

**I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

1. PROJECT TITLE: **Laboratories for Population Statistics** 932-861

2. PROJECT NO. (M.O. 1095.2): **932-11-570-861**

3. RECIPIENT (specify):  
 COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_  
 REGIONAL \_\_\_\_\_  INTERREGIONAL \_\_\_\_\_

4. LIFE OF PROJECT  
 BEGINS FY: **69**  
 ENDS FY: **77**

5. SUBMISSION: **4/16/69**  
 ORIGINAL  
 REV. NO. **3** DATE  
 CONTR./PASA NO. **CSD-2495**

**II. FUNDING (\$000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS**

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US (U.S. DOLLAR)			
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) COOP COUNT	(A) JOINT	(B) BUDGET
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY	3204	2194	150	160	40	225	645						
2. OFRN FY 75	600	404	165	33	49	42	121						
3. BUDGET FY 70	678	457	187	40	60	48	133						
4. BUDGET +1 FY 77	635	428	175	40	60	40	127						
5. BUDGET +2 FY													
6. BUDGET +3 FY													
7. ALL SUBQ. FY													
8. GRAND TOTAL	5117	3463	1427	273	409	355	1026						

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES	(C) AMOUNT
N/A	N/A	N/A

**III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE**

1. DRAFTER PHA/POP/DEMO, <i>Alvin T. Onaka</i>	TITLE Project Monitor	DATE 4/22/75
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER PHA/POP/DEMO, James W. Brackett	TITLE Chief, DEMO Division	DATE 4/22/75

**IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION**

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

PHA/POP/LA, C. Johnson *[Signature]*  
 PHA/POP/NESA, R. Grant *[Signature]*

PHA/POP/EA, C. Terry *[Signature]*  
 PHA/POP/AFR, C. Miracle *[Signature]*

2. CLEARANCES

BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE
PHA/POP	E.R. Backlund/G. Gilmore		GC	A. Gardiner	
PHA/POP	R. T. Ravenholt		GC/PHA	J. Miller	
AFR/DP	R. Huesmann		AA/PPC	A. Handly/J. Welty	
NESA/DP	F. Correll		PPC/DPRE	H.S. Crowley	
			AA/PHA	D. McMakin	
			PHA/PRS		

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS

SIGNATURE	DATE	SIGNATURE	DATE
		Daniel Parker	

4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)

SIGNATURE: **Daniel Parker**  
 ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 Administrator for A. I. D.

PROP

I. Program Goal

A. Statement of Goal: Reduction of excessive fertility and population growth rates in developing countries.

B. Measures of Goal Achievement:

- 1. Population growth rates of developing countries commensurate with social and economic development goals.
- 2. Accurate current and projected demographic and social economic data employed by developing countries in formulating national policy.

C. Assumptions:

- 1. Excessive population growth has a negative impact on social and economic development.
- 2. Availability of family planning programs will result in a decline in fertility and, in turn, a reduction in population growth.
- 3. Developing countries are willing to include demographic variables in their development planning.

II. Functional Goal

A. Statement of Functional Goal: Generation and analysis of timely and reliable selected demographic data in developing countries, in order to (a) measure the impact of AID supported family planning programs, and (b) help develop awareness and understanding among LDC officials,

**B. Measures of Functional Goal Achievement:**

1. Timely and reliable demographic data available for documenting and monitoring demographic changes prior and subsequent to the introduction of family planning programs.

1.1. Decision-makers request, are provided with, and utilize for evaluating the impact of family planning programs, data which accurately reflect current demographic trends.

2. Timely and reliable demographic and social data available to and employed by developing country governments in formulating national development policies.

2.1. Decision-makers request, are provided with, and utilize for planning purposes, data which accurately reflect current demographic and social trends.

2.2. Population policies commensurate with the country's demographic situation established.

C. Assumptions:

1. Inadequate knowledge and lack of understanding of basic population characteristics and demographic processes and their effects continue to represent a major constraint on the development of improved public policies in the field of population.
2. Conventional systems for registering vital rates of the population are extremely slow in maturing, requiring decades even in developed countries, and therefore, new methods must be found which can shortcut this slow process for LDC's.
3. Removal of the constraint on development of improved public policies presupposes the development of indigenous LDC demographic research institution, lodged where possible in official government agencies, and the staffing of these research institutions with manpower possessing high-level technical and analytical skills.
4. A successful attack on these problems may be efficiently carried out through a sustained program of well-designed, internationally integrated demographic research institutions, working individually and collectively on a common set of key data collection and methodological issues.

