is focused on the higher level objectives of the P/EG project.

The reader should note that economic-demographic analysis can be important for policy makers, planners and managers even if they do not contribute to the Population Office objectives of "lowering the population growth rate" or winning support for family planning programs. The evaluators constructed their instruments, collected information, and analyzed it trying to avoid biasing answers by a single-minded focus on the Population Office objectives. Nevertheless, the P/EG project has been funded by the Population Office based on the expected contribution to the worldwide population program. Hence, the evaluation findings are oriented to the relationship of the project to fertility and the rate of population growth. (The data could be reanalyzed fruitfully for other users concerned with health problems, urban and regional development, economic planning, demography, or public administration.) (The evaluation also yielded interesting insights into planning that do not appear in the report since they are not central to the concerns of the Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance.

INTENDED RESULTS AT LEVEL A AND LEVEL B--"Lower Population Growth Rate" and "Higher Allocations to Programs (especially for Family Planning) aimed at Reducing Population Growth."

FINDINGS REGARDING A AND B

1. Fertility rates have fallen in Colombia and Venezuela and are expected to continue falling there and in Peru.

2. Expanding family planning programs have been important in Colombia since 1965 and in Venezuela for a few years. Peru appears ready to start major programs for family planning.

Fertility rates in Colombia have dropped since the early 1960s to an extent unprecedented in Latin America. Since 1965, Colombia has carried out one of the most active and sustained campaigns of family planning in any developing country. Two jointly published studies estimated the birthrate dropped from 43.7 per thousand in 1964 to estimates of 30.7 or 27.8 per thousand in 1975.* The results of the studies are summarized in Figure IV-1. One study attributes between 39% and 62% of the decline in fertility to organized Family Planning Programs; the other study (using the SERES model) attributes 44.1% to Family Planning.

Santiago Gaslonde* estimates that Venezuela fertility rates have declined from 46/1,000 to 36/1,000 in twelve years with very little family planning. Gaslonde attributes the decline in fertility mainly to more induced abortions, first in Caracas and later everywhere. He expects the trend toward lower fertility to continue for the next six to eight years at about 1 point per year to a rate of 28 or 29 per thousand. With a projected death rate of 7 per thousand, the projected growth rate would be 21/1,000.

* Working Committee to Study the Impact of Family Planning on the on the Demographic, Economic and Social Structure of Colombia, Des censo de la Fecundidad y Planificacion Familiar en Colombia 1964-75, (Bogota, 1976), page 5.

** Santiago Gaslonde is well known for demographic work with CELADE and other organizations. He has done extensive analysis of abortion in Latin America. He was transferred from leading the family planning program to a staff position on cancer after newspaper reports criticized his statement that Venezuela had a health policy but no population policy.

FIGURE IV-1*

THE CONTRIBUTION OF FAMILY PLANNING TO THE
DECLINE IN FERTILITY IN COLOMBIA, 1964-1975

	PROJTARG	SERES
1. Birth Rate (per thousand)		
• Initial 1964	43.7	43.7
• Year 1973	34.0	31.6
• Final 1975	30.7	27.8
2. Reduction in Fertility (%)		
• 1964 - 1973	22.2	27.7
• 1964 - 1970	10.6	14.4
• 1970 - 1975	21.4	25.7
3. Estimated Contraception ^a		
• Offered through organized Family Planning programs	2.07	2.20
• Offered through other sectors	3.93	b
Total	6.00	b
4. Impact Attributed to: ^c		
• Organized Family Planning programs	39% min. 62% max.	44.1%
• Changes in education, place of residence, marriage rate	8% ^d	21.3%
• Other factors	61% min. 38% max.	34.6%

a/ PROJTARG: Millions of woman-years of protection for 1964-1975
SERES: Millions of users for 1964-1975

b/ Not available

c/ PROJTARG: 1970-1975
SERES: 1973

d/ Participation of the marriage rate on the number of women-years of total protection 1970-1975.

* Source: Decenso de la Fecundidad y Planificacion Familiar en Colombia 1964-1975, Comité de Trabajo Para el Estudio del Impacto de la Planificacion Familiar Sobre la Estructura Demografica, Economica y Social de Colombia, CCRP, Bogota, D.E., Diciembre 1976.

Family planning is offered in Venezuela in government clinics as a health measure. Coverage expanded from 118 clinics to 507 clinics in the 2 1/2 years that Gaslonde headed the Family Planning program (until August 5, 1977). He anticipates that Family Planning will not significantly alter the fertility trend until it reaches 15% of women of reproductive age in about 1980. Until then, it is mainly a preventive substitute for abortions; after reaching 15% coverage, he expects the fertility decline to accelerate.

Fertility rates in Peru have been high but the new Population Policy of 1976 is expected to produce a decline. The Population Policy Guidelines project a decline in the birth rate from 4.2% in 1976 to 3.7% in 1980, 3.1% in 1990, and 2.4% in 2000. The present age structure makes a more rapid decline difficult. The government will provide family planning information and medical services. Government policy is to foster actions to help Peruvians control the extent of their families without coercion, abortion, or sterilization. Implementation had not really started in October 1977 but there were signs suggesting to USAID that active implementation would begin by December 1977.

INTENDED RESULTS AT LEVEL C--Development policy and planning decisions reflect awareness of population and implications for achieving development objectives.

FINDINGS REGARDING LEVEL C

3. Demographic information has been used by decision makers for important decisions including policy and program decisions regarding fertility control. Lack of "awareness" is not the problem today.
4. The "consequences" of population trends were important for Government agencies to accommodate to the trends and avoid inadequate coverage of their "client population."

5. The "determinants" of demographic trends were important for the agencies responsible for influencing the trends.
6. Many decision makers were interested in the implications of controlling fertility, even when there was resistance to the rationale of "reducing population growth," because of the perceived relationship to other problems--health, social problems, individual freedom, the quality of population, and reforming the social structure.

Finding 3: "Awareness" is not the problem today in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. The "consequences" of recent demographic changes have been so dramatic that decision makers are acutely aware of them and have been forced to consider them in program decisions. The capital cities have been almost overwhelmed by the growing population of poor people who need housing, jobs, schools, health services, transportation, water, electricity, etc. The inadequacy of coverage is highly visible in the capitals and other big cities. The demographic trends are inescapable realities--people are demanding services now. Formulating appropriate responses is the difficult part. Policy makers, planners, and managers are expected to "organize government activities" to solve problems. Theoretically, they can accommodate to the "consequences" or try to influence the trends through manipulation of their "determinants," or do both or do neither. As a practical matter, each agency attends to the needs of its client population wherever they are. A few agencies try to influence the trends. National planners look at both sides and are more or less aggressive about influencing the trends according to their policies, philosophy, and information.

There is no doubt that demographic information has been used by decision makers for important decisions. Examples cited in the questionnaire (item 6c.) and during interviews are summarized in Figure IV-2. Note the obvious relevance of specific decisions to the higher objectives of the Population Office:

FIGURE IV-2IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON PROGRAM PLANNING

Selected Responses to Question 6c: "Did the uses of demographic variables lead to changes in program design at the planning stage?"

COLOMBIA

- Determination of geographic areas of program priorities achieved through use of computer simulation of the following criteria:
 - Number of Pre-school Children
 - Females of Reproductive Age
 - Income per capita
 - Population
- Decision to regionalize based on projected population (1963 Census), and distributed as compared to centralized ability to manage.
- Reallocation of responsibilities based on distribution of health workers as related to population distribution.
- "Schooling costs of Public Education" figures demonstrated that SENA was more cost effective than MOE. SENA's competitive position in public education was strengthened; moreover, a methodology for future internal evaluation was provided.
- "Occupational Matrices" were used extensively in preparing SENA's 5-year plan; especially influential in the adoption of "mobile urban education facility programs."
- Population projections were based on local data and census. (Face validity of CCRP projections were too far off.)
- Based on National Fertility Survey data, Profamilia is directing new service delivery facilities (70-100 distribution centers) to communities in the Atlantic zone and marginal urban areas where fertility rates fell the least or increased.
- Demographic variables are an integral part of the planning stage and should always be considered in the development of contraceptive programs.
- Findings in the National Fertility Survey demonstrate that 50% of the decrease in fertility was due to Family Planning; the awareness of the need for Family Planning is high. The findings of the KAP studies were reinforced. After the survey, the decision was made to reduce the emphasis on "sexual literacy program" and to emphasize service delivery.

/....

FIGURE IV-2 (continued)

- Findings from the National Fertility Survey confirmed what medical records show: 6% of women of reproductive age have been sterilized. As a result, MCH is gearing up to meet the growing demand for tubal ligation.
- Demographic data has been used for projecting the impact of demographic changes on the demand for various public services for the impact of the programs on the demographic variables.
- 1) DNP developed regionalization programs in response to high internal migration
2) MOH closed health centers when birth rate dropped in Medellín and shifted services to a hospital.
- Demographic variables are useful to work out the implications of policy changes and efficiency strategies for achieving them.
- Location of investments by DRI (Integrated Rural Development) influenced by demographic variables analysis.
- Without analysis of demographic variables, the parameters of the MCH program in relation to population served and activities to implement would have been difficult.
- For the study of urbanization, growth and comparison of the population define the units of measure for the demands of each service and its costs. For urban development studies, the importance of the migration phenomenon obligates study of sensitivity re: population growth and its impact on urban development.
- Changes in age composition of the population led to adjustments in school construction program.
- Demographic factors were necessary for analysis of program results and periodic reorientation (training).

PERU

- Analysis of population used for determining age/grade relationships of Education Reform program.
- High maternal/infant mortality-morbidity rates obligate the orientation of activities and assigning of resources to these groups.

FIGURE IV-2 (continued)

- As a result of data collected in the "Diagnosis of the Situation in Peru" (population, mortality, morbidity, infant and maternal mortality, child development, space distribution, etc.) new policies were formulated for 1975-78:
 - emphasis on environmental health, MCH and CD
 - 50 bed hospital for regions of population, mortality with existing infrastructure
 - Office of Health and Population created
 - budget readjusted
 - solicit funds from United Nations
- The new marginal urban sentiments obligate the structure of primary care and participation of other sectors of the community.
- Budget is planned for short term. Migration is variable which makes modification of program plan necessary in order to satisfy demand for medical care.
- Perinatal risks and mortality/morbidity variables will influence support to MCH programs.
- The National Planning System examines demographic variables as a cause and effect of the socio-economic conditions of the country.

VENEZUELA

- Estimate of population is used for housing (construction) program planning.
- Total population and migration influences planning.

- a. Peru's Population Policy of 1976 was a major policy change. Peru had been an outspoken opponent of "family planning" and "reducing population growth" until 1975. The Population Policy Guidelines outlined demographic, economic and social trends in Peru and presented a government policy (among other measures) to foster actions to provide Peruvians family planning information and medical services. Peru's Guidelines rejected the objective of "reducing population growth" and advocated Family Planning on other grounds discussed under Finding Six.
- b. Diagnosis of the Health Situation in Peru (1975) led to:
- allocating services disproportionately to areas with rising population and mortality
 - an Office of Health and Population
 - priority to MCH, Environmental Health, and Community Development
 - placement of Major Health Facilities and their characteristics
- c. Colombia's Health and Family Programs have been significantly influenced.
- i Regionalization of health services based on the census plus projected population and demand for services (1965 decision; 1970 law change).
 - ii Health auxiliaries and promoters must provide primary care based on distribution of health workers compared to distribution of population. (1970 decision; 1974 law change)
 - iii Analysis of the sharp decline in fertility showed "awareness of family planning" was high already and family planning services contributed half of the fertility decline. A decision followed to decrease the "sexual literacy" program and increase service delivery.
 - iv PROFAMILIA decided to emphasize service delivery (70-100 new centers) in the Atlantic Zone and the marginal urban areas, based on the National Fertility Survey showing where fertility was not falling.

Finding 4: Many Ministry and regional managers face decisions about how to accommodate to the consequences of population changes and attending to the needs of their "client population." Most decision makers take demographic trends as "given" factors outside their influence. They want the most accurate feasible forecast about the distribution of their client population, so they can make adjustments in their investment programs, distribution of services, etc.

- The Ministry of Education (Peru) wants to know the "school age population" (ideally divided into primary, secondary and higher education levels of detail) disaggregated geographically according to the administrative regions used by the Ministry (and ideally down to smaller subregions).
- The Ministry of Labor (Peru) wants to know the "economically active population" (ideally with labor market skills) disaggregated by the Ministry's administrative regions (and ideally down to specific labor markets)
- The Ministry of Health (Colombia and Peru) wants to know the size of its "high risk populations" like "pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and young children" for MCH programs and "women of reproductive age" for family planning. Disaggregation for health administration would ideally go to the level of the service areas of facilities like hospitals, health clinics, etc.
- Infrastructure planning is directly analogous for water, sewers, transportation, electricity, telephones, housing, etc, at the national, regional or local level. (Colombia Telecom)
- Regional and urban planners want to know the population of their geographic area, ideally disaggregated by relevant characteristics for specific services (like family size and income level for housing) and ideally disaggregated according to the service delivery patterns for each subsystem (Colombia--City of Bogota, CORPOURABA, DNP; Peru--INP; Venezuela--CVG).
- National planners traditionally have focused on economic development (especially production) for the entire country. Colombia's national planners at DNP and Peru's at INP were concerned about the long term consequences of rapid population

growth and rural/urban migration. Rapid population growth would (a) divert discretionary funds away from productive investment, (b) dilute improvement in income per capita, and (c) divert funds away from high priority improvements in the "quality" of population (i.e., nutrition, education, health, income, social behavior). Rapid migration forces investments in transportation, urban infrastructure, and job creation in the capitals and big cities that are inefficient uses of capital. Venezuelan planners (CORDIPLAN, CNRH, Casas) shared these concerns about migration to the Caracas region but were more confident that Venezuela had sufficient natural resources and investment capital to pay for the "consequences" of Venezuela's projected population.

Finding 5: Understanding the "determinants" of demographic trends was important for agencies responsible for influencing those trends.

Mortality and morbidity trends were used for public health programming.

Migration trends were a major target. Diverting migration from congested capitals is the motive for job creation in other parts of the country (Colombia, Peru, Venezuela). Colombia's current plan features the PAN and DRI programs to reduce emigration from rural areas. Venezuela fosters selective international immigration to obtain labor skills needed for industrial development (especially in Guayana), agriculture (especially near Colombia), and tolerates immigration for menial jobs Venezuelans don't want to do.

Fertility trends were important for Family Planning groups. MCH programs were ambivalent about explicitly stating that reduced fertility was an objective; focusing on mortality and morbidity (e.g., reducing illegal abortions) was less controversial (Venezuela, Peru). Colombians made their plans to reduce fertility even though no symbolic public commitment has been made. National planners also equivocate. They speak of a declining fertility rate as an "indicator" of progress, not a "target" (Peru, Colombia, Venezuela) and a "desirable byproduct of development" (Peru, Venezuela).

Reducing the Population Growth Rate is an implicit objective in Colombia, not Peru or Venezuela.

PCI collected information from planners about the objectives of their organizations and what demographic variables were important as "consequences" and as "determinants."

For every demographic variable the "consequences" of demographic factors were important more often than the "determinants" of the demographic trends; for example, knowing the projected population to be served rather than understanding why the population will grow and to influence it. Figure IV-3 summarizes the combined responses to interviews and mail questionnaire. "Population" was considered important approximately 50% more often than migration, mortality or fertility which followed in that order.*

Figure IV-4 analyzes the "programmatic objectives" for health and family planning organizations in contrast to other organizations. Nonprogrammatic objectives have been eliminated (e.g., improving census analysis). The consequences of population growth were considered important for 69 of the 106 programmatic objectives listed (65%) and almost as often outside health/Family Planning as inside. In contrast, the determinants of "fertility" were considered important for 41% of the programmatic objectives listed in the health and Family Planning organizations where they have some interest in influencing the trend and only 15% in other organizations.

* Responses to questions 6a and 6b should be interpreted with caution. The questions were worded in terms of consequences and determinants of the program objectives, but analysts often discuss consequences and determinants of the demographic variable. This problem was identified during field interviews where it caused some confusion. The overall findings of this section relate to the substance of the interviews and do not depend on the statistics.

FIGURE IV-3

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AS CONSEQUENCES
AND DETERMINANTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

	Number of objectives when demographic variables are considered			
	Colombia	Peru	Venezuela	Total
Program is related as a determinant of the demographic trend *(6a)				
Fertility	22	18	2	42
Mortality	23	23	2	48
Migration	25	23	4	52
Population	29	39	6	74
Morbidity	8		1	9
Other	3	3	1	7
Program objective is a consequence of a demographic factor*(6b)				
Fertility	31	21	6	58
Mortality	30	24	4	59
Migration	31	26	5	62
Population	50	42	6	98
Morbidity	6	8	1	15
Other	15	10	1	26

*/ Source: PCI Questionnaire

Question 6a) With respect to the major objectives of your socio-economic program, which demographic variables (fertility, mortality, migration, population, others) were included as results or consequences of the implementation of each economic or social program?

Question 6b) "Which demographic variables were examined as causes or determinants of each economic and social objective"?

FIGURE IV-4

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMATIC OBJECTIVES IN
RELATION TO FERTILITY AND POPULATION*

DETERMINANTS OF	FREQUENCY OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL OBJECTIVES	PERCENT
<u>Fertility</u>			
Health/FP	24	59	41%
Other Organizations	7	47	15%
<u>Population</u>			
Health/FP	36	59	61%
Other Organizations	20	47	43%

CONSEQUENCES OF	FREQUENCY OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL OBJECTIVES	PERCENT
<u>Fertility</u>			
Health/FP	29	59	49%
Other Organizations	11	47	23%
<u>Population</u>			
Health/FP	40	59	68%
Other Organizations	29	47	62%

*/ Source: PCI Questionnaire, Questions 6a and 6b: (see footnote to Figure IV-3)

Finding 6: Many decision makers were interested in the implications of controlling fertility, even when there was resistance to the rationale of "reducing population growth," because of the perceived relationship to other problems--health, social problems, individual freedom, the quality of population, and reforming the social structure.

The significance of this finding is that the P/EG project and the mainstream of the Population Office efforts have been focused on convincing decision makers about the need to "reduce population growth." Virtually everyone interviewed was receptive to Family Planning. Virtually everyone was aware of the arguments for reducing population growth; yet many people resisted this rationale. Some reported that their decisions were guided by other objectives. Others described problems they consider important that were plausibly related to fertility control.

The health rationale was the most common alternative. Family planning was justified as an approach to improving maternal and child health. The benefit cited most often was reduction in illegal abortions. Also included were the risks of pregnancy and childbirth for the mother; for the child in a poor family, there were the threats of malnutrition and infant psychiatric morbidity. The health rationale was the most obvious and least controversial rationale for health people, but it was attractive to many others, too.

Social rationales were cited by several people. In Colombia, "justice" was cited as a major problem for the next five years, considering the decline in personal security and increased criminality as a source of psychological and economic loss to society. Alvaro Velasquez of DANE saw a connection to fertility and family structure (including education in the family, social responsibility of parents, children without families, etc.). Antonio Casas cited illegitimacy, unwanted children and irresponsible parenthood as sources of alienation, criminality, etc. Gaslonde cites 200,000 abandoned children in

Venezuela as second to health risks as a rationale. Peru's Guidelines cite the need to strengthen the family as the basic unit of society, reduce the vulnerability of unwed mothers and their children, and other social objectives.

Human rights and freedom to control the extent of one's family are cited as a rationale for fertility control in Peru's Guidelines. Equal rights for women and for the poor may be linked to a demand for fertility control for these deprived groups. Juan Wicht argues that "high fertility is a result of ignorance, poverty and social frustration and the Government's proper role is to provide freedom from this form of tyranny. In a society characterized by maldistribution of wealth, power and privilege, the rich can control their fertility and the poor cannot." When the poor can control their fertility, it may influence other traditional relationships in unpredictable ways; e.g., household structure, male-female relationships.

The Quality of Population was repeatedly invoked as more important than quantitative targets. In Venezuela, "quality" was the shorthand for human resource development programs in education, health, nutrition, housing, etc. It had a positive connotation for a country that feels wealthy and self-confident at the moment. It also fit for Venezuela's selective immigration policy including recruitment of people with appropriate skills. Antonio Casas in Venezuela was not concerned about large families when the family was responsible and would provide the proper parenting, health, education. etc.

Dr. Maza Zavalas, introducing the Venezuelan DEMECO model, argued, "the policy of demographic control--a concept broader than family planning--should not be pursued exclusively to reduce the fertility rate but primarily for effective integration of the population in favorable socio-economic and cultural conditions..." (p.XIV)

Peru's Population Policy Guidelines refer to "achievement of authentic development and integral security of the population as a whole." This "positive" vision of the population situation included a population with better nourishment, education, health, shelter, productive employment, adequate income, responsible parenthood, and social responsibility. The vision was imprecise but attractive as an alternative to exclusive focus on preventing babies without positive steps to improve the population as it is and could become.

The role of Fertility Control in restructuring society for social justice was important to Juan Wicht. Wicht and the Peruvian government were concerned about the structural problems of maldistribution of wealth, power and privilege in society. It was obvious to them that controlling fertility would not solve the structural problems. However, if uncontrolled fertility aggravated the problems for individuals and society as a whole, then family planning would be appropriate. Ramon Daubon reported on a debate with a leftist professor in Peru about the role of fertility control in the presence of social injustice. Rueda in DNP wanted to see research on "structuralist" or "historical" hypotheses that would be more relevant to Colombia than U.S. theories on population. Generalizing beyond the actual interviews, in leftist circles particularly, there will be resistance to reducing population growth in developing countries "for the convenience of the USA and the rich countries," but there appears to be receptiveness to developing and testing other rationales for fertility control.

INTENDED RESULTS AT LEVEL D: INSTITUTIONALIZED USE OF ECONOMIC-
DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS IN PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING

FINDINGS REGARDING LEVEL D

7. CCRP appears to have an institutionalized capacity to support Economic-Demographic Analysis, but the Government of Colombia requests are mostly for demographic analysis.
8. Venezuela and Peru do not have an institutionalized capacity for EDA.

Finding 7: CCRP appears to have an institutionalized capacity to support Economic-Demographic Analysis, but the Government of Colombia requests are mostly for demographic analysis.

The P/EG project in Colombia worked through CCRP (Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion). CCRP's Socio-Economic department received subcontracts and technical assistance from GE/Tempo to develop the SERES model and then apply it to GOC problems. By 1977, CCRP had evolved into an institution that was in fact assisting GOC with its economic-demographic model and with demographic analysis and was ready to take assignments outside Colombia, too. From the point of view of GOC users, there were also other sources of assistance for using demographic analysis, so long as the SERES model was not needed. Specifically, they referred to USAID, CELADE, University of the Andes, Javerian University, Fedesarrollo, UNFPA, the Population Council, PAHO, and DANE (Colombia's statistical agency).

Let us review the characteristics of CCRP today that indicate its capabilities and also review its problems.

CCRP Client Acceptance

CCRP had 29 requests for assistance in its files of 1974-77. (See Figures IV-5 and IV-6). Most requests are for demographic projections (see Finding 11 for further discussion). The Department of National Planning (DNP) has put the SERES model in its computer. Appropriate government officials are willing to become associated with CCRP (Myriam Ordonez of DANE). In the cases pursued by the evaluators, USAID and GOC were normally pleased with CCRP services (Figure IV-7 summarizes these cases); however, the SERES model was criticized. (See page IV-24)

CCRP's Image

CCRP's image is appropriate to supporting economic-demographic analysis. CCRP's brochure presents its objective as "integrating factors

FIGURE IV-5ANALYSIS OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY
CCRP'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTTOTAL NUMBER OF
RESPONSES TO
REQUESTS FOR
SERVICES.Government of Colombia

National Learning Service (SENA)	2
Department of National Planning (DNP)	10
Institute for the Promotion of Higher Education (ICFES)	2
Ministry of Labor and Social Security	2
Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	1
Administrative Department of National Statistics	1
U. S. Agency for International Development	2
Commercial Clients	3
University Studies	4
Others	2

 GRAND TOTAL: 29
ANALYSIS BY DATE

1974	3
1975	4
1976	8
1977 (through 8/77)	14

 GRAND TOTAL: 29

FIGURE IV-6

REQUESTS MADE TO CCRP (SOCIAL-ECONOMIC AREA)

DATE	INSTITUTION	PURPOSE OF REQUEST	ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
March '74	1. Lic. Guterman, University of Los Andes	Graduate thesis, University of Los Andes, 1970-90	School age population
April '74	2. USAID/Bogota, Fernando Gomez, Health and Population advisor	EMPO model exposition	
May '74	3. Arango Vallejo, Publicidad Ltda "ARVA"	Coverage study	Projection data on the population: age, sex, urban, rural, by department, important cities, socio-economic classes, households
May '75	4. DNP Dr. Miguel Urrutia	Use of SERES Model, comparative study between alternative policies with regard to the petroleum sector	Employment, prices, increase in importation
July '75	5. National Association of Financial Institutions	Research on Education in Colombia	Data use
July '75	6. DNP	Study on the need of school rooms in the country	Distribution of the population by age, rural/urban--data
Sept. '75	7. DNP*	Study to determine the agricultural vocation areas of the Sabana de Bogota	Demographic growth of the municipalities, mortality and fertility, 1965-90
Jan. '76	8. DNP* Jose Fernando Pineda Dept. of Regional and Urban Development	Complete projections of the school age population through 1985 of the urban and rural areas	Calculations of the rates of recruitment projected in the sub-models of Education/SERES
March '76	9. DNP Division of Health Carlos Rodado Noriega Alvaro Perez	Nutrition Project	Population projections of the years 1973-85, according to three alternative levels of Family Planning service--at the departmental and municipal level; urban-rural
April '76	10. Jose Saenz, University of New Mexico	Thesis	Population projections
July '76	11. Pablo Morillo Cajias, Student doctor of the FEI, University of Javeriana	Studies	Summary of the Health/SERES Submodel
July '76	12. Dr. Thoumi	Analysis of large industry census of DANE	Employment coefficients
August '76	13. Colombian Institute for the Promotion of Higher Education (ICFES, adjunct organization to the Ministry of National Education) Josue Angel Maya ("Long distance" Education Program)	Diagnostic research	Population projections for individual years and ages through the SERES program
Nov. '76	14. Rafael Garcia Posada	Study	Explanatory graphics and tables of the SERES Model
Nov. '76	15. ICFES (Research Division of Social Improvement) Gloria Carvalho, Fernando Ramirez	Replicate a social research through Path Analysis	Data on correlating matrices corresponding to two social type research studies
Jan. '77	16. Ministry of Labor and Social Security (Family Compensation Fund Control) Carlos Alberto Mejia Arango	Preparation study presented by Government Commission to ILO--Geneva	Census of population, income and social services costs
Feb. '77	17. USAID, Juan B. Londono		Estimation of income distribution

FIGURE IV-6 (continued)

DATE	INSTITUTION	PURPOSE OF REQUEST	ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
Feb. '77	18. DNP Javier Fernandez, Chief Office of Overall Programming	Estimate long-term economic needs of the country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projections of the total population by age groups, year by year from 1970-2000. 2. Projections of the total population by sex and age groups for the years 1970-2000. 3. Projections of the total population by sex by 5 year cohort groups for urban and rural zones 1970-2000. 4. Expected population for different levels of education by 5 years cohort group, 1970-2000.
March '77	19. National Center of Learning (Ministry of Labor and Social Security) Clara Elsa de Sandoval, Chief, Office of Planning	Formulation of the Five Year Plan of the Institution	Employment projections by sector, economic activity, occupation groups and categories, according to modern and traditional sectors of the SERES Model
March '77	20. SENA* Human Resources Hernando Guerra		Occupation matrices between first job and present job, the father's job and first job, and father's job and present job
March '77	21. Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Budget Programming Hugo Diaz Baez	Course given in the Dept. of Industrial Engineering of the University of Los Andes, Seminars of Public Systems	Use of the SERES Model as work tool
April '77	22. DNP Chief of the Department of Overall Planning, Dr. Javier Fernandez		Population projections by sex, age groups and zones with different fertility alternatives; number on the education of the population
March '77	23. Carrulla and Company, Inc. Alfonso Lopez R., Director Research and Development	Market analysis based on the involvement of the urban population of Bogota	Copy of the Bogota population study
May '77	24. DNP* Jose Fernando Pineda, Dept. of Regional and Urban Development	Projections of the economically active population working in the municipalities of the Region/Bogota	Rates for rural unemployment projected in the SERES Model
May '77	25. DANE Dr. Alvaro Velasquez, Chief	Comparison of the Household Survey data with those of the household forms of the National Fertility Survey of 1976	Access to data tapes of the National Fertility Survey
May '77	26. DNP Division of Regional Studies, Ernest Blanco, Chief (through the Dept. of Regional and Urban Development)	Elaboration of an investment plan in the Viejo Caldes Region	Information of the Population and Housing Census of 1973 in Caldas, Quindio and Risaralda--the tapes
May '77	27. DNP* Jose Fernando Pineda, Chief Dept. of Regional and Urban Development		Rates of urban unemployment 1973-1990, projected by the SERES Model, using the basic run
June '77	28. SENA* Alfredo Sarmento Gomez, Chief Office of Studies and Evaluations		Copy of "School Costs of Public Education in Colombia"
Aug. '77	29. National University of Colombia, Colombian Society of Statistics, Faculty of Agronomy Ricardo Martinez, Secretary	Promote the distribution of different statistical methodologies and computers	Give a course on CONCOR, give a talk on the SERES Model

NOTE: Range of response time from 2-22 work days for cases in which response time was detected (i.e., 60%). Mean response time equals six work days.

* User comments requested. See Figure IV-7

FIGURE IV-7

USER COMMENTS ON THE USEFULNESS OF CCRP SERVICES
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA--FROM PCI INTERVIEWS IN OCTOBER 1977

INSITUITION	COMMENTS
SENA (#20)	"Occupational matrices" requested and provided in March 1977 were used extensively in preparation of SENA's 5-year Plan; especially influential in SENA's adopting new policy re: "Mobilurbano" program (mobile urban education "facility" program).
SENA (#28)	"Population projections" disaggregated by region were provided but not used in 5-year Plan. Based on own data and census, the projections had little face validity. SENA went back to 1963/4 census data and made own projections. As far as GNP projections were concerned, SENA opted to use CEC (Centro de Estudios Colombianos) projections from the publication "Colombia en el Año 2000."
SENA (#28)	"Schooling Costs of Public Education" figures requested/provided June 1977. SENA costs were found to be much more economical (as much as 3 times). Findings were "reassuring" to SENA and strengthened their position in competing public education. Also, provided methodological basis for future internal studies.
DNP (#7)	<p>For the elaboration of the Department of National Planning's study, "Impact of Urban Growth on the Agricultural Vocation of the Area of Immediate Influence of Bogota," the following CCRP data (SERES Model) were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at birth estimated for the urban and rural sectors of Colombia, 1965-1995. • General fertility rate, urban and rural sector, 1965-1990 • School enrollment rates by residency zones, 1965-1990 • Urban and rural unemployment rates and indices of variation, 1970-1990 <p>To complete the first step in the production of "Population Projections for the Municipal Area of Botota," the first three of the above listed data were employed.</p>
DNP (#8)	<p>In addition, "School Enrollment Rate" permitted projections of the school-age population and thus demonstrate the future demand at the municipal level.</p> <p>The calculations obtained through utilization of the aforementioned components have been employed in the realization of the estimate, such as:</p>
DNP (#24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projections of the economically active population • Projections of the future demand for land • Rate of urbanization • Annual growth rate, 1970-1990 <p>All of these calculations taken together form the basic data necessary for planning at local and regional levels.</p>
DNP (#7)	<p>The second step of the study (a) quantifies and projects the agricultural production of the region, (b) determines the demand for agricultural products, (c) analyzes the impact of urbanization on agricultural vocations in the area, and (d) quantifies and projects the economically active population for urban and rural sectors.</p> <p>The demographic results of the Projection Model as well as data from the agricultural census were utilized for the analysis of (a), (b), and (c) above.</p>
DNP (#27)	For the economic estimates, population projections and change rates of urban and rural unemployment were employed.

* Source: PCI interviews at SENA and a special memorandum from DNP to PCI.

inherent in population dynamics in a coordinated and realistic form to plan for economic and social development of [Colombia] and the region." (See Appendix II, Item A, for CCRP's brochure).

CCRP Staff

Figure IV-8 presents staff situation at CCRP. In brief, the staff is growing in the Socio-Economic department that does EDA and in CCRP as a whole. The staff turnover is manageable with 60% of the staff from 1975 still at CCRP two years later. The core team for Socio-Economic work is intact from the beginning.

CCRP Budget

CCRP's budget was \$705,800 in 1977. They had revenue from other sources, in addition to the P/EG project, from USAID, Ford, Population Council, Rockefeller Foundation, and the Government of Colombia. National funding was up from 5% in 1973 to 30% in 1977.

There were Activities Complementary to Economic-Demographic Analysis

- CCRP Departments: Biomedical, Evaluation, Spatial Distribution, Education, and Socio-Economic
- Other Organizations located at CCRP:
 - PLAMIRH--Latin American Human Reproduction Program
 - ICARPAL--Latin American Committee for Applied Population Research
 - CRESALC--Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for Sex Education
 - IPDN--Institute of Demographic Problems of Narino

Self-confidence

CCRP projects self-confidence about its ability to help GOC and other countries with training and technical assistance.

FIGURE IV-8

CCRP PERSONNEL STABILITY AND GROWTH BY RESEARCH AREA

	JUNE 1975	JUNE 1977			% STILL WITH CCRP	% GROWTH INCREASE
		OLD	NEW	TOTAL		
PROFESSIONALS IN SPECIALIZED RESEARCH AREAS						
SOCIAL ECONOMIST	10	6	6	12	60	20
EDUCATION	3	2	1	3	66.6	0
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION	6	4	2	6	66.6	0
EVALUATION	1	1	2	3	100	300
BIOMEDICAL	1	1	2	3	100	200
ADMINISTRATION	13	7	23	30	54	76
TOTAL ACCOUNTED	34	21	36	57	62	68
TOTAL IN CCRP*	40			73		83

* Total accounted for represents those staff whose specialized area could be identified. Total in CCRP represents total number of persons employed.

Note: • 62% of 1975 staff still working with CCRP
 • 83% growth increase of staff between 1975 and 1977

Sources: CCRP Plan General Programs and Projects, July 1975
 CCRP Monograph Series, Vol. 6, June 1977

Problems at CCRP Today:Finances

CCRP complained of excessive dependence on funds from a few sponsors. Interruptions in funding under the P/EG project created difficulties in the Socio-Economic department. CCRP complained that too big a share of the AID money went to the prime contractor (40%). They felt the need for more money for publication and dissemination of results.

Exposure Needed

CCRP wanted to work in Honduras, Panama and elsewhere but it was not sufficiently well known outside Colombia.

Complaints about SERES

There were varied complaints about the SERES model from observers in Colombia:

- a) The SERES model is too aggregated for planners who need projections by administrative areas for their decisions taking into account regional differences, not just distributing national totals.
- b) It is too simplistic to give good projections. The linear projections over long periods may be conspicuously unrealistic for users who want to use the projections as forecasts.
- c) Colombia's data base is inadequate for estimating reliable coefficients. There are dramatic deficiencies in the census and vital statistics (e.g., 30% under-registration and under-enumeration in rural areas). Only a four percent sample of Colombia's census has been processed. When data for rural areas are disaggregated geographically, by sex, and by age, the cell sizes are too small to yield reliable estimates.
- d) The range of estimates is unnecessarily wide. Using data that are available, the range of projected population for the year 2000 need not range from 37 to 45 million.
(Alvaro Velasquez of DANE)

- e) The model is too complex. There are so many relationships that unrecognized biases develop. Many relationships are not estimates.
- f) Demographic trends are changing so fast in Colombia that the historical statistics do not provide sufficient guidance for long term forecasts.

Finding 8: Venezuela and Peru do not have an institutionalized capacity for EDA.

In Venezuela, the P/EG project subcontracted with IESA after a difficult start with CEVEPOF. GE/Tempo provided technical assistance to develop the DEMECO Model and publish it. The 1977 status at IESA is summarized below.

IESA (Institute for Higher Studies in Administration) Capabilities to Support Economic-Demographic Analysis

The DEMECO Model was published in 1975 and got good reviews (e.g., Resumen, 22 August 1976). Recent exposure included three magazine articles (Actualidad Economica, II-2 and II-3; Revista M of August-September, 1976). Dr. Anibal Fernandez reported Prentice-Hall and the University of Pennsylvania were considering further sale or publications using the model. At IESA's recent symposium on econometric models, DEMECO was presented together with Lawrence Klein's work and others. But no one has expressed interest in applying the model.

IESA's research staff (i.e., Henry Gomez and Anibal Fernandez) are receptive to doing economic-demographic analysis, and want to be considered for future grants or contracts.

IESA Problems:

Restrictions

IESA's Governing Council formally restricted activities in the population area on December 27, 1976. The translated document

appears in Appendix II, Item B). In brief, it states that research, technical assistance, and training can proceed so long as "IESA never takes positions supporting demographic objectives or policies...and IESA should abstain from work whose end is to promote birth reduction and to verify the goodness or efficiency of contraceptives available for that end..."

Note, however, that IESA continues to work actively with ICOMP (International Committee for Management of Population Programs) so the restrictions are not a categorical exclusion of family planning working.

Lack of Money

AID stopped funding projects in Venezuela when oil prices went up and the Government of Venezuela has not been interested in paying for economic-demographic analysis at IESA.

Image

IESA's image is "management," not economics nor population. This was a factor in GOV not coming to IESA for economic work. IESA also didn't push hard after the P/EG contract because AID was only potential funder other than GOV, and IESA did not want to become dependent on P/EG "with strings attached." Opposition from the Opus Dei group on the Council was a disincentive, too. In contrast, ICOMP was "management" and was not limited to family planning; IESA was looking into other approaches to "population management" with ICOMP.

Peru has no Institutional Capability at this Time

Juan Wicht at INP (National Planning Institute) received most of the early assistance from the project. When he was at INP, Wicht says

he was self-sufficient. When Wicht went to Harvard, where he has been for the past year and will be for the coming year, there was no adequate substitute at INP for economic-demographic analysis.

Population Council's Shea Rutstein worked at Ministry of Labor on surveys and on the proposed MODEMP model. ILO's Fred Scholten worked with the long term planning group in Ministry of Education where they are developing a model with population as an input. (See Finding 11 for further discussion)

There was receptiveness to the use of demographic variables in planning. In 1976-77, Ramon Daubon stimulated and/or supported interest at INE (Statistics), Labor, Education, Health, Catholic University, Cayetano Heredia University, and AMIDEP. They were planning to develop models, seminars, and research projects when the P/EG project funds were cut in Spring 10 1977.

In October 1977 Peru was receptive to using foreign advisors and was dependent on them. The lack of Peruvian capability could change rapidly with implementation of Peru's Population Policy, and with Wicht's return to Peru in 1978, and perhaps with foreign-funded activities.

INTENDED RESULTS AT LEVELS E AND F: (1) DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC MODELS ADAPTED TO COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND PERU; (2) TRAINING OF USERS; AND (3) RELATED ACTIVITIES TO STIMULATE THE USE OF ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.*

* Note that GE/Tempo also did work in other countries under the P/EG project; including a model for Chile, and regional training programs in Egypt, Cameroon and Morocco. However, this evaluation was focused on the three countries where a substantial effort had been made to develop an institutional capability for Economic-Demographic Analysis. AID has analyzed independently the services GE/Tempo provided to AID.

FINDINGS REGARDING LEVELS E AND F

Finding 9: Economic-Demographic Models were prepared for Colombia, Venezuela and Peru and related training provided in Colombia and Peru.

1. The SERES Model was developed for Colombia at CCRP. The DEMECO Model was developed for Venezuela at IESA. The INP/Tempo Model for Peru was developed by Juan Wicht. GE/Tempo provided all three efforts stimulation, technical assistance, and financial support through subcontracts.
2. In Colombia and Peru there was extensive training of users in the last stage.

The work of GE/Tempo was focused on generating economic-demographic models adapted to each country's needs. This required identifying appropriate institutions, subcontracting, supervising and assisting them, plus coordinating with USAID and POP/PPD.

CCRP provided training to government organizations that were potential users of economic-demographic analysis in the last stage after AID pressure to do applied work. CCRP's training focused on identifying user problems and applying the SERES model where appropriate. Other services were also provided.

Assistance in Peru had a distinct second stage after the assistance to Juan Wicht for developing the INP/Tempo Model. In 1976-77, Ramon Daubon worked in Peru for 18 months to stimulate interest in economic-demographic analysis and the use of EDA models. See Finding 13 for further discussion.

Finding 10: The cost for the entire P/EG project was approximately \$4,379,000 from 1968 to 1978. The project emphasis on building economic-demographic models was used to justify the cost of keeping an expert team together at project expense, and giving them "other useful work" when they weren't needed in the field.

Figure IV-9 summarizes the budget by contracts without detailing the task orders and amendments. Given the limited resources available for the evaluation, it was not feasible to break down costs in detail. PCI requested and GE/Tempo provided an estimate of the costs by country that raised more questions than it answered. (Appendix Item C).

The main thrust of the project from its inception has been developing economic-demographic models. This was a major reason for hiring GE/Tempo on a sole source basis in 1968 and continuing to work with them during ten years. When costs were questioned, it was pointed out that this specialized capability was not required constantly and everywhere so there were costs for maintaining the team and giving them fruitful work to do when they were not needed in the field. This line of reasoning implied that Tempo-type models were the critical ingredient, and there was no cheaper way to buy the services. The criticalness of Tempo-type models is questioned below with the corollary that buying services more cheaply probably is feasible.

Findings about Causal Linkages

Findings 11 through 14 refer to the reasonableness of the causal linkages between the Population/Economic Growth Project and the higher level objectives of the Population Office. The project logic in Figure I-1 displays the results expected and the strategy for making it happen. Since the main thrust of this evaluation is to learn lessons for designing a new project, it is particularly important to probe for the reasonableness of the strategy where it was attempted.

FIGURE IV-9

BUDGET
(in thousands)

PERIOD	CONTRACT	GE/TEMPO	SUBCONTRACTS	TOTAL
1968-69	csd 1936	134	--	134
1970-73	csd 2611	1,409	700	2,109
1974-77	C-1081	1,437	330	1,767
1977/78	Amendment	<u>207</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>369</u>
		<u>3,187</u>	<u>1,192</u>	<u>4,379</u>

Finding 11: Showing the economic impact of demographic factors with economic-demographic models was not an efficient strategy to get decision makers to reflect population in their decisions. Planners used demographic data without the economics.

In Venezuela, there is no evidence that the DEMECO Model influenced any decisions. However, the DEMECO analysis would be unlikely to stimulate fertility reduction programs in any case. It concludes:

"Venezuela can support rapid demographic growth during the next thirty years, although...moderated population growth corresponds to somewhat better results in GDP per capita in the long run and better relative position during the recession that will occur in the next decade according to the model."
(p. 115)

The Peruvian Population Policy Guidelines were very important as a policy change and followed directly from Juan Wicht's work with the INP/Tempo Model.

However, Wicht cites four substantive changes in the environment as the causes for the change of policy: (1) demographic changes in Peru became increasingly obvious with a cumulative effect comparable to the growth of awareness about pollution in the USA; (2) GOP preparation for the Bucharest Conference forced the government to think through the reasons for its position on population; (3) the position of the Catholic Church evolved to being supportive of programs that help families make free decisions and promote their education and wellbeing (without abortion or compulsion); (4) the personality and background of President Morales Bermudez was an important change from President Velasco who had opposed family planning.

The Guidelines described the economic, demographic, social and political situation in Peru but the argument depends in no way on the INP/Tempo model.

Even the projections of expected outcomes omit the projections of economic impact which were available from the INP/Tempo analysis. Only demographic projections were included.

The Guidelines explicitly rejected a policy of reducing population growth and expounded a broad humanistic rationale emphasizing freedom of individuals to decide about the extent of their families.

The models being discussed in Peru in October 1977 were unlikely to influence decisions based on the economic impact of changes in fertility.

- The Education Ministry Model will use population as a given input with differential fertility rates by region. Economic conditions will be considered to estimate the mix of skills demanded from the school system. The model will work through the impact of educational reform, changes in resource needs, performance of the school system, effects of migration on the need for schools (and perhaps even the effect of schools on migration). Economic impact is peripheral.
- The Ministry of Labor Model for analysis of employment (MODEMP) is a medium term (6 to 8 year) labor absorption model that will include economic and demographic components. Migration could be a significant variable in the analysis but fertility (which will be exogenous) cannot because of the 15 to 20 year lag between birth and entry into the labor market. Effects on female labor force participation were considered mixed and probably weak in Peru (Rutstein). Fertility was considered very important in the long run but data were inadequate and the structure of the labor force was too volatile to make useful projections for 20 years. The model could even desensitize decision makers regarding fertility by underscoring the insensitivity of labor force absorption to changes in fertility patterns in the short term and medium term.

In Colombia, the SERES model has been used primarily for population projections or demographic analysis that does not involve economic impact of demographic factors.

- In Project 28 for SENA, the user found the population projections unusable; SENA made its own projections from the 1963/4 census and used GNP projections from another source. (See Figure IV-7)
- In Project 7, DNP used the demographic projections from SERES and did the economic analysis based on the Agricultural Census.

- Only projects 4, 19, 24, and 27 appear to depend on both economic and demographic material for projecting employment or unemployment. These projects were not probed significantly by PCI. However, one (unverified) criticism of SERES was that rural salaries were invented and unemployment statistics to estimate coefficients did not exist.* (Employment's insensitivity to changes in fertility has already been noted under Peru.)

The point of these examples is that most, if not all, the decisions did not depend on the economic part of the model. A simpler procedure with strictly demographic projections would have sufficed.

Finding 12: Eighty percent of the difficulties reported in using demographic variables were data problems.

The problems cited in PCI questionnaires are summarized in Figure IV-10 and presented in greater detail in Appendix II, Item D. The problems were straightforward in many cases.

- incomplete data--e.g., 30% to 50% under-enumeration and under-registration in rural areas of Colombia and Peru.
- Colombia's Census of 1973 was only processed for a 4% sample. DANE had no money for further processing. The big cities are processing data they need but the Colombian development plan emphasizes programs in rural areas where data was least inadequate.
- Data were out of date because demographic movements were rapid and trends changing. Colombia's DNP reported the old projections were obsolete and every agency was making its own adjustments yielding very different results; DNP did new projections to get consistent estimates for everyone.
- Disaggregation of data was essential for many users into appropriate geographic regions and for a specific "client population." The available data often could not be disaggregated to fit user needs. Many agencies had their own unique administrative regions (Peru) complicating any integrated analysis or modeling.

* Reviewing other notes shows CCRP did other economic studies, such as the effect of a tax reform. These studies may have been done by other departments and/or may not be germane to economic-demographic analysis.

FIGURE IV-10

SUMMARY OF DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN UTILIZATION
OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN PLANNING*

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTOR	PROBLEM AREAS	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
Fertility	Data	27	18	2	47
	Processing, Utilization, and Analysis	1	8	1	10
	Complexities of Real World	0	1	0	1
Mortality	Data	27	12	2	41
	Processing, Utilization, and Analysis	1	5	1	7
Migration	Data	22	10	5	37
	Processing, Utilization, and Analysis	5	5	1	11
	Complexities of Real World	-	2	-	2
Population	Data	25	5	3	33
	Processing, Utilization, and Analysis	4	4	1	9
Other:					
Morbidity	Data	2	2	-	2
Work Force	Analysis	1	-	-	1
Marriages	Data	1	-	-	1
Types of Family Relationships and Housing	Data	-	-	1	1

*/ Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question No. 9: "What difficulties, if any, did you or your colleagues encounter in using demographic variables in planning? . . ."

The suggestions for improving economic-demographic analysis are summarized in Figure IV-11. They include a variety of process improvements to upgrade the demographic information available to decision makers. Examples include the following:

- Develop a system of systematic and periodic updating of the Census
- Standardize geographic areas among sectors
- Reorganize, improve and carry out adequate collection and processing of (fertility and mortality) data
- Better study of the causes of migration
- Funding to process the Census
- Personnel training

Finding 13: In Peru it was possible for foreign technicians to work fruitfully directly with government planners, without building up a Peruvian institution as an intermediary.

GE/Tempo successfully worked with Juan Wicht during a period when the GOP was sensitive about AID pressure regarding population and official policy was hostile toward family planning and "reducing population growth." Wicht emphasized the importance of GE/T having been discreet as well as responsive. It was a tribute to GE/Tempo, USAID, and POP/PPD that the Project was able to help Wicht effectively. The key appears to have been "not pushing." GE/Tempo assisted Wicht (and in the other countries, too) in working out a model adjusted to the host country's vision of their country's needs.

Later, in 1976-77, Ramon Daubon was well received in Peru--at the INE (Statistics), the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Education, Cayatano Heredia University's medical facility, Catholic University's Economics Department, University of Aregunipa, etc. He was able to teach and stimulate interest in economic demography, models, and

FIGURE IV-11

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS*

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS	PROBLEM AREAS	SUGGESTIONS	FREQUENCY			
			TOTAL	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA
General	<u>Data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardize data and make adjustments • Standardize norms and methods (enforce) • Develop system of systematic and periodic updating of census • Increase number of regional surveys • Complete inexpensive surveys • Encourage "pioneer-type" institutions to undertake periodic surveys 	1 1 1 2 1 1	1 1 1	1	1
	<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve breakdown of census data at regional level • Greater speed in processing data • Standardize flow of data with clear division of functions • Have available different levels of sophistication and experience throughout country • Decentralize information system • Form a central holding bank for data • Standardize geographic area between sectors • Apply projection techniques to derive data • Statistical planning and programming • Create a multisectorial Population Council incorporating all demographic variables • Improve survey techniques • Provide personnel training • Provide better diffusion of methods and techniques 	1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1	1
	<u>Others</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate national consciousness of importance of vital statistics • Better medicine in the provinces 	1 1		1 1	
Fertility	<u>Data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganize, improve and carry out adequate collection and processing of data • Complete National Fertility Survey with analysis of urban/rural differences 	7 2	3 2	4	
	<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze surveys already completed • Improve flow (availability) of data • Create a civil registry system 	1 1 1		1 1 1	
	<u>Others</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "No solution" 	1	1		

FIGURE IV-11 (continued)

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS	PROBLEM AREAS	SUGGESTIONS	FREQUENCY			
			TOTAL	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA
Mortality	<u>Data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reorganize, improve and carry out systematic and periodic collection of data Expand data collection system for more coverage Use carbon paper to make copies of data for local use 	7 1 1	3 1	4 1	
	<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregate mortality data to regional level Analyze existing data Improve flow (availability) of data 	2 1 1	2	1 1	
Migration	<u>Data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand coverage of sample survey (for disaggregation) Include questions in census regarding urban/rural residency, transfer, etc. Improve registry system Perform special studies at district level Better study of cause(s) of migration 	2 1 3 3 1	2 1	3 3 1	
	<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve flow of data Obtain funds to complete processing of census Study migration problems through committees 	1 1 1	1 1	1	
Population	<u>Data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give more detail to identification coding Carry out local census Adopt one set of alternative projections and make official 	1 2 1	1	2 1	
	<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More sample surveys needed for disaggregation Obtain and utilize estimates of under-enumeration from last regional census 	1 2	1 2		
	<u>Other</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain funding Obtain funding for processing census Obtain funding for research Stretch relations within health system 	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1	
Other:						
Morbidity	<u>Data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardize an integrated information system A law is needed to motivate reporting by private sector Study the reality 	1 1 1	1	1 1	
Work Force	<u>Data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redefine criteria for participation Improve projection methodology for "economically active population" data 	1 1	1 1		

Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question No. 9: "What difficulties, if any, did you or your colleagues encounter in using demographic variables in planning? What suggestions do you have for overcoming these difficulties?"

getting organized for research on population (AMIDEP); they even planned a series of INE seminars for "bias removal" regarding population for second level GOP technicians nationwide.

The easy access and favorable reception for Daubon (and ourselves during our evaluation visit) contrasted dramatically with the fate of the economist for USAID and the Embassy. Robert Adler was frustrated by his isolation from GOP sources of information, the inadequacy of published economic data, and the secretiveness of the military government.

It appears that GOP was receptive to help in implementing its policy in the population field provided Peru's policy was accepted as the frame of reference. There was little or no resistance to family planning, only resistance to the "narrow approach" of "reducing population growth" that GOP associates with AID's Population Office.

It should be noted that the hiatus between GE/Tempo's early and late Peru work was based on the judgment that GOP was sufficiently hostile to family planning that nothing useful could be accomplished. One effort in early 1975 produced a "hard sell" population economics pamphlet that was rejected because of government policy.

Juan Wicht pointed out that Peru was the only place GE/Tempo worked directly with the government. He said there was no alternative in Peru with the military government's style of governing.

The role of Juan Wicht himself was important. Wicht had just completed graduate studies at Harvard in economics. He was aware of U.S. thinking about economics and population. He also appears to have been strong enough to "use" technical assistance. In future projects it cannot be assumed that a "gatekeeper" like Juan Wicht will be present. On the other hand, perhaps his receptiveness should be

credited in part to Harvard and scholarships for people like Wicht should get more consideration. (Caveat--Peru has a "brain drain" problem so scholarship programs there should be considered carefully.)

Finding 14: GE/Tempo and CCRP were mentioned seldom by PCI respondents as sources of technical assistance but were rated highly when mentioned.

PCI respondents mentioned sources of past technical assistance 75 times (Question 12). GE/Tempo was mentioned four times and CCRP three times. (Appendix II, Item E). All of the respondents rated GE/Tempo and CCRP "high" satisfaction (Appendix II, Item F), a record that should not be dismissed casually when compared to PAHO's ratings of "medium" satisfaction in six out of six mentions. Peru's INP was mentioned four times as a source and rated "medium" two out of two times.

Respondents also mentioned sources of assistance available to help with demographic analysis (Question 14). Out of 109 mentions, USAID led with 10, CCRP had 8, INP had 4, and GE/Tempo was never mentioned. (Figure IV-12) This answer should not be overinterpreted as a rejection; the question focused on demography not economics; respondents may have had little contact with GE/Tempo,* or assumed they would have no money to pay for assistance, or listed USAID as the source of assistance when thinking of GE/Tempo. The role of GE/Tempo was to build up sources of assistance in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, not to push themselves.

Nevertheless, there is no evidence of a strong, felt need for GE/Tempo as the unique source of valuable expertise.

* The mail questionnaire only went to people who had been in contact with GE/Tempo programs but interviews were conducted with decision makers and planners who were in positions where demographic variables should be considered.

FIGURE IV-12

ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE*

SOURCES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	NUMBER OF TIMES MENTIONED				NUMBER OF TIMES MENTIONED AS FIRST CHOICE
	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL	
<u>Foreign Organizations</u>					
USAID	5	5		10	2
CELADE	2	4		6	3
IPPF	1			1	
Population Council	1	2		3	
Columbia University	2			2	
PAHO	3	1		4	1
Johns Hopkins University	1			1	
Government of Holland	1			1	
United Nations	2	5		7	
ICBF	2			2	
University of N. Carolina (Chapel Hill)	2			2	1
Pathfinder	1			1	
UNICEF	1			1	
IIPE		1		1	
Ford Foundation		2		2	
ISI		1	1	2	
OAS		2		2	
UNFPA		3		3	
Government of France		1		1	
ISE		1		1	
Census Bureau, USA			1	1	
OIT			1	1	
<u>National Organizations</u>					
<u>Colombia</u>					
Universidad del Valle	2			2	
Universidad de los Andes	2			2	
Universidad Nacional	1			1	
Universidad Javeriana	1			1	
CCRP	8			8	
DAVE	4			4	
ASCOFAME	3			3	
ACEP	2			2	
Phiego	2			2	
Somefa	1			1	
FUNOT	1			1	
ICA	1			1	
IDERNA	1			1	
CVC	1			1	
CEDE	1			1	
PROFAMIL	1			1	
CLAP	1			1	
Private Consultants	1			1	1
Ministry of Health	1			1	
<u>Peru</u>					
INE		5		5	
INP		4		4	
UNFPA		2		2	1
INFORM		2		2	
ILO		1		1	
Ministry of Agriculture		1		1	
ASPEFAM		1		1	
ONEC		1		1	
IASIS		1		1	
<u>Venezuela</u>					
Ministry of Development			1	1	
Ministry of Health			1	1	
	59	46	4	109	

*SOURCE: PCI Questionnaire, Question 14(b) "What source(s) of assistance are available to you or your colleagues?"
14(c) "Which would be your first choice?"

APPENDIX 1
PROCEDURES AND INSTRUMENTATION

RECONNAISSANCE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your relationship to the P/EG Project?

THE PROJECT

2. What is the logic of the project?
 - a. types of activities
 - b. types of results expected (outputs)
 - c. beneficial impact of the project if it succeeds (purpose)
 - d. broader goal contribution expected
3. Is there a higher goal (super-goal) to which all the prior goals are subordinate?
4. When would you stop funding this activity because it is successful?
5. What decisions do you or your office need to make about this project or its effects, or about other activities to accomplish similar objectives? When do you have to decide (date)?
6. Which decision is the most important? Next most important? Etc.
7. What information do you need for the most important decision?
8. What data would be most useful if you or we could get it?
9. What other approaches are there to achieve the goal level objectives of the P/EG project? What data about the other approaches would be most useful?
10. What else is important about the evaluation that PCI should consider as it prepares the evaluation plan?

RECONNAISSANCE INTERVIEWS:
PERSONS INTERVIEWED AND ORGANIZATION

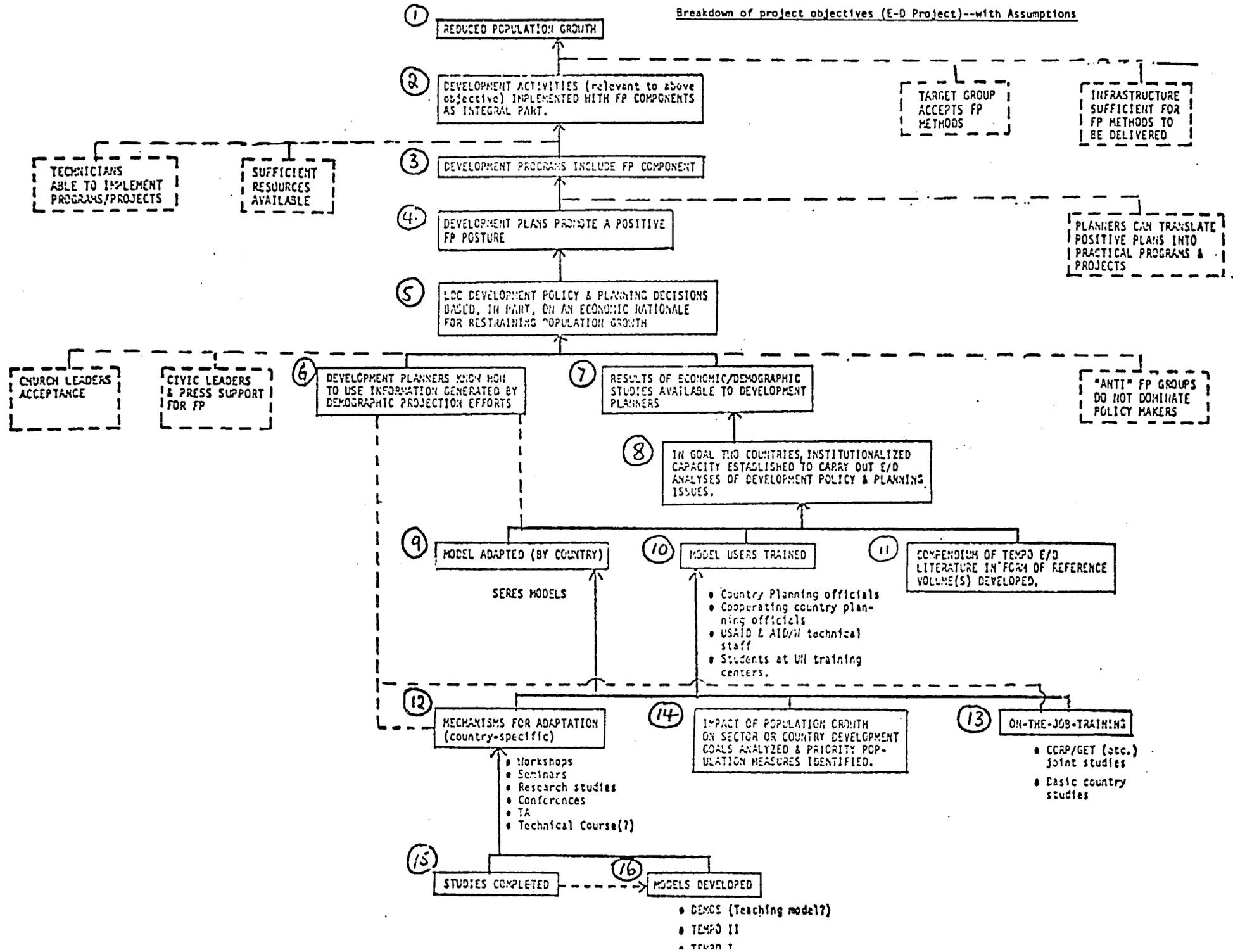
AID:

Richard Birnberg, Program Officer	PHA
Donald Finberg, Director (ex-Mission Director, Peru)	Operations Appraisal Staff Office of Auditor General
Allan D. Furman, Assistant Administrator	PHA
Carl J. Hemmer	PHA/POP/PPD
Edward Hogan, Deputy Ass't. Administrator	PPC
Sandor Levin, Assistant Administrator	PHA
R. T. Ravenholt, Director	PHA/POP

G. E. Tempo:

Don Srull, Manager	Washington Office of G.E.T.
Richard Brown, Project Manager	Economics and Population Studies, GET Wash. Office
Ron Frola, Contracts	Washington Office of G.E.T.

Breakdown of project objectives (E-D Project)--with Assumptions

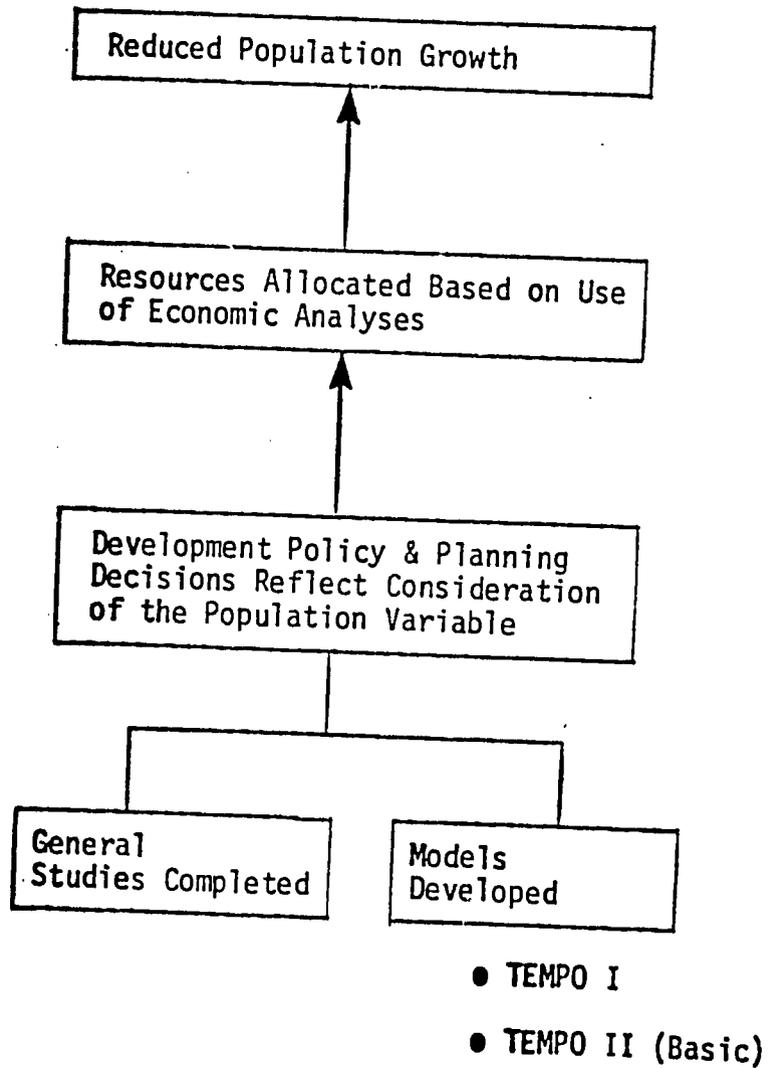


ANALYSIS OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

STAGE 1: 1968-1971

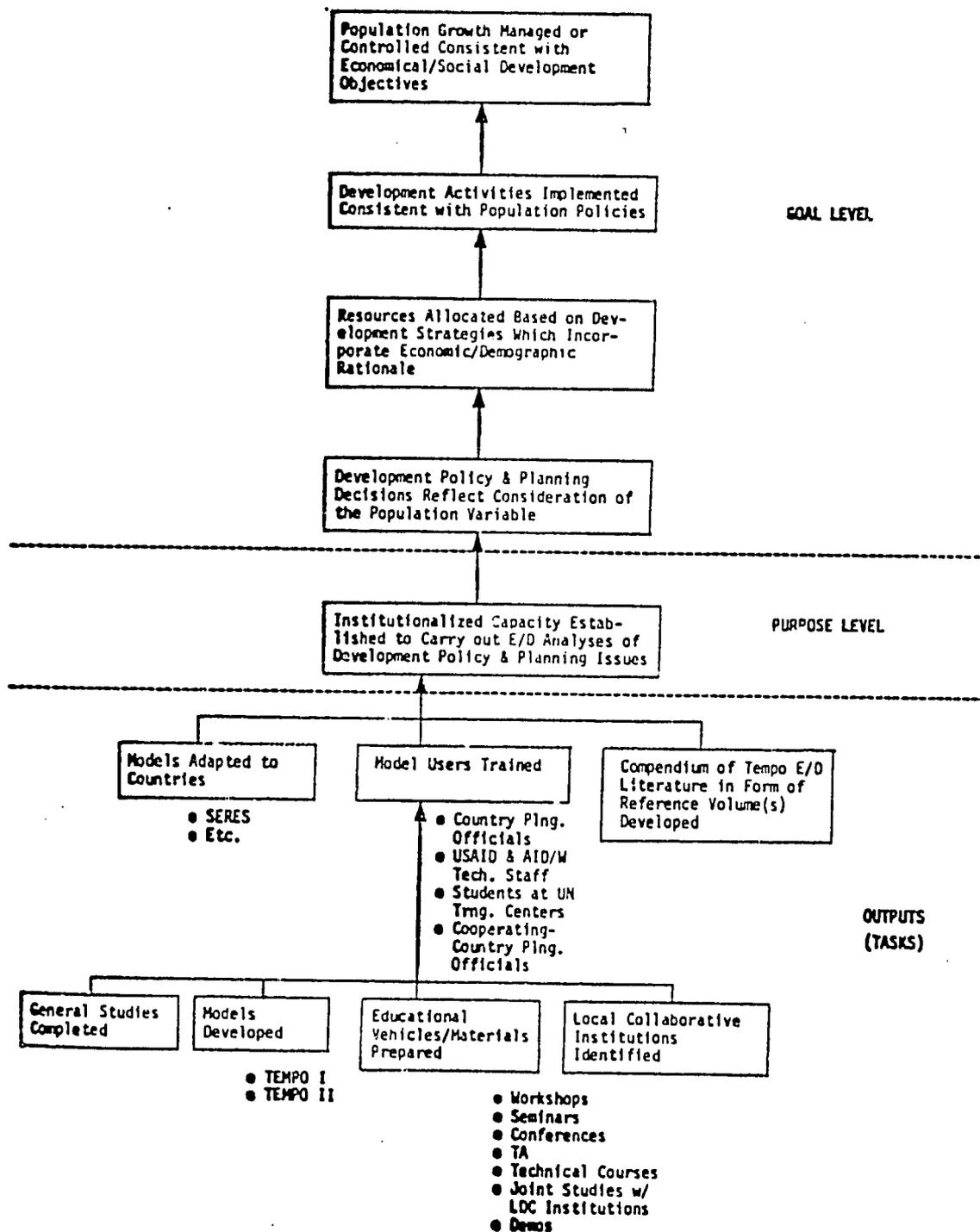
(BASED ON REVIEW WITH AID/W)

July 29, 1977



ANALYSIS OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES: STAGES II AND III

(BASED ON REVIEW WITH AID ON 7/29/77)



Practical Concepts Incorporated

QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME _____ COUNTRY _____

POSITION/TITLE _____ LENGTH OF
TIME IN POSITION _____

ORGANIZATION _____

CURRENT
MAILING ADDRESS _____TELEPHONE NO. _____ TELEX NO./
CABLE ADDRESS _____

WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY? YES _____ NO _____

BRIEF SUMMARY OF JOB RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. What is the geographic scope of your organization's work?

___ National ___ Regional ___ Local ___ Provincial/Department/State

2. Which of the following describe your role in allocating resources among alternatives?
(Check all relevant item)

___ Design studies or complete data collection or analysis

___ Provide studies to others who determine program objectives, activities and budgets

___ Setting program objectives and targets

___ Determining priorities among alternative programs (e.g., between school
construction and teacher training)___ Determining budgetary priorities between sectors (e.g., between health
and education)

___ Other: Specify

3. For the social and economic program in which your organization is involved, list the major objectives towards which you and your colleagues have been working during the last three (3) years.

OBJECTIVES

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

4. With respect to the objectives mentioned in Question 3, was the impact of demographic variables (e.g., fertility, mortality, migration, population) formally considered when designing the programs to meet those objectives? (Place "X" in appropriate box; maintain same order among objectives, as above.)

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>FERTILITY</u>	<u>MORTALITY</u>	<u>MIGRATION</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>	<u>NONE</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
A.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
B.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
C.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
D.	<input type="checkbox"/>							

COMMENTS:

5. If any of the answers in Question 4 are "none," what were the reasons that demographic variables were not incorporated into the planning process?

6. If any answers are "yes" in Question 4, for each objective

a. Which demographic variables were included as results or consequences of the implementation of each economic or social program referred to in Question 3?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE AFFECTED BY OBJECTIVE

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE AFFECTED BY OBJECTIVE</u>					<u>OTHER:</u>		<u>NONE</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
	<u>FERTILITY</u>	<u>MORTALITY</u>	<u>MIGRATION</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>			
A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

b. Which demographic variable(s) were examined as causes or determinants of each economic and social objective referred to in Question 3?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE INFLUENCING PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE INFLUENCING PROGRAM OBJECTIVE</u>					<u>OTHER:</u>		<u>NONE</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
	<u>FERTILITY</u>	<u>MORTALITY</u>	<u>MIGRATION</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>			
A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

c. Did these uses of demographic variables lead to changes in program design at the planning stage?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Not Sure

Please specify how and why:

7. Over the past three years, when your organization has incorporated demographic variables into program planning, which of the following types of demographic data were utilized? (Please place an "X" in the appropriate box)

OBJECTIVES (Refer to Question 3)	Existing national level data	Existing regional data	National or regional data which your or your colleagues disaggregated	Departmental/provincial/state or local data which your or your colleagues generated	Not sure
A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS:

8. What categories of disaggregation were used in the objectives referred to in Question 7? (Please place an "X" in the appropriate boxes)

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE

CATEGORIES OF DISAGGREGATION

	Age		Geographic Location	Other: (Specify)
	Group	Sex		
a. Fertility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Mortality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. What difficulties, if any, did you or your colleagues encounter in using demographic variables in planning? What suggestions do you have for overcoming these difficulties?

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>DIFFICULTY</u>	<u>SUGGESTIONS</u>	<u>NOT APPLICABLE</u>
a. Fertility:			
b. Mortality:			
c. Migration:			
d. Population:			
e. Other (Please Specify):			

13(a). Please list the major economic and social objectives of your organization for the next five (5) years:

E.

F.

G.

H.

(b). Which demographic variables would be important to analyze during the planning stage to meet those objectives?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>FERTILITY</u>	<u>MORTALITY</u>	<u>MIGRATION</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>	<u>OTHER:</u>	<u>NONE</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
E.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
F.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
G.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
H.	<input type="checkbox"/>							

COMMENTS:

14(a). Considering the demographic analysis suggested in No. 13, will outside assistance be required to satisfy your organization's planning needs?

___Yes ___No ___Not Sure ___Not Applicable

(b). What source(s) of assistance are available to you or your colleagues?

(c). Which would be your first choice?

15. If you have been exposed to the application of demographic variables to economic/social planning, when, where, and what was the first time?

16(a). Beginning with this first exposure, what were the actions or important events which led to your awareness and/or use of demographic variables? (Specify actions or events, approximate dates, and key individuals or institutions related to the action/event, if applicable)

<u>ACTIONS/EVENTS</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>KEY INDIVIDUALS OR INSTITUTIONS</u>
-----------------------	--------------	--

(b). Please place an "X" to the left of the action(s) or event(s) listed above that were particularly important.

16(c). Please comment here on the actions or events in 16(a) regarding their value to you or how they might have been made more useful:

17. COMMENTS: Please feel free to make additional comments that may be of interest or value to others regarding the use and usefulness of demographic variables for economic/social analysis. Use additional paper if necessary.

INSTITUTIONAL INTERVIEW FORM
(For selected field interviews)

NAME: _____

(INTERVIEWER: _____)

POSITION/TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

INSTITUTION: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

TELEX/CABLE: _____

Would you like to receive the results of this study? YES NO

Briefly describe your job responsibilities:

1. When did your institution first become involved in providing assistance or training in the application of demographic variables to social or economic program planning?

2. What has been the focus of your institution's activities and services in the past years?

3. Currently, what are the major activities of your institution?

4. What institutions have been the major users of your services in the last three years?

INSTITUTION

SERVICES PROVIDED

DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS

DATES

5. What services were provided to each organization during the last three years or are currently being provided? What kinds of development issues were they most concerned with? (Enter responses in Question 4)

6. What has been the most important achievement in which your institution was involved during the past three years?
7. What specifically was the role of your institution in this achievement?
8. What was the most serious problem confronted by your institution in the last three years?
9. What lessons were learned by your institution as a result of this problem and what recommendations could you suggest to others for avoiding the problem?
10. What kinds of funding arrangements does your institution have with client organizations?

Are these sources of income sufficient to cover your institution's expenses?

11. What other sources of funding does your institution have? What percentage of revenues is represented by the different funding sources during the past three years?

<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF REVENUES</u>
-----------------------	-------------	-------------------------------

12. Has your institution received outside assistance in developing its capability to provide demographic assistance for economic or social planning? What kind of assistance was received, from whom, and when?

<u>SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>ASSISTANCE RECEIVED</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES SATISFIED</u>
-----------------------------	----------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

13. Did the assistance received by your institution meet the objectives for which the assistance was requested? (Enter response in Question 15 and below)

Additional comments:

14. Can you offer any suggestions as to what might have occurred which could have increased the value of the assistance received?

15. What alternative sources of demographic assistance for economic or social planning are available to Colombians (Peruvians)? What services do they provide? What is your institution's relationship to these organizations?

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>RELATIONSHIP</u>	<u>DISTINGUISHING CHARACT.</u>
--------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------

16. What characteristics distinguish your institution from these others?

17. What interactions has your institution had with USAID during the past ___ years? Have these interactions affected your institution's ability to meet demands for services?

<u>NATURE OF INTERACTION</u>	<u>PARTIES INVOLVED</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>AFFECTS ON SERVICES</u>
------------------------------	-------------------------	--------------	----------------------------

18. Has your institution provided or is it providing demographic assistance to economic or social planners outside of Colombia (Peru)? What type of assistance was provided and to whom?

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>SERVICES PERFORMED</u>	<u>DATES</u>
----------------	--------------------	---------------------------	--------------

19. What services have already been requested by these organizations or others for the next three years? What are the major types of analysis and issues of concern?

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>SERVICES REQUESTED</u>	<u>ANALYSIS/ISSUES OF CONCERN</u>	<u>DATES</u>
--------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

20. How does the demand for your institution's services projected for the next three years compare with the last three years?

21. What types of services, planning techniques, or issues would be of greatest value to Colombian (Peruvian) economic or social planners in the next three years?

22. What benefits could be brought to Colombia's (Peru's) economic or social development programs from providing these inputs to planners?

23. What type of involvement do you anticipate for your institution outside of Colombia (Peru) during the next three years?

24. In what cases has the incorporation of demographic variables in economic or social planning led to changes in policy or resource allocation decisions?

25. In providing the types of assistance projected for your institution during the next three years, will further outside assistance be required? What kind of assistance?

26. (If "yes" to Question 25) What sources of assistance are available to your institution?

27. Which would be your first choice?

28. In what ways (if any) must your institution's staffing, financing, or technological development change in order to meet the demands and challenges projected for the next three years?

USAID INTERVIEW FORM

NAME: _____ INTERVIEWER: _____

POSITION/TITLE: _____ DATE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

Would you like to receive the results of
this study? _____ YES _____ NOI. PROVIDER INSTITUTIONS

1. What institutions provide assistance in Colombia (Peru) to planners in applying demographic variables to social or economic development planning?

INSTITUTIONSERVICES OFFEREDDISTINGUISHING ASPECTS

2. What services are offered by each of these institutions and what characteristics distinguish one from the other? (Enter response in Question 1)

3. Who are the key individuals from each institution who would be most knowledgeable about their institution's operations, technical abilities, clients, and projected needs in the field? (Cross-index with Question 1 entries)

INSTITUTIONCONTACTRESPONSIBILITYTELEPHONE/ADDRESS

II. INTERACTIONS WITH PROVIDER INSTITUTIONS

4. Have you personally had any interactions with these institutions? What was the nature of these interactions? What were the results? (IF NO, SKIP TO Question 7)

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>NATURE OF INTERACTION/RESULTS</u>	<u>DATES</u>
--------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------

5. Have the results of these interactions met the expectations or objectives which led to the interactions?

6. What recommendations could you make for improving the results of these interactions?

7. Has your relationship with this (these) institution(s) made a difference to your own skills or work? In what way?

III. A SPECIAL PROVIDER INSTITUTION: GE/TEMPO

8. What role has GE/TEMPO played in developing Colombian/Peruvian skills in the application of demographic variable to economic or social planning?

9. What are the most important accomplishments which resulted from GE/TEMPO's assistance to Colombians/Peruvians? What was GE/TEMPO's specific role in bringing these about? What was your involvement?

10. What was the most significant difficulty or problem experienced as a result of GE/TEMPO assistance?

11. How might this situation have been avoided or how might it be avoided in the future?

IV. YOUR USE OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

12. a. Have you applied demographic variables to planning or decision making efforts in your own work?

VARIABLES

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

REASONS FOR USE IN PLANNING

b. Did the use of demographic variables lead to changes in your thinking or in policy or resource allocation decisions?

V. USERS

13. Who are the major users of demographic variables in development planning in Colombia/Peru? What kinds of issues are they involved with? What kinds of variables are they considering in their planning efforts?

INSTITUTION/INDIVIDUAL

ISSUES

VARIABLES

14. Are there other institutions or individuals who have expressed interest in or a need for more expertise or experience with demographic variables in support of their planning efforts? What institutions or individuals should be more involved in the application of demographic variables to their planning?

EXPRESSING CONCERN/INTEREST

SHOULD BE CONCERNED/INTERESTED

VI. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND FUTURE ASSISTANCE

15. What are the key Colombian/Peruvian development objectives which have been addressed in the past three years? What institutions are responsible for implementing programs to meet those objectives? Who are the decision-makers of these institutions?

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

DECISION-MAKERS

16. Will these development objectives be changing in the next three years? How?

17. What demographic variables or issues will be of greatest importance in view of the development objectives of the next three years?

18. What assistance (if any) will be required to assist planners in applying demographic variables to their economic or social planning challenges?

19. What sources of assistance will be available to Colombians/Peruvians to meet their needs?

20. Which would be your first choice recommendation to Colombians/Peruvians?

21. Do you have any further comments or suggestions that may be of interest or value to others regarding the use and usefulness of demographic variables for economic/social analysis?

SITE VISIT: PERSONS INTERVIEWED BY COUNTRY

COLOMBIA	
USAID	Marvin Cernik, Population Officer David Denman, Chief, Health, Nutrition and Family Planning Juan Londoño, Demography Advisor, formerly with CCRP Gerald Martin, Acting Deputy Director
U.S. Embassy	John Penfold, Economist
CCRP (Corporación Centro Regional de Población)	Rodolfo Heredia, Associate Director, Socio-Economic Department (Tempo Liaison) Dr. Guillermo Lopez Escobar, Director Bernardo Kugler, Socio-Economic Department
D.A.N.E. (Department for the Administration of National Statistics)	Saul Ojeda Gomez, Director-General, Socio-Economic Analysis Myriam Ordoñez, Chief, Demographic Division Alvaro Velasquez, Director of DANE; Economist
D.N.P. (Department of National Planning)	Dr. Jorge Garcia, Deputy Director Dr. Guillermo Hurtado, Chief, Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Planning Jose Fernando Pineda, Chief, Urban and Regional Development Jose Olinto Rueda, Chief, Population
Ministry of Health	Dr. Luis Daza Parada, Chief, MCH Division Dr. Ricardo Galan, Director, Studies and Evaluation Dr. Himbad Gartner, Chief of Planning
S.E.N.A.	Dra. Clara Elsa de Sandoval, Chief, Planning
Profamilia	Dr. Miguel Trias, Director, Urban Program
University of the Andes	Dr. Jorge Sapoznikow, Economics Department, Economic-Demographic Analyst Dr. Guillermo Bravo,
Fedesarrollo	Guillermo Perry, Vice President, formerly at Treasury; Economist Roberto Jungito, President; Economist
City of Bogota	Enrique Low Murta, Controller; Ph.D. Economist
Telecommunications	Hector Castro, Rural Telecommunications
CORPOURABA	Charles Boyce

PERU	
USAID	Robert Adler, Economist Harold Haight, Population Officer Orlando Rojas, Assistant Education Officer Larry Smucker, Program Officer Len Yeager, Director of Mission
INP (Institute of National Planning)	Pedro Reyes, Chief, Technical and Financial Cooperation Dra. Aurora Riva Patron, Social Programs; Liaison with USAID Andres Soto Mena, Social Programs; Technician in Planning Dr. Juan Wicht R., Advisor to the Director
Ministry of Education	Andres Cardo, Vice Minister Hugo Diaz Diaz, Technical Chief Cesar Loo, EDUPERU Model Cesar Palomino, Office of Sectoral Planning, Long-Term Planning Unit Ricardo J. Sotelo A., Sector Planning and Evaluation Fred Scholten, ILO Advisor to Ministry of Education, Long-Term Planning Unit Juan Tuesta B., Evaluation Unit
Ministry of Labor	Abel Centurion M., Technical Office of Labor Force Statistics Alberto Insua G., Director-General for Employment Dr. Shea O. Rutstein, Population Council Advisor to MOL
Ministry of Health	Dr. Castillo, Doctor of Public Health Dr. Efraim Lazo M., Director-General, Information Office Dr. Carlos Muñoz, Loiza Hospital, Department of Sterility and Human Reproduction Dr. Enrique Rubin, Director-General, Office of Sectoral Planning

SITE VISIT: PERSONS INTERVIEWED BY COUNTRY
(Continued)

PERU, continued:

Ministry of Economics and Finance	Sonia Obregon V.
INE (Institute of National Statistics)	Dr. Garcia Belgrano, Director-Superior Dr. Wilfredo Caballero, Director, Census Division Dr. Eduardo Mostajo Turner, Chief, Division of Technical Capacity
IMPROMI	Dr. Rene Cervantes, Executive Director
ASPEFAM	Dr. Gonzalez Ender, Director, Documentation and Research
AMIDEP	Dr. Roger Guerra-Garcia, Executive Director
Lima Metropolitan Regional Health	Raul Schmidt Pinedo, Regional Director of Health
Cayetano University	Dra. Luz Jefferson, Assistant Professor; Director of Residency Program in Human Reproduction at Loiza Hospital
Catholic University (Lima)	Dr. Maximo Vega Centeno, Economics Department, former chairman
Ford Foundation	Dr. Antonio Munoz-Najar, Representative

VENEZUELA

U. S. Embassy	James Leader, Population Officer Patricia MacMahan, Political Officer Robert Morley, Economics Officer
IESA	Antonia Casas Gonzalez, former Director of Cordiplan Anibel Fernandez, former Director of GE/Tempo project; Economist Henry Gomez Samper, Director of Research
Cordiplan	Fernando Hernandez, Director-General of Global Planning Carmen Inel Roitman, Head of Demography Department
CVG (Corporación Venezolana de Guayana)	Roberto Alamo Blanco, Manager of the Division of Studies, Program, and Research Alex Ganz, Harvard University Advisor to CVG Dra. Teresa de Rojas, Chief, Demography Department; Chief, Department of Industrial Programs Pedro Schick, Consultant to CVG
National Council for Human Resources	Alejandro Grajal M., Executive Secretary Raul Sosa Rodriguez
Ministry of Health	Dr. Luis Blanco, Deputy Director, Family Planning Dr. Ismael Silva Landaeta, Director, Family Planning Dr. Santiago Gaslonde, ex-Director of Family Planning
Fondo de Inversiones	Javier Pazos, Advisor

OTHER PERSONS INTERVIEWED FOR PROJECT
(not listed in Items B or I)

AID/Washington:

William Alli, PHA
William Bair, Assistant Director, Field Service LA/AFR
Arthur Danert, Population Officer, Colombia Desk
David Holmes, PHA/POP/PPD
Sam Taylor, Population Officer, LA Bureau

GE/Tempo:

Henry Cole
Ramon Daubon
George Felman

Other:

Helen Sternfeld, IPPF/Western Hemisphere
Librarian, United Nations Information Service/Washington, D.C.
Jerald Bailey, Population Council
Bruce Herrick, UCLA; Tempo Consultant for Chile Model
Librarian, Population Reference Bureau

MAIL QUESTIONNAIRE PROCEDURES

I. Preliminary Procedures

- A. All countries identified as sites of regional training programs or major institution building efforts by GE Tempo were included as candidates for the mail questionnaire. These countries were: Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Egypt, Morocco, and the Cameroon.
- B. PCI searched for names and addresses of the participants in GE Tempo programs. GE Tempo reports were sufficient for Peru and Egypt. CCRP, IFORD, and the United Nations Secretariat provided contacts for Colombia, Cameroon and Morocco respectively. In Venezuela, there were no names and addresses since there had been no seminars or workshops.
- C. Questionnaires were sent in English to participants at conferences in Egypt and Morocco; in Spanish to Colombia and Peru; and in French to the Cameroon conference participants.

II. Sample Selection

- A. Colombia. One hundred two names were provided to PCI; ninety-eight for which the organizational contact was also provided. Mail questionnaires were prepared for seventy-eight persons from the list. Eliminated were duplications, people who would be interviewed, and people who had no organizational affiliation listed. The interview team took the addressed mail questionnaires to Colombia and improved the addresses where possible with the assistance of USAID and CCRP. The seventy-eight mail questionnaires were mailed from Colombia with postage paid envelopes to return the results to Washington, D.C.
- B. Peru. One hundred twelve participants of GE Tempo-supported activities were identified in Peru. Based on their organizational affiliation, the names were placed in one of the following categories: National Planning, Statistical and Other Information Support Functions; Health Operating Organizations; Educational Operating Organizations; All Other Organizations; Universities; and Other.

The fifty-four participants from Health Operating Organizations far exceeded those in other categories. To avoid

over-weighting the questionnaire response in this category, only fifty percent of the persons within the health category (randomly selected) were sent mail questionnaires. University students who had been enrolled in a GE Tempo-supported class did not receive questionnaires because no addresses were available and because the questions were oriented to the application of demographic variables in planning. The questionnaires were mailed by air from Washington without return postage. All thirty-five persons in the other categories were sent questionnaires. The total number of questionnaires sent out was sixty-four.

- C. Egypt. An integrated list was compiled of all participants (per GE Tempo records) in regional activities coordinated in Egypt. Eighteen mail questionnaires were sent out in English; this represented a 100% sample of names with addresses.
- D. Morocco. GE Tempo presented a seminar at a regional UNFPA/FSO seminar in Morocco. GE Tempo had the names of persons who attended the seminar; addresses for these participants were obtained from the United Nations FPA. Mail questionnaires in English were sent to 100% of the participants at the GE Tempo presentation.
- E. The Cameroon. GE Tempo conducted several seminars and workshops at the United Nations IFORD regional center. All known participants (14) of these seminars and workshops were sent a mail questionnaire in French.

III. Mail Questionnaire Instructions and Instrument

The English language cover letter appears in Appendix I, Item L. The mail questionnaire itself was the same questionnaire as was used for the field interviews. (Appendix I, Item F)

IV. Analysis

The mail questionnaires returned by November 14, 1977 were coded separately from field interviews using the same forms. Then the two sets were combined for tabulation and analysis.



October 5, 1977

Dear Respondent:

You have been selected as part of a sample of knowledgeable development planners and managers from 25 countries to participate in an international survey. We will greatly appreciate your cooperation in filling out the enclosed questionnaire and returning it to us by airmail as soon as possible--our deadline date is mentioned below. A self-addressed envelope and postage are also included. The questionnaire takes 20 to 45 minutes to complete.

The survey will provide more facts about the use and usefulness of demographic variables in social and economic planning and management. Specific objectives of the study are to learn how demographic variables are being used in economic and social program planning, to identify the felt needs for better planning methods and tools, and to determine the areas where assistance is needed. A summary of the results of the survey will be available to respondents upon request. If you want a copy, you can request one by checking the appropriate box on the first page of the questionnaire.

The survey is being conducted by Practical Concepts Incorporated (PCI), an American management research firm with extensive experience in the development and application of planning, management, and evaluation techniques in 53 countries. The United States Agency for International Development (AID) is sponsoring the study.

The identification information on the first page is optional. It will be useful to us in making country-specific and job-specific comparisons in the analysis of the data. However, the substantive information which follows is more important. Telephone and telex numbers plus cable addresses are requested so that we can contact respondents quickly if further clarification of specific points is required. We request your full cooperation so that this study can bring benefits to the international community of planners and managers.

In order for your questionnaire to be analyzed, we must receive it by October 28, 1977. In this way, we can guarantee that your response will be included in the published results.

Thank you for your prompt response.

Sincerely,

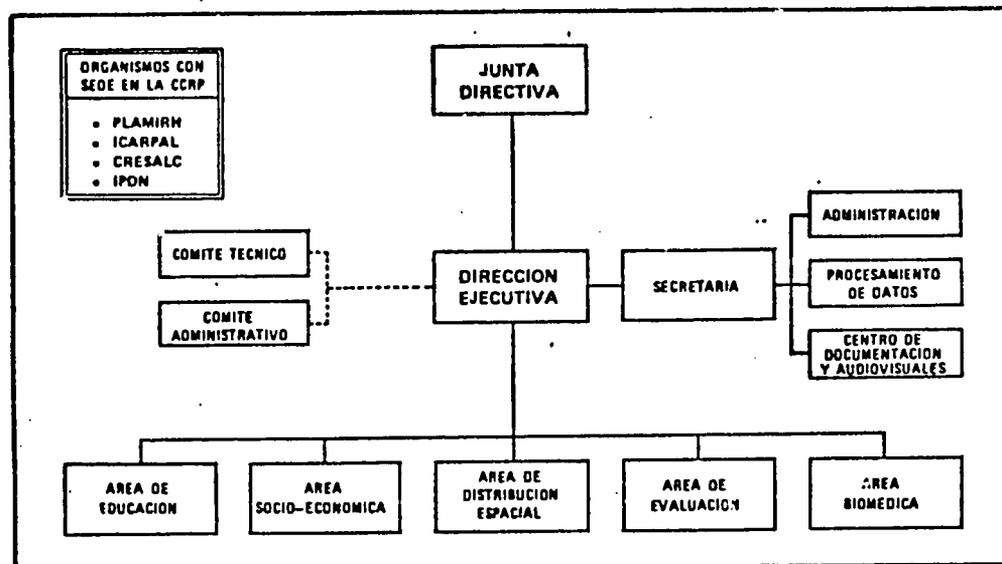
Lawrence D. Posner, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

LDP/eww

APPENDIX II
ADDITIONAL EVALUATION DATA

APPENDIX II
ADDITIONAL EVALUATION DATA

- Item A CCRP Brochure
- Item B Translation of IESA Policy on Activities in Population
- Item C Estimated Cost Breakdown by Task for the TEMPO
Population Program
- Item D Difficulties Encountered in Using Demographic Variables
(Fertility, Mortality, Migration, Population, Other
Demographic Variables)
- Item E Technical Assistance Received: Sources of Technical
Assistance Received by Country
- Item F Analysis of Technical Assistance Received
- Item G Analysis of Initial Exposures to the Applicability of
Demographic Variables in Socio-Economic Planning:
Type of Initial Exposure
- Item H Demographic Data Utilized in Program Planning: Type of
Data Utilized
- Item I Categories of Disaggregation Employed
- Item J Important Demographic Variables for Planning Future
Objectives



Publicaciones

Es una de las actividades más importantes de la Corporación, destinada a la difusión de sus investigaciones y de material en población producido en la región.

Estas se clasifican en:

Monografías, Libros y Documentos Técnicos.

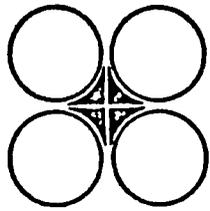
Miembros

La CCRP tiene tres categorías de miembros, de acuerdo con sus estatutos: Miembros Asociados (Institucionales e Individuales) y Miembros Afiliados.

JUNTA DIRECTIVA

- Monografías**
- No. 1 Apuntes sobre la llamada "crisis en las grandes ciudades".
 - No. 2 La Ley y la Población en Colombia.
 - No. 3 Modelo SERES: Estructura y Usos.
 - No. 4 Sexo, Sexualidad Humana y Educación Sexual.
 - No. 5 Crecimiento de Población y Crecimiento Económico: Algunas Interrelaciones.
 - No. 6 Reproducción Humana: Un Desafío a la Investigación.
- Libros**
- Modelo SERES, Serie de documentos técnicos.
 - América Latina: Distribución Espacial de la Población.
 - Colombia: Distribución Espacial de la Población.
 - Hacia las grandes ciudades (en prensa).
 - Reproducción (en prensa)
- Documentos Técnicos**
- Para una lista completa, dirigirse al Centro de Documentación de la CCRP.

- Guillermo López-Escobar**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR - PRESIDENTE
- Alcides Estrada**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR - SECRETARIO GENERAL
- Ramiro Cardona**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR
- Alberto Escallón**, Representante
MIEMBROS ASOCIADOS INSTITUCIONALES
- Rodolfo Heredia**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR
- Guillermo Llanos**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR
- Cecilia Cardinal de Martín**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR
- Pedro Pablo Morcillo**, Representante
GOBIERNO NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA
- Bernardo Moreno**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR
- Myriam Ordoñez**, Representante
MIEMBROS ASOCIADOS INDIVIDUALES
- Josué Villalta**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR
- Jorge Villarreal**
MIEMBRO FUNDADOR



Corporación Centro Regional de Población CCRP

Estructura y organización

La estructura de la CCRP se desarrolla con base en áreas de estudio, las cuales se han conformado de acuerdo con prioridades provenientes de las necesidades para mejorar el bienestar y el desarrollo colombiano y latinoamericano.

Area de Educación

- Educación sexual para la vida familiar y en población
- Educación en población y salud
- Educación en demografía
- Investigación: Aspectos Educativos

Area de Distribución Espacial

- Estrategias de Desarrollo y Políticas de Distribución Espacial de la Población
- Migraciones Internacionales
Migraciones Internas
- Urbanización y Patrones de Desarrollo Urbano
- Asentamientos Humanos y Medio Ambiente

Area Socio-Económica

- Generación de Modelos de Simulación
- Recursos Humanos
- Desarrollo y Determinantes Económicos
- Desarrollo y Determinantes Demográficos

Area de Evaluación

- Estadísticas de Servicio
- Estudios de Seguimiento
- Evaluación Educativa
- Evaluación Institucional
- Adiestramiento en Evaluación
- Efectos y Políticas

Area Biomédica

- Investigaciones en Biología de la Reproducción
- Técnicas Experimentales en Aspectos Biomédicos
- Ayuda y Acciones para la Mejoría de la Enseñanza en Población y Salud
- Programa Regional de Investigaciones en Fecundidad

Unidades de Apoyo

Dentro de su estructura, la CCRP ha conformado varios elementos de apoyo a saber:

- Administración
- Unidad de Procesamiento de Datos
- Centro de Documentación, Reprografía y Unidad Audiovisual

TRANSLATION OF IESA POLICY ON ACTIVITIES IN POPULATION

--Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration (IESA)--

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Academic Administration of Investigations and Consulting

FROM: President

SUBJECT: IESA Standards for Activities in Population

DATE: 27 December 1976

In accordance with the agreement reached in the meeting of the Directive Council, the IESA never should take positions with respect to the support for demographic policies or objectives, whatever they might be, of either official organizations or people with whom the Institute has contact through development of projects in the field mentioned. In the same manner, IESA should abstain from work in investigative projects whose end is to promote the restriction of births or that of testing the goodness or efficiency of the contraceptive methods available for such end.

The services of investigation, consulting and training of the IESA in matters of management for public or private organizations, in whatever field, should govern themselves by principles similar to those applicable to service enterprises such as those of auditors, which do not have a reason for attributing to themselves nor supporting the objectives of the enterprises whose necessities they attend.

Attentively,

Carlos Lander Marquez
President

ESTIMATED COST BREAKDOWN
BY TASK FOR THE TEMPO POPULATION PROGRAM
 (Thousands)

	SUBCONTRACTS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	TRAVEL & LODGING	TOTAL
Peru 71-77	--	150	6	156
Colombia 71-77	390	90	5	485
Venezuela 71-75	225	70	3	298
Cameroon 73-76	--	50	10	60
Egypt 74-77	50	30	8	88
Morocco (Botswana) 74-77	--	<u>40</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>46</u>
TOTAL	665	430	38	1,133

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN USING
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES*

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED REGARDING FERTILITY

FERTILITY	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
<u>Data Problems</u>				
incompleteness	5	12	-	17
collection methods (vital statistics)	9	1	-	10
out of date (trends changing)	3	1	1	5
inconsistencies	4	1	-	5
quality (e.g. unreliable)	4	1	1	6
lack of resources for surveys, etc.	2	1	-	3
poor measurement methods		1		1
TOTAL	27	18	2	47
<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis Problems</u>				
lack of data banks	1	1	-	2
lack of money to process (infrastructure)	-	1	-	1
variables difficult to disaggregate (e.g., into appropriate admin. districts)	-	3	-	3
use of variables in socio-economic planning	-	2	1	3
data inappropriate to needs of user	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	1	8	1	10
<u>Complexity of Real World</u>				
migration and education make situation highly variable	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	0	1	0	1

*/ Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question No. 9: "What difficulties, if any, did you or your colleagues encounter in using demographic variables in planning?"

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN USING
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES*

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED REGARDING MORTALITY

MORTALITY	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
<u>Data Problems</u>				
incompleteness	8	8		16
collection methods (vital statistics)	5	2		7
out of date (trends changing)	5		1	6
inconsistencies	3			3
quality (e.g., unreliable)	4	2	1	7
lack of funds (resources) to process data	2			2
TOTAL	27	12	2	41
<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis Problems</u>				
lack of data banks	1			1
variables difficult to disaggregate		3		3
knowledge of use of demographic variables in planning		2	1	3
TOTAL	1	5	1	3

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN USING
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES*

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED REGARDING MIGRATION

MIGRATION	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
<u>Data Problems</u>				
incompleteness	7	8	3	18
collection methods (vital statistics)	4			4
out of date (trends changing)	2		1	3
inconsistencies	3			3
quality (e.g., unreliable)	4	1	1	6
lack of funds (resources) to process data	2			2
lack data on cause of migration		1		1
TOTAL	22	10	5	37
<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis Problems</u>				
lack of data bank	1			1
variables difficult to disaggregate	2	3		5
knowledge of use of demographic variables in planning			1	1
failure to analyze census data	1			1
undercounting and illegal emigration	1			1
operational definitions of localities not approved		1		1
lack of concepts and a technically integrated framework		1		1
TOTAL	5	5	1	11
<u>Complexity of Real World</u>				
complexity of issues		1		1
excessive migration		1		1
TOTAL		2		2

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN USING
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES*

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED REGARDING POPULATION

POPULATION	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
<u>Data Problems</u>				
incompleteness .	7	3		10
collection methods (vital statistics)	5			5
out of data (trends changing)	2		1	3
inconsistencies	3			3
quality (e.g., unreliable)	4	1	1	6
lack of funds (resources) to process data	2			2
lack of data on economically active population			1	1
lack of reliable data	1			1
difficulty in obtaining data	1			1
geographic grouping		1		1
TOTAL	25	5	3	33
<u>Processing, Utilization and Analysis Problems</u>				
lack of data bank	1			1
variables difficult to disaggregate		3		3
knowledge of use of demographic variables in planning			1	1
insufficient analysis of population dynamics and impact on social planning	1			1
census data unprocessed	2			2
definition needed of relationship between urbanization and industrialization		1		1
TOTAL	4	4	1	9

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN USING
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES*

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED REGARDING OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
<u>Morbidity</u>				
data out of date	1			1
data unreliable	1			1
data incomplete		1		1
data lacking		1		1
<u>Work Force</u>				
difficult to estimate participation rates	1			1
<u>Marriages</u>				
under-registered	1			1
<u>Types of Family Relations and Housing</u>			1	1
TOTAL	4	2	1	7

*/ Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question No. 9: "What difficulties, if any, did you or your colleagues encounter in using demographic variables in planning?"

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

SOURCES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY COUNTRY*

SOURCE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	NUMBER OF TIMES MENTIONED			
	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
<u>FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS</u>				
USAID	4	5		9
WHO/PAHO	2	4		6
United Nations	1	2		3
UNICEF	1			1
CELADE	1	3		4
World Bank	1	1		2
Milbank	1			1
Pop Council	1	6		7
IPPF	1			1
Ford Foundation	1			1
Pathfinder	1			1
Development Associates	1			1
World Neighbors	1			1
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	1			1
Columbia University	1			1
IPPE (International Institute for Educational Planning)		1		1
GE/Tempo		4		4
UNFPA		2		2
IDB		1		1
OAS		1		1
ISI		1		1
ISE		1		1
Technical Advisors		1	1	2
<u>NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</u>				
<u>Colombian</u>				
DANE	4			4
CCRP	3			3
DNP	1			1
Ministry of Labor	1			1
ASCOFAME	1			1
Universidad de Valle	1			1
<u>Peruvian</u>				
INE		3		3
Pasantías		1		1
INP		4		4
Ministry of Agriculture		1		1
CIAT		1		1
CIENES		1		1
Universidad de San Martín de Porras		1		1
	<u>30</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>75</u>

* Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question No. 12: "If (technical assistance from outside your organization was received), please specify the type of assistance used, the source of assistance (i.e., institution and/or individual) and the level of satisfaction with the assistance, and approximate dates received."

ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED*

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE/SOURCE	RATINGS			
	High	Medium	Low	None
<u>TECHNICAL</u>				
AID	5	2	--	--
PAHD	--	6	--	--
Population Council	5	1	--	1
GE/Tempo	4	--	--	--
CCRP	3	--	--	1
CELADE	3	--	--	1
IBRD	1	--	1	--
United Nations	1	--	--	1
UNICEF	1	--	--	--
DANE (Colombia)	1	3	--	1
DNP (Colombia)	--	2	--	--
INE (Peru)	--	2	--	1
UNFPA	2	--	--	--
INP (Peru)	--	2	--	2
Government Ministries	--	1	--	3
Others	5	1	3	--
<u>SCHOLARSHIPS, COURSES</u>	2	1	--	5
<u>CONFERENCES</u>	1	--	--	--

* Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question #12: "If technical assistance from outside your organization was received, please specify the type of assistance used, the source of assistance (i.e., institution and/or individual) and the level of satisfaction with the assistance, and approximate dates received.

ANALYSIS OF INITIAL EXPOSURES TO THE
APPLICABILITY OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLANNING

TYPE OF INITIAL EXPOSURE*

FIRST CONTACT WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY			
	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
On-the-Job Assignment	9	7	1	17
University Study	1	2	1	4
Special Course	1	2	2	5
Studies/Surveys	3	1	--	4
GE/T	--	1	--	1
(Total)	14	13	4	31

* Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question 15: "If you have been exposed to the application of demographic variables to economic/social planning, when, where and what was the first time?"

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA UTILIZED IN PROGRAM PLANNINGTYPE OF DATA UTILIZED*

Type of Data Utilized	FREQUENCY			
	Colombia	Peru	Venezuela	Total
Existing National Data	42	36	10	88
Existing Regional Data	39	26	10	75
National Regional Data (disaggregated by respondent or his/her colleagues)	31	30	7	68
Local Data generated by respondent or his/her colleagues	27	24	9	60
Not Sure	1	--	--	1

*/ Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question No. 7: "Over the past 3 years, when your organization has incorporated demographic variables into program planning, which of the following types of demographic data were utilized?"

CATEGORIES OF DISAGGREGATION EMPLOYED*

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	AGE	SEX	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	OTHER (morb., educ., occup.)
<u>FERTILITY</u>				
Colombia	15	13	14	3
Peru	13	10	12	
Venezuela	4	3	2	
TOTAL	<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>MORTALITY</u>				
Colombia	13	13	13	3
Peru	14	12	12	3
Venezuela	3	4	1	
TOTAL	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>MIGRATION</u>				
Colombia	9	9	10	2
Peru	11	11	15	
Venezuela	2	3	2	
TOTAL	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>POPULATION</u>				
Colombia	14	14	15	2
Peru	15	10	14	
Venezuela	3	3	4	
TOTAL	<u>22</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>OTHER</u>				
Colombia	5	5	6	4
Peru	7	7	5	3
Venezuela	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>

*/ Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question No. 8: "What kinds of disaggregation were used in the objectives of Question 7?"

**/ Morbidity, cause, occupation, population, economics, active, etc.

IMPORTANT DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
FOR PLANNING FUTURE OBJECTIVES *

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES TO BE ANALYZED IN PLANNING FUTURE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	FREQUENCY			
	COLOMBIA	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
Fertility	25	26	7	58
Mortality	24	20	3	47
Migration	25	33	9	67
Population	33	29	10	72
Morbidity	5	5	-	10
Others (KAP, Disability, Employment, Income and Unspecified)	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	116	120	33	269

*Source: PCI Questionnaire, Question 13(b): Which demographic variables would be important to analyze during the planning stage to meet the future objectives of your organization.