



LABORATORIES FOR  
POPULATION STATISTICS

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FINAL REPORT  
to the Agency for International Development  
on Contract No.

AID/pha-C-1114

International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics  
(POPLAB)

1 July 1975 to 31 March 1979

This document is submitted in compliance with the terms of Contract No. AID/pha-C-1114, between the Agency for International Development and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

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## PART I

## PURPOSE, BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This report by the International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB) is submitted in compliance with paragraph 12, sections (c) and (d) of AID General Provisions, 1420-23C (7-1-76), "Cost Reimbursement Contract with an Educational Institution," attached to Contract No. AID/pha-c-1114 between the Agency for International Development and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, as amended. The report covers the period 1 July 1975 to 31 March 1979.

POPLAB was originally established by AID at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1969 under Basic Ordering Agreement AID/csd-2495 covering a five-year period and with five subsequent task orders and two related but separate contracts with the USAID/Columbia Mission. The purpose of that program was to develop in selected less developed countries (LDC's) the institutional capabilities and manpower resources to test methods for measuring population change. In compliance with contract requirements, a comprehensive report for FY 1970-75 was submitted to AID in July 1975.\*

The objective of the second program reported on here was to apply the improved demographic methodology that had been tested by POPLAB since inception of the program to 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 socioeconomic planning for LDC's.

As already indicated, the contract went into effect on 1 September 1975 with an anticipated three-year duration. It was subsequently extended on a no-cost basis until 15 September 1978, and eventually received a funded extension until 15 October 1978. At that time all activity under the Contract ceased, with one exception. The exception was a household survey project in Colombia. In the interest of seeing this specific project through to completion, a contract termination date of 31 March 1979 was set. This accounts for the fact that for the period 15 October 1978 to 31 March 1979, the Colombia project is the only subject covered herein.

The Operational Plan of the AID/pha-c-1114 contract listed 19 "Specific Objectives" which spelled out the technical services to be provided.

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\* Contract No. AID/pha-c-1114 went into effect on 1 September 1975. The period 1 July 1975 to 31 August 1975 was included in the present report because it represents the so-called "transition quarter" which was not covered in the final report rendered for Contract No. AID/csd-2495. In this manner, unbroken continuity between the two contracts is achieved.

In order to show how the activities undertaken thereunder accomplished the "Specific Objectives," this report has been organized around a logical grouping of objectives into five categories. These form the main body of the account rendered in Section II, Fulfillment of Specific Objectives. They are:

- Program Direction and Overview
- New and Existing Data Collection Systems and Birth and Death Analyses
- International Information Network
- Research
- Training and Staff Development

To facilitate the overview, the appropriate group of "Specific Objectives" is quoted verbatim at the beginning of each sub-section. Actually, the 19 objectives were reduced to 8 beginning with the period from 1 July 1977 onward. From then on, somewhat greater emphasis was placed on the processing and analysis of data already collected through censuses, civil registration, or surveys, constituting in effect a reversal of priorities. But the substance of the original 19 objectives was not sufficiently changed to warrant a modification of the report organization.

The sub-section dealing with "New and Existing Data Collection Systems and Birth and Death Analyses" has been ordered by countries in alphabetical sequence and, within each country, follows a chronological narrative pattern.

A final brief section (Section III) mentions the AID project evaluations that were undertaken, reports rendered, and offers some reflections of the POPLAB staff on general matters of technical assistance to LDC's.

## PART II

## FULFILLMENT OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

## A. PROGRAM DIRECTION AND OVERVIEW

Specific Objectives Numbers 7, 8, and 14

Continue the 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.

Complete phase-out of Overseas POPLABs (i.e., those projects which were primarily concerned with testing of data collection methodology or analysis of existing data).

Cooperate with World Fertility Survey efforts in countries where POPLAB Projects have been established.

With the signing of a new three-year contract, No. AID/pha/c-1114, the POPLAB Program began to focus attention on an Operational Plan which placed greater emphasis on national birth and death data collection, as well as on analysis of data already collected. This was in contrast to the earlier five-year contract in which methodological experimentation had been stressed.