III. Project Purpose

A. Statement of Purpose: To develop in selected LDC's (worldwide) the institutional capabilities and manpower resources for the application of improved demographic methodology in the collection and analysis of fertility statistics and other demographic data in order to enhance the accuracy and reliability of population data and their use in policy formation and socio-economic planning. More specifically:

1. To establish new or to improve existing data collection systems with the objective of (a) insuring a continuous flow (e.g., annual) of reliable data on births and deaths for the country as a whole or for major subdivisions (e.g., regions, provinces) and (b) analyzing data for planning and program purposes.
2. To provide a comprehensive review and synthesis of existing knowledge of "Systems of Demographic Measurement," including new substantive and methodological results of the UNC FOPLAB program with a supplemental small scale efforts to further test and calibrate data collection methodologies;
3. To facilitate the exchange of scientific information on the methods of population data collection and analysis through various means.

B. Conditions Expected at the End of the Project

1. Data Collection Systems:

1.1. Utilization of existing methods of data collection to provide data on births and deaths on a national, provincial, or regional basis, in at least four developing countries.

2. Institutional Capabilities:

2.1. At the University of North Carolina/Chapel Hill (UNC/CH), a FOPLAB Research Unit which (a) backstopped each country project, (b) provided necessary expertise through short-term consultants and longer-term resident advisers, and (c) supervised, coordinated and integrated an international research program.

2.2. Strengthened host country institutional capability of carrying out data collection projects.

3. Human Resources:

3.1. At UNC/CH, a staff of experienced statisticians and demographers available to provide technical assistance to country projects.

3.2. In each country project, indigenous host country professional expertise for continued demographic and statistical data gathering and analysis.

4. Analytic Capabilities:

4.1. At UNC/CH, the scientific expertise to assess data collection methodologies for short-cutting the elaborate procedures of conventional vital registration systems, as well as other demographic methodologies.

5. Synthesis and appraisal of the existing state of knowledge regarding systems of demographic measurement

5.1. Completion of compendium entitled "Systems of Demographic Measurement" which will provide a comprehensive review and synthesis of existing knowledge of population measurement methods, including new substantive and methodological results of the UNC POPLAB program.

6. International Cooperation:

6.1. Collaborative relationships established between country projects and the UNC POPLAB Research Unit.

6.2. Collaboration among the country projects, UNC/CH and UN., WHO, the WFS, CELADE and other specialized and regional international agencies.

7. Scientific Information Exchange Network:

7.1. Preparation, printing, and distribution of four types of publications containing materials not otherwise available in LDC's: (a) Scientific Reports, (b) Manual Series, (c) Reprint Series, and (d) Occasional Papers.

8. International Conferences planned and sponsored with AID funds for purposes of discussion of practical problems in the measurement and analysis of population change.

C. Assumptions

1. LDC governments are sufficiently committed to the improvement of their data collection and analysis systems that they will invest some of their own resources and gradually absorb all of the country costs.
2. Institutional development, application and analysis of data collection methodologies, and the exchange of scientific information will improve the capability of developing countries for generating and analyzing timely and reliable demographic data.

#### IV. Project Outputs

##### A. Outputs and Output Indicators

1. Fully operational, data collection systems in at least four developing countries.
  - 1.1. Continuation of national Turkish Demographic Survey directed by Demographic Research Center located within the State Institute of Statistics in Ankara, Turkey.
  - 1.2. Expansion of the coverage of the Kenya Demographic Studies Unit to approximate a nationally representative data collection system.
  - 1.3. Establishment of new or improvement of existing systems to collect and analyze birth and death statistics in at least two additional high priority countries.
2. UNC Chapel Hill and Overseas POPLABS.
  - 2.1. Continuation of POPLAB Research Unit in Chapel Hill under the dual sponsorship of the Department of Biostatistics of the School of Public Health and of the Carolina Population Center.
  - 2.2. Completion of AID assistance to Overseas POPLABS (i.e., those projects which were primarily concerned with testing of data collection methodology or analysis of existing data).
    - 2.2.1. A.I.D. financial assistance to four POPLABS (funding for Colombia, Philippines, Ecuador, and Morocco) will end during FY 1976 .
3. Training and Educational Activities of Host Country Staff.

- 3.1. Training activities are provided through the efforts of specialized TDY experts or resident advisors and are accomplished by means of structured in-house staff development sessions.
  - 3.2. At least three participants in training at UNC each year in degree programs in demography/statistics: i.e., one per country unit.
  - 3.3. Each host country sends participants to programs that are either sponsored by international organizations (such as the UN, CELADE, the Ford Foundation) or funded by the USAID for degree or special training (e.g., Bureau of the Census) at institutions other than UNC.
4. For each country unit, development of selected computer techniques for the processing and analysis of vital statistics, including a series of computer programs for sorting and partial matching of vital events reported from two sources in dual record systems.
5. Compendium entitled "Systems of Demographic Measurement."
  - 5.1. Publication of approximately 20 monographs by end of the second year.
6. International Cooperation.
  - 6.1. Cooperation with WFS efforts in countries where UNC POPLAB projects were established.
  - 6.2. Consultants recruited from international organizations for TDY assignments to each country project (e.g., CELADE for Latin America and the UN, WHO and other universities for Africa, NESAC and Asia).

- 6.3. International organizations (e.g., UN, WHO, NCHS) and LDC participation at POPLAB International Conferences.
7. UNC POPLAB Publications Program
  - 7.1. Publications produced at the rate of 10 a year through 1978.
  - 7.2. Publication's mailing list of over 1,000 recipients in over 100 countries.
  - 7.3. Questionnaires sent every 12 to 18 months to recipients of publications to evaluate their content, quality and format and also used to update mailing list.
  - 7.4. Semi-annual activity notes and Newsletters.
8. POPLAB International Conferences focussed on the problems of collecting vital statistics.
  - 8.1. Two conferences held in an international setting during the next 3 years.
  - 8.2. Not more than approximately 40 participants representing UNC, country projects, international organizations and A.I.D.

B. Assumptions

1. Governments of LDC's will be receptive to negotiating with UNC, and AID for establishing or improving their data collection systems.
2. Sufficient funds to support activities will be available.
3. Required personnel available at UNC and in LDC's to carry out activities.

2. Starting in FY 1975, all technical services provided by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for the POPLAB Program will be funded by A.I.D. through one central contract and project. Mission Direct AID, PASA or other contract costs of each Mission project involving UNC assistance will continue to be funded bilaterally: This includes any contracts which have sub-contracts with the University. Approval of these Mission funds will require the customary approval documentation (i.e., Project Paper and Pro-Ag), and this documentation should take into consideration those costs which are funded centrally.
3. UNC inputs are organized by three different kinds of outputs:
  - 3.1. Synthesis and Research;
  - 3.2. Scientific Information Network;
  - 3.3. Overseas Institutional Development.The latter category is further subdivided into ongoing country assistance and future areas of emphasis by region. In the case of four of the countries (i.e., Colombia, Philippines, Morocco and Ecuador), small amounts of funds may be provided in FY 1975 for services to be provided in FY 1976 as these activities become independent of A.I.D. financing.
4. USAID inputs will vary according to the arrangement with the host country on sharing the costs for local technicians and facilities: These local costs are not covered by the UNC contract. In addition, Missions often pay for certain commodities which are unavailable or otherwise difficult to obtain. In some cases, Missions may decide that contracts other than with UNC are necessary and must be funded on a bilateral basis.

## V. Project Inputs

A. U.S. Inputs: The International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics was established by AID at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1969. The inputs until the end of FY 1974 are covered in a special evaluation which was recently completed.

### 1. Proposed Budget (\$ thousands)

Program Unit	6/30/74 Pipe- line	FY 1975		FY 1976		7/1/76-6/30/77	
		Obliga- tions	Expend- itures <sup>1/</sup>	Obliga- tions	Expend- itures <sup>1/</sup>	Obliga- tions	Expend- itures <sup>1/</sup>
Kenya - UNC	124	106	124	90	106	85	90
- Dir. AID	--	60	60	55	55	50	50
Ecuador - UNC	39	12	38	--	13	--	--
- Dir. AID	N/A	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	--	--
Turkey - UNC	132	(4)	65	63	63	60	63
- Dir. AID	205	125	100	--	230	--	--
Colombia - UNC <sup>2/</sup>	20	29	20	--	29	--	--
- DANE	40	N/A	40	--	N/A	--	--
- Dir. AID	N/A	N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--
Philippines - UNC	69	(6)	56	--	7	--	--
- Xavier	155	30	155	--	30	--	--
Morocco - UNC	111	2	98	--	15	--	--
- Dir. AID	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Overseas Support	--	198	--	215	198	200	215
2 Other Countries	--	140	--	150	140	160	150
General	--	36	--	40	36	40	40
Conference	--	22	--	25	22	--	25
Synthesis & Research	349	132	297	170	184	160	170
International Publications	143	160	151	140	152	130	140
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>728</b>
UNC - Centrally Funded	967	600	829	678	738	635	678
UNC - Bilaterally Funded	20	29	20	--	29	--	--
Other Contract	195	30	195	--	30	--	--
Direct AID	235	185	160	55	285	50	50

<sup>1/</sup> Cost of goods and services delivered

<sup>2/</sup> Bilateral funds.

Program Unit	FY 1976 Expenditures	
	MMs	\$ thousands
<u>Kenya - TOTAL</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>106.5</u>
Resident Advisor--subtotal		52.8
Salaries	12	33.6
Allowances		3.6
Rental		7.6
Travel & Transportation (return home)		8.0
Campus Rep.--Subtotal		17.8
Salaries	6	15.5
Fringe Benefits (14.8%)		2.3
Consultants		3.0
Travel (campus rep. & consultants)		5.0
Participants (1)		6.4
Overhead--On campus (48.13%)		7.5
Overhead--Off campus (36.17%)		12.1
Other Direct		1.9
<u>Turkey - TOTAL</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>62.5</u>
Campus Rep.--subtotal		17.8
Salaries	6	15.5
Fringe (14.8%)		2.3
Campus Alternate Rep.--subtotal		8.0
Salaries	4	7.0
Fringe (14.8%)		1.0
Consultants		3.0
Travel		5.3
Participants (2)		15.0
Overhead - On campus (48.13%)		11.6
Other Direct		1.8
<u>Philippines - TOTAL</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Campus Rep.--subtotal		3.2
Salaries	1	2.0
Fringe (14.8%)		.3
Overhead (48.13%)		.9
Travel		3.8
<u>Morocco - TOTAL</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15.0</u>
Demographer -- subtotal		10.5
Salaries	4	7.0
Fringe (14.8%)		1.0
Overhead (36.17%)		2.5
Travel		3.6
Other Direct		.9
<u>Ecuador - TOTAL</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13.0</u>
Campus Rep. -- subtotal		8.1
Salaries	3	5.0
Fringe (14.8%)		.7
Overhead (48.13%)		2.4
Travel		4.9

Program Unit	FY 1976 Expenditures		
	MMs	\$thousands	\$thousands
<u>Synthesis and Research - TOTAL</u>			<u>183.9</u>
<u>Salaries</u>	<u>60</u>		<u>76.0</u>
Project Director	3	9.8	
Assoc. Dir. - Scientific Info.	3	5.3	
Assoc. Dir. - Operations	2	4.1	
Senior Statistician	2	6.0	
Staff Economist	7	12.0	
Staff Demographer (2)	11	17.8	
Research Assistant	10	8.9	
Secretarial Support	22	12.1	
Fringe (14.8%)			11.3
Consultants			2.0
Travel			7.0
Other Direct (supplies, equipment, phone, duplicating, data processing and miscellaneous)			51.0
Overhead (48.13%)			36.6
<u>International Publications - TOTAL</u>			<u>152.4</u>
<u>Salaries</u>	<u>48</u>		<u>56.1</u>
Project Director	3	9.8	
Assoc. Dir. - Scientific Info.	5	9.5	
Assoc. Dir. - Operations	3	6.1	
Staff Economist	1	2.0	
Staff Demographer	2	4.0	
Publications Officer	12	12.0	
Secretarial Support	22	12.7	
Fringe (14.8%)			8.3
Consultants			2.0
Travel			1.0
Printing (10 publications + misc.)			35.0
International Postage			9.0
Other Direct (supplies, equipment, phone, and miscellaneous)			6.0
Manuscript fees			8.0
Overhead (48.13%)			27.0
<u>Other Overseas - TOTAL</u>			<u>198.2</u>
<u>Salaries</u>	<u>59</u>		<u>76.7</u>
Project Director	5	16.4	
Assoc. Dir. - Scientific Info.	4	8.0	
Assoc. Dir. - Operations	7	14.2	
Senior Statistician	2	6.0	
Collaborating Statistician	3	7.4	
Economist	1	2.0	
Demographer	3	5.7	
Secretarial Support	34	17.0	
Fringe (14.8%)			11.4
Consultants			13.2
Travel			14.0
Participants (2)			19.0
Other Direct Costs (supplies, cables, toll calls, and miscellaneous)			5.0
Conference			22.0
Overhead (48.13%)			36.9

- B. Host Country Inputs: In general LDC's and the USAID's share the financing of the local costs of the country activity about equally. As the unit matures it generally becomes self-sustaining or independent of A.I.D. assistance. In Kenya for example, the GOK contributions will increase from 79 to 93 percent of the total local costs by the end of FY 1976.
- C. Other Donors: Collaboration between UNC and other donors is very common. Both have mutual need to share findings and developments. International Organizations, such as CELADE, the UN, WHO, the Ford Foundation and POP Council are called upon by UNC and the host countries to provide short-term technical assistance and additional funds. Institutional and long-term training are often provided for by these donors.
- D. Assumptions About Management of Inputs:
1. Contractor will be responsive to the changing nature of PHA/POP needs.
  2. Additional programs in high priority countries will be developed.
  3. A.I.D. appropriation ceiling will be maintained above \$100 million per year.
  4. Host countries will pay for an increasing share of the costs and four POPLABS will become independent of A.I.D. financing.

## VI. Rationale

- A. Utility of Demographic, Social and Economic Data: Any effective worldwide action to resolve the problem of excessive population growth requires relatively timely and reliable demographic, social, and economic data. Such data are required not only for creating an awareness of the fact that a serious problem exists, but also for monitoring and documenting population changes as they occur over time in response to natural and induced social, economic, and cultural change.

B. Availability of the Data: The availability of timely and reliable demographic, social and economic data varies considerably by region, by country and by region within countries. Although it would be incorrect to state that countries with the worst population problem have the worst data, it is generally the case that countries which are considered to have a serious population problem do not possess data of sufficient quality (i.e., timeliness and reliability) to enable them to effectively plan for social and economic development or to accurately detect changes in vital rates or other important population variables. This dearth of adequate data on the size, composition, and dynamics of developing country populations is the principal barrier to an adequate assessment of their population problems.

C. Reason for Lack of Data: Unfortunately, it is no easy task to generate timely and reliable demographic data in developing countries, for a number of formidable obstacles must be overcome if adequate demographic data are to be made available. These obstacles range from difficult physical and cultural environments to the lack of financial and technical resources for data collection program. Moreover, they include the fact that feasible methods of measuring fertility, mortality, and other population changes in developing countries are much more complex and operationally difficult than those used in developed countries, thus compounding the difficulties stemming from a lack of resources.

Efforts to increase the amount and quality of developing country demographic data and to establish a lasting indigenous institutional capability for generating and analyzing these data must, of necessity, provide assistance in a variety of skills (e.g., cartography, sampling data collection techniques, data processing methods, data analysis and utilization skills, etc.). For

countries which cannot process and/or interpret data will tend to lack interest in collecting data and, therefore, will not commit the necessary manpower resources to this activity. On the other hand, countries interested in creating and maintaining such capabilities will be unable to do so unless practical methods adapted to their conditions are developed and communicated through practical training programs and/or effective consultative assistance.

- D. Types and Quality of Data Needed: Each of the purposes for which a need for data has been indicated requires somewhat different types of data in terms of accuracy, detail, and coverage. The creation of an awareness of the population problem may be accomplished with less precise data than those required for the other purposes. For example, whether the birth rate is 40 or 50 per 1000 may not be important since in either case the consequences of maintaining fertility at such levels are dire. For the measurement of general declines in fertility, however, quite precise data are needed. Past experience has shown that fertility declines of one point or less per annum can be expected from a good family planning program. Occasionally, declines of two points may be observed, but they are rare. Thus, if fertility change is to be measured from one year to the next, a statistical method must be used which will yield results with an accuracy of one point or less. Although the specific type of demographic, social, and economic data needed will vary from country to country, the following data will usually be required for these two purposes: an age-sex distribution of the population; data on fertility and mortality; and data on employment education, housing, health, and other variables which inter-relate with population.

E. Methods of Data Collection: There are six general approaches to data collection--censuses, sample surveys, vital statistics, registration systems, sample registration systems, dual record systems, and program statistics. A census generally involves a door-to-door canvas of the entire population while a sample survey canvases only selected households. Similarly, a registration system attempts to register each event that occurs while a sample registration registers events only in those households selected for the sample. A dual record system, on the other hand, attempts to collect information on the same event by two different methods (e.g., a survey and a registration system) as a means of obtaining more accurate information. Program statistics are data collected from family planning programs and usually involve the recording of information on each clinic acceptor which is later reported to some central office.

There is no one "best" methods of obtaining data: each method has its advantages and its limitations. The method selected in any given situation depends upon the end use of the data and the conditions in the country which render each method more or less useful. Conditions vary widely even if one limits himself to a small number of countries. Ordinarily, countries will utilize at least three of the above mentioned methods.

F. Project Rationale: This project is primarily designed to establish new or to improve existing data collection systems with the objective of insuring a continuous flow (e.g., annual and perhaps bi-annual) of reliable data on a specific set of variables (e.g., fertility rates by age and parity, mortality rates by age and sex) for administrative subareas as well as national totals. The design of this project was selected over other

alternative schemes (e.g., World Fertility Survey) because the vital statistics generated by the data collection systems are generally more reliable than other schemes: I.e.,

1. The large size of the samples reduces sampling variance, and
2. The techniques employed (e.g., dual records) will be those that have been demonstrated to a highly successful in obtaining reports of a substantial portion of the events being counted.

Although single-round retrospective surveys, such as the World Fertility Survey, are highly useful means of obtaining in-depth information on fertility and family planning behavior and the factors that influence them, they have certain disadvantages. For example, single-round retrospective surveys usually deal with a relatively small sample which tends to yield estimates with relatively large sampling variance and rarely provides subnational (e.g., provincial or regional) data which are badly needed by country program managers.

In addition, this project is designed to produce a compendium entitled "Systems of Demographic Measurement." This comprehensive review and synthesis of existing knowledge of population measurement methods will be very useful in serving three basic purposes:

1. Material for training programs in demography and data collection (we are in the process of evaluating our training activities in demographic and data collection and the compendium will be highly valuable for what we believe will be a revamping of training);
2. Material for policy makers who must choose from among the various data collection methodologies, the most appropriate for their particular situation; and

3. Material for the technicians who must design and carry out measurement activities.

Thus, given the need for (1) timely and reliable demographic data and (2) the multi-purpose documentation on the state of existing knowledge for data collection methodologies, this project will make a significant contribution to the resolution of these exigencies.

## VII. Course of Action

### A. Implementation Plan

This project is a continuation of activities which were first started in FY 1969. The program is presently being reorganized to utilize extensive UNC knowledge on data collection methodology to provide data on births and deaths on a national or regionally representative basis in LDC's with large scale family planning efforts. Other existing POPLAB activities in Colombia, Morocco, Philippines and Ecuador will become independent of A.I.D. financing to reflect this redirection. Figure 1 summarizes the important tasks which will be accomplished by the different units.

B. Evaluation Plan: A thorough evaluation of the Laboratories for Population Statistics has just been completed, and the work program covered in this PROP reflects many of the recommendations presented in the evaluation report.

Future evaluations will be scheduled according to the development stage of the particular unit of effort. Turkey, for example, will be evaluated shortly after the data on the nationwide sample survey becomes available. Kenya will be analyzed in the summer of 1976. The new overseas activities

will of course be carefully monitored as they develop. Synthesis and Research and the Scientific Information Network programs are reviewed on a continuing basis through daily communication between Chapel Hill and the Demography Division. In fact, a close working relationship and effort is maintained on all work situated in North Carolina. The emphasis of each of the above reviews will be on approval of a redesign rather than a critique of past failures and successes.

VIII. Women's Impact Statement: UNC employment policy is in accord with A.I.D.'s Policy Determination Number 60 on the "Integration of Women in National Economies: e.g., (1) of the 12 professionals at Chapel Hill 5 are women; (2) of the 21 staff members at Chapel Hill, 13 are women; (3) there are women professional workers in all of the overseas POPLAB assisted units during FY 1975; (4) UNC makes extensive use of women as consultants.

IX. Abortion-Related Activities: This project is consistent with A.I.D. policies relative to abortion-related activities and with Section 114 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. No funds made available under this project and subsequent contract will be used for the procurement of distribution of equipment provided for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning; for information, education, training or communication programs that seek to promote abortion as a method of family planning; for payments to women in less developed countries to have abortions as a method of family planning; or for payments to persons to perform abortions or to solicit persons to undergo abortions.

## Explanation of Implementation Plan

A-C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	-- Continuous Recording
B <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	-- First Retrospective Survey
B <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	-- Second Retrospective Survey
B <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	-- Third Retrospective Survey
B <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	-- Fourth Retrospective Survey
B <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	-- Fifth Retrospective Survey
B <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	-- Sixth Retrospective Survey
C <sub>1</sub> -D <sub>1</sub>	-- First Matching
C <sub>3</sub> -D <sub>2</sub>	-- Second Matching
C <sub>5</sub> -D <sub>3</sub>	-- Third Matching
E-F	-- Short-term Technical Assistance and Training
G-H <sub>1</sub> -H <sub>2</sub> -H <sub>3</sub>	-- Country Selection
H <sub>1</sub> -I <sub>1</sub>	-- Country Project Design #1
I <sub>1</sub> -J <sub>1</sub>	-- Baseline Survey #1
J <sub>1</sub> -K <sub>1</sub>	-- Development of Data Collection System #1
H <sub>2</sub> -I <sub>2</sub>	-- Country Project Design #2
I <sub>2</sub> -J <sub>2</sub>	-- Baseline Survey #2
J <sub>2</sub> -K <sub>2</sub>	-- Development of Data Collection System #2
H <sub>3</sub> -I <sub>3</sub>	-- Country Project Design #3
I <sub>3</sub> -J <sub>3</sub>	-- Baseline Survey #3
J <sub>3</sub> -K <sub>3</sub>	-- Development of Data Collection System #3
L-M	-- Compendium
N-O	-- Computer Software packages
P-Q	-- Methodological Development

Explanation of Implementation Plan (continued)

- R-S<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>2</sub>-S<sub>3</sub>-S<sub>4</sub>-S<sub>5</sub>      -- 10 Publications per year, Semi-annual Activity Notes  
and Newsletters Distributed to Over 100 Countries
- T<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>3</sub>                      -- International Conference #6
- T<sub>2</sub>-S<sub>5</sub>                      -- International Conference #7

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
From FY 1969 to FY 1978  
Total U. S. Funding 7,274  
Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Title & Number: Laboratories for Population Statistics/932-11-570-861

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																																																													
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: Reduction of excessive fertility and population growth rates in developing countries.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: 1. Population growth rates of developing countries commensurate with social and economic development goals. 2. Accurate current and projected demographic and social economic data employed by developing countries in formulating national policy.</p>	<p>Reports and Publications DAP's</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: 1. Excessive population growth has a negative impact on social and economic development. 2. Availability of family planning programs will result in a decline in fertility and, in turn, a reduction in population growth. 3. Developing countries are willing to include demographic variables in their development planning.</p>																																																													
<p>Project Purpose: To develop in selected LDC's the institutional capabilities and manpower resources for the application of improved demographic methodology in the collection and analysis of vital statistics and other demographic data in order to enhance the accuracy and reliability of population data and their use in policy formulation and socio-economic planning.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status. 1. Data provided on births and deaths on a national or country representative basis in at least four countries 2. UNC/CH backstopped each country and provided necessary technical assistance. 3. Host countries have developed demographic and statistical data gathering and analysis expertise. 4. International collaboration has resulted in short-cuts in vital registration and other demographic methodology.</p>	<p>Country project published data and records LDC and other published data. Evaluations International conferences</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: 1. LDC governments are sufficiently committed to the improvement of their data collection and analysis systems that they will invest some of their own resources and gradually absorb all of the country costs. 2. Institutional development, application and analysis of data collection methodologies, and the exchange of scientific information will improve the capability of developing countries for generating and analyzing timely and reliable demographic data.</p>																																																													
<p>Outputs: (1) Data collection systems in LDC's (2) Research Unit at Chapel Hill (3) Training and educational activities of Host Country staff. (4) Computer software packages (5) Compendium of "Systems of Demographic Measurement" (6) International cooperation on data collection (7) Publications</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs: (1) At least four established. (2) At least 10 international experts. (3) At least 1 UNC academic in training per country unit per year. (4) Specialized programs for each country unit. (5) 20 monographs by the end of 2nd year. (6) 2 major International Conferences on data collection. Non-UNC TDY consultants to each country unit. (7) Monthly publications, semi-annual newsletters, and Ad Hoc reports.</p>	<p>UNC-CH semi-annual reports UNC-CH publications Country project monthly progress reports. TDY trip reports Questionnaires to recipients of UNC publications.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: 1. Governments of LDC's will be receptive to negotiating with UNC and AID for establishing or improving their data collection system. 2. Sufficient funds to support activities will be available. 3. Required personnel available at UNC and in LDC's to carry out activities.</p>																																																													
<p>Inputs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="188 1044 623 1255"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">FY 1975</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>MMs</th> <th>\$000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I. AID/W -</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  A. Personnel</td> <td>165</td> <td>404</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  B. Participants</td> <td>49</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  C. Other Costs</td> <td></td> <td>163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II. USAIDs</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Local Costs</td> <td></td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Commodities</td> <td></td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III. Host Country</td> <td colspan="2">1/3 to all local costs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV. Other Donors:</td> <td colspan="2">Participant training and short-term consultants</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		FY 1975			MMs	\$000	I. AID/W -			A. Personnel	165	404	B. Participants	49	33	C. Other Costs		163	II. USAIDs			Local Costs		200	Commodities		20	III. Host Country	1/3 to all local costs		IV. Other Donors:	Participant training and short-term consultants		<p>Implementation Target / Type and Duration / FY 1976</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="623 1044 1017 1216"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">FY 1976</th> <th colspan="2">7/1/76 - 6/30/77</th> </tr> <tr> <th>MMs</th> <th>\$000</th> <th>MMs</th> <th>\$000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>187</td> <td>457</td> <td>175</td> <td>428</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>167</td> <td></td> <td>167</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>300</td> <td></td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FY 1976		7/1/76 - 6/30/77		MMs	\$000	MMs	\$000	187	457	175	428	60	40	60	40		167		167		300		300		100		100	<p>PIO/T's, contracts, vouchers, personnel records, travel records, Pro-Ag's, PIO/C's, Project Papers and contractor Semi-Annual Reports.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: 1. Contractor responsive to changing nature of PHA/POP needs. 2. Programs in additional high priority countries can be implemented. 3. A.I.D. appropriation ceiling maintained above \$100 million per year. 4. Host countries pay increasing share of the costs and 4 POPLABS will become independent of A.I.D. financing.</p>
	FY 1975																																																															
	MMs	\$000																																																														
I. AID/W -																																																																
A. Personnel	165	404																																																														
B. Participants	49	33																																																														
C. Other Costs		163																																																														
II. USAIDs																																																																
Local Costs		200																																																														
Commodities		20																																																														
III. Host Country	1/3 to all local costs																																																															
IV. Other Donors:	Participant training and short-term consultants																																																															
FY 1976		7/1/76 - 6/30/77																																																														
MMs	\$000	MMs	\$000																																																													
187	457	175	428																																																													
60	40	60	40																																																													
	167		167																																																													
	300		300																																																													
	100		100																																																													