One of the first undertakings requiring extensive groundwork and preparation was the Sixth International POPLAB Conference which was held in The Hague, The Netherlands, from 21 to 24 June 1976.

The Search Committee appointed in 1975 by the Chairman of the Department of Biostatistics to make recommendations for a POPLAB Director to take the place of Forrest E. Linder upon his retirement at the end of June 1977, completed its task. Recommended for the position was H. Bradley Wells, Professor of Biostatistics, who had been associated with POPLAB since its inception. In the interim, he was named Deputy Director of POPLAB effective 1 July 1976, a position which had been vacant since Robert J. Myer's retirement in 1973. Dr. Well's designation as Director was formalized by contract amendment number 4 in November 1976. To enable a smooth transition in the overall Program direction, Dr. Linder continued with the University and POPLAB until June 1977.

As far as phasing out those projects concerned primarily with the testing of data collection methodology was concerned, the Morocco and

Ecuador POPLAB projects terminated at the end of 1975; the Philippine POPLAB at the end of March 1976; the Kenya POPLAB in June 1977; and the Turkey POPLAB official termination coincided with the original contract conclusion date of June 1978.

A Draft Working Paper which set forth some proposed approaches to the collection, analysis and reporting of data on fertility and mortality levels and trends in LDCs was submitted to AID/W in late 1976.

Meetings were also held with officials of AID/W and representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics, the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics, the East-West Population Institute, and the United Nations to coordinate a strategy for the initiation of new projects. To facilitate their coordination, World Fertility Survey staff members visited POPLAB, POPLAB staff members visited WFS, and POPLAB at all times continued close liaison with NCHS.

It was expected that the ongoing projects in Kenya, Colombia, and Turkey would continue until their contractual expiration and that new project sites would have to be developed. In anticipation of this, background data for a number of countries were collected to facilitate an assessment of the potential for demographic measurement during site visits. During 1976, site visits were actually undertaken by POPLAB staff to Indonesia, Tanzania, Haiti, Peru, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic. Only in the case of Indonesia did a project with the Central Bureau of Statistics develop. Projects did not materialize in any of the other locations, in each instance for reasons beyond POPLAB's control. However, "Demographic Data Situation Reports" were prepared for Indonesia, Tanzania, and Haiti and furnished to AID/W and the respective USAID Missions.

In the course of winding up work with the Colombian Statistical Office on a prior agreement for improvements in civil registration, POPLAB staff laid the groundwork for a new project there consisting of a national demographic survey based on the sample used two years earlier by the Colombian WFS.

POPLAB operated on partial funding from 1 July 1977 until 22 August 1977, when the review process of the Assistant Administrator's Office was completed and the program and budget for FY '78 were approved. The amended contract included a revised work program which reflected emphasis on continuous and timely measurement of vital statistics trends in LDC's through:

- Collection of data on fertility and mortality through either new or existing sample surveys; and,
- Processing and analysis of data already collected through censuses, civil registration, or surveys.

Later in 1977, a subcontract for analysis of data already collected was developed with the Philippines National Census and Statistics Office. Simultaneously, a "Memo of Agreement" for collaborative work with the

National Statistical Office of Thailand was signed. This increased the number of active projects to five.

Nevertheless, plans had to be made for the orderly completion of commitments by 30 June 1978 (with the exception of Colombia). During the first months of 1978, while the status of the Turkey project remained in doubt, very good progress toward that goal was made in Colombia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. However, with the exception of Colombia, there were unanticipated delays within the collaborating institutions. In order to accomplish the original objectives, POPLAB developed a supplementary work plan for July 1 - September 15, 1978 and on May 4, 1978 requested authority to continue expending existing funds for this purpose. Authority to use funds for overall contract management was granted by AID to 15 September 1978 and eventually extended on a funded basis to 15 October 1978.

Before the original contract expiration date in June, the staff completed work on and published a "Basic Demographic Questionnaire" and a Supplement which contained detailed tabular layouts. During the contract extension period, draft translations of these two items into Spanish and French were prepared.

Throughout the period covered by this report, the staff also participated in a number of POPLAB-related scientific and professional activities and presented papers on several occasions. To keep abreast of the most recent developments in the measurement field, a series of staff seminars were held. These usually took advantage of the presence of visitors. With the publication of Scientific Series No. 31 in August 1977, the compendium on "Systems of Demographic Measurement," consisting of 13 monographs, was completed.

Most of the topics mentioned in the above section are covered in greater detail in the remaining body of the report, except for the fact that in early 1977, POPLAB was saddened and shocked by the untimely death of staff member Dr. Joan Lingner. Actions taken under this contract relating to professional personnel are found in Appendix A, and a financial summary in Appendix B. The remaining 8 appendices are referred to in the text.

B. NEW AND EXISTING DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS AND BIRTH AND DEATH DATA ANALYSIS

Specific Objectives 1, 4, 5, 6, and 15\*

Establish a new or improve the 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 and for major subdivisions (e.g., regions, provinces) and (b) analyzing data for planning and program purposes.

Continue the national Turkish Demographic Survey directed by Demographic Research Center located within the State Institute of Statistics in Ankara, Turkey.

Expand the coverage of the Kenya Demographic Studies Unit to approximate a nationally representative data collection system.

Establish a new or improve the existing systems to collect and analyze birth and death statistics in at least two additional high priority countries.

Recruit consultants and short-term personnel on an ad hoc basis from international organizations for TDY assignments to each country project.

1. Colombia

Just prior to the beginning of this contract period, a new and second agreement was reached between the Departamento Nacional de Estadística (DANE) and UNC/CH for cooperation with their Division of Demography (DIMOG) on improvements in civil registration. This project was scheduled to last from March 1975 through February 1976. It was eventually extended until March 1977 at no additional cost. This was a modest undertaking from a financial point of view since it consisted only of technical assistance, and DANE received no direct financial support. The above project is dealt with in Part (a) of this subsection. Part (b)

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\* In order to avoid repetition, all international TDY travel of POPLAB staff, consultants, and LDC collaborative personnel is listed by name, destination, and dates in Appendix C.

deals with a third agreement covering a survey for the "Measurement of National Fertility/Mortality Levels and Trends."

a. Civil Registration Improvements

The Work Program of the new DANE/UNC/CH agreement concentrated on strengthening the fledgling Colombian vital registration system. The most recent legislation regarding vital registration was passed in 1970, with implementation scheduled to take place on a gradual basis. First instituted in the capital city, vital registration covered births only and was subsequently broadened to include all major urban centers. It was then in effect in 33 cities, and covered about 50 percent of the population. Extension to the entire country and to deaths and marriages was planned within the foreseeable future. It was hoped that prior to broadened coverage the joint results could feed suggestions for improvements into the mechanism.

The Work Program as agreed upon focused on four aspects of the vital registration system (Servicio Nacional de Incripcion - SNI).

(1) General Aspects

- The legal and statistical features of SNI that have a bearing on results obtained to date.
- Coverage evaluation of the births registered to date to measure underregistration in order to suggest corrective measures
- Suggest the best means of insuring that the inventory of the existing information is properly maintained so that there is a minimum of loss
- Critical review of the birth registration form as presently used and of the death and marriage forms to be used to achieve maximum utility for analytic demographic purposes. Make recommendations for changes if needed

(2) Operational Aspects

- Examination of the procedures used in the preparation and distribution of forms to notaries
- Examination of the flow of information from the notaries to DANE and the temporary and permanent filing systems used in registration
- Examination of the training given notary personnel for the filling out of forms; the manner in which forms are transmitted to DANE and records kept
- Formulate recommendations regarding the three preceding points and if necessary for implementation resort to the highest levels of authority
- If judged desirable, undertake pilot project(s) to experiment with new registration mechanisms

### (3) Aspects of Preparation For and Processing of Data

- Analysis of the methods presently in use for editing, coding, and punching and the general processing of demographic information on cards
- Preparation of tabulation plans geared to benefit demographic analysis
- Evaluation of existing publications on civil registration (both the traditional system and SNI) as a basis for the preceding point; utilization of similar information in connection with deaths.

### (4) Analytic Aspects

- Using demographic techniques to estimate underregistration from the existing data
- Based on other sources of information (censuses and surveys) estimate fertility levels through the use of some of the methodology successfully applied by Miguel Gomez on Costa Rica. Such adjustments are to be made at the national, regional, departmental, and municipal levels.
- An examination of existing practices in the publication of demographic data.

Cooperation between the two institutions was to extend beyond the Division of Demography in DANE. On the one hand, SNI and DIMOG within DANE were to be involved and, outside the agency, the Superintendencia de Registros of the Ministry of Justice. The "notarias," who are charged with responsibility for actual registration of vital events, operate under the control of the latter.

Work began with a critical examination of the operations and results of the new SNI Registro de Personas as these related to birth events. The background documentation used in this examination consisted of four presidential decrees, two documents issued by the SNI, and five studies prepared by DIMOG during 1974 and early 1975. Efforts were made to evaluate the volume of birth registrations between 1972 and 1974. Earlier parish records were also used in assessing completeness and timeliness of registration. The 4 percent sample tabulations from the October 1973 Census published in August 1974 proved useful.

DIMOG diagnosed a number of defects and suggested that measures to improve the system be initiated in 1976.

UNC/CH endorsed the latter proposal and in addition made recommendations relating to the following:

- (1) Measures to encourage promptness of registration (in 1972, fewer than 50 percent of births registered represented births occurring during 1972 and in 1974 the proportion

was even lower); among them:

- (a) Mild sanctions for noncompliance with the law that calls for registration within 30 days.
  - (b) Elimination of requirement that foot or fingerprints of registree be taken, and that infants be present at registration.
  - (c) Allowance of grace period of 60 days following the legal time limit for registration, after which time documentary evidence of the event would be required.
  - (d) For registration within this 90-day period, provision for a free birth certificate.
- (2) Provisions for institutionalized cooperation between the SNI and the Superintendencia de Registros in the Ministry of Justice regarding:
    - (a) Notary training
    - (b) Provisions for equipment and forms, their flow and retrieval.
  - (3) Facilitation of registration in terms of convenience of location of notaries, efficient operation, and general quality of service to the public.
  - (4) Public education.

Gradual implementation of the system throughout the country with deferment of its extension to deaths and marriages was also recommended.

Most of these ideas were well received and plans for implementation were begun. A second set of recommendations was then drafted by UNC/CH staff, specifically centering on needed legislative changes, as follows:

- Eliminate requirement that footprints or fingerprints be taken of registree
- Eliminate requirement that registree be present at registration
- Eliminate documentary evidence and witnesses if registration occurs within 90 days.
- Give free certified copy of certificate to parents if registration occurs within 90 days. This copy to be made

by SNI and sent back to notaries for distribution to parents

Reimburse notaries for revenue lost due to SNI issuance of free copy of certificate

Include clause in registration statute similar to the following: "Willful failure to register births as required by law may result in legal action against persons responsible."

On the basis of this second set, plans were being made to seek approval of the above changes from the professional association of the notaries at their annual meeting in May 1976 and to obtain legislative approval by the end of the year. This proved over-optimistic for it was never really possible for DANE to establish lines of communication with the association.

Further discussions revolved around extension of the SNI system to rural areas; the need to create additional registration points there, and the desirability of intensifying communication with the agency that controls the notaries.

The birth registration manual then in use turned out to be quite out of date and a concerted effort was being made to update it. UNC/CH staff made extensive comments on a proposed new version.

Two documents (in Spanish) were produced by DANE during 1976. One was a self-study report entitled "SNI Criticism of the System for Birth Registration," which detailed the main causes of underregistration of births. The other was an "Evaluation of Underregistration in the Official Birth and Death Statistics."

When it became apparent that because of circumstances beyond DANE's control having to do mostly with jurisdiction over notaries, the project would require more time than originally anticipated, the AID Mission granted a 13-month no-cost extension.

Attention next turned to an examination of the birth record form. The birth record was found to be an attractive and well designed document which conformed closely to U.N. recommendations. Only two minor suggestions for changes were made. In the course of observing the management of the forms after they entered the SNI system, it appeared that very little attention was paid to, and no queries made, whenever the statistical information of the registration form was incomplete or inconsistent. It was recommended that notaries be made aware of the importance of this information through training activity and that informants be queried directly by SNI for supplementary data.

The existing tabulation and analysis program of DIMOG was adequate, but it was deemed advisable that efforts be made to improve the

quality of the data and to keep informed about the timely performance and thoroughness of each notary. As far as evaluation of birth registration completeness was concerned, it was felt that nothing should be done until legislation had passed to modify the practice of permitting registration at any time, regardless of age. Unfortunately, implementation of legislative changes and closer cooperation with the Superintendencia continued to lag.

In due course, the *Manual of Instructions for the Notaries* was revised with input from POPLAB staff. The new version was a great improvement.

As of 15 november 1976, SNI birth registration covered the entire country, with the exception of the national territories which contain only 2 percent of the total population. Some extension of the system to deaths and marriages was expected to take place during 1977, but since by early 1977, death registration had not yet been incorporated into SNI, POPLAB staff recommended that this step be delayed until nationwide SNI birth registration had been properly field tested and was working reasonably well in terms of completeness and timeliness of reporting. The death registration form then in use was attractive, functional, and topically sound. It was felt that any impending efforts to alter it, especially the section on cause of death, should be strongly resisted. The same applied to about 10 items on the form which were not being punched or processed. It was felt that in the future they might acquire increasing importance; thus a thorough study was desirable before moving toward their elimination.

With regard to marriage registration, it was also recommended to delay its incorporation into SNI. In the meantime, two suggestions were made: (1) to move from a collective form on which marriages are recorded sequentially in each notary office to an individual form for each union; and (2) to include non-Church marriages in the DANE records for statistical purposes.

Concerning the transition in registration of all vital events from the traditional system to SNI, it became clear that this would take place over a protracted period of time. Therefore, it was recommended that data to be published by DANE in the foreseeable future reflect this transition through careful footnoting as to source of data.

DIMOG expected to publish information on births and deaths registered during 1976 in the monthly DANE Bulletin. In this connection, it was also recommended that the information include dates of actual occurrence of the events. Another recommendation was made to the effect that, in the future, consideration be given to issuing quarterly reports on vital events registered, including cumulative totals for a given year.

By March 1977, all of the tasks outlined in the Work Plan had been covered except for those that were not feasible. To conclude the project, at the request of AID/W and after clearance with the USAID Mission

and DANE, POPLAB staff produced a comprehensive two-volume report on the status of the Colombian vital registration system. The report used the Vital statistics Improvement Project (VISTIM) plan prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics as a guideline. The chiefs of DIMOG and SNI attended the Sixth International POPLAB Conference.

b. Measurement of National Fertility-Mortality levels and Trends

The time extension of the Vital Registration project into 1977 was fortuitous in that it permitted on-site exploration of yet a third joint venture between DANE and UNC/CH. As it turned out, there was interest on the part of the Colombian Government, AID/W, and the AID Mission in conducting future national fertility surveys to continue existing measurement of fertility trends. Data for this purpose were already available for two recent points in time: the Census of 1973 and the World Fertility Survey (WFS) of 1976.

It emerged that such activity at the national level would relate well to DANE's ongoing household survey system. Thirteen household labor force surveys had been carried out since 1970. Some of these were national in scope but intermittent; currently they were being carried out regularly on a quarterly basis, confined to urban areas. DANE was willing to replace one of the urban household/labor force survey rounds in 1978 with a national sample fertility/mortality survey, retaining the labor force component in some, but perhaps not all, of the urban areas. This action was predicated upon the availability of outside financial support to defray the costs of additional fieldwork and analysis. The fertility questions would follow the pattern of those on the WFS household questionnaire and would thus provide trend data by urban/rural and region.

DANE officials expressed a desire to have the benefit of POPLAB's technical assistance in such an undertaking, particularly in design, analysis, and report preparation. For testing purposes, POPLAB suggested to DANE the possibility of including both a mortality and fertility module in either the 14th or 15th round of the household/labor force survey. This would not only have the advantage of serving as a pretest of these instruments (modules) in anticipation of their future use on a national scale, but would also provide fertility data for selected urban areas. The idea was implemented and produced encouraging results.

By the summer of 1977, agreement on technical and procedural aspects resulted in a draft subcontract covering the period 1 September 1977 to 31 March 1979 which was submitted for Mission concurrence and for approval to AID/W. Some problems arose in connection with the fact that UNC/CH's central contract was to expire on 30 June 1978. It was recognized that at least data processing, analysis, and publication of results would of necessity extend over a longer period of time. The inconsistency was eventually overcome by an amendment (no. 7) to UNC/CH's central contract, which in effect provides for POPLAB support through 31 March 1979, to apply to this project exclusively.

The subcontract was approved by AID/W contingent upon inclusion of a number of additional clauses. These were so extensive that it was deemed advisable to prepare a comprehensive amendment (no. 1) which could be signed at the same time as the subcontract. This documentation did not reach Bogota until late October. In order to avoid loss of crucial preparation time, DANE proceeded with the initial planning activity as originally projected in August.

This agreement provided for the survey to be undertaken by DANE during June 1978 at which time the 17th round of the ongoing urban quarterly household survey would be expanded to a national sample. The national sample was to be identical to the WFS sample used in mid-1976 (part of a master sample comprised of six subsamples controlled by the Ministry of Health), a highly desirable feature. The data would thus provide not only information on fertility levels, which is important for a country which appears to have a rapidly falling birth rate, but would also produce information on trends. Furthermore, the data could be examined in the light of results from the 1973 census sample. The costs of the demographic addition were to be borne by AID under UNC/CH's centrally funded contract, and POPLAB would render technical assistance and logistic support during all phases.

In due course, a carefully designed questionnaire integrated the usual labor force questions with the demographic questions in the urban areas; for the rural areas, a slightly modified set of labor force questions was developed for integration with the demographic queries. The questionnaire included a whole battery of questions on widowhood and orphanhood that had proven successful in other situations and that were intended to permit indirect methods of analyses.

Subsequent developments were as follows:

- (1) Negotiations between the MOH and DANE regarding provision of the subsample to DANE by the MOH were included with the signing of a formal agreement in January. During the week of 5 February a test of the data collection instrument draft was carried out and, as a result, several changes were made in the wording and sequence of questions.
- (2) A comprehensive pilot test was conducted by DANE's six regional offices in February. Six professionals from the Bogota office traveled to the regions to observe and evaluate the exercise. Their evaluations and the critiques of the field staff were consolidated into a 12-page document which served as a basis for modifications in the training procedures, urban and rural questionnaires, and manuals.
- (3) The groundwork for the development of tabulation plans was completed. POPLAB Manual #7 provided the models for the "First" and "Second Priority" tables to be produced. (These tables were later modified in accordance with POPLAB Manual

#7 Supplement issued in June, 1978).\*

- (4) POPLAB staff recommended that recruitment, screening, and training for supervisors and interviewers begin earlier, be more thorough and extend over a longer period of time than first scheduled. In this, as in everything else, every effort was made to replicate the WFS 1976 standards.
- (5) The original schedule of activities was slightly modified in April. The chief change was made so that the interviewing for the labor force component of the survey could be both initiated and completed in June. The data collection beginning was therefore advanced by one week, with initiation on 12 June and termination on 30 June substituted for the earlier dates of 19 June to 17 July. All other projected activities were advanced by a few days. This was desirable because it would leave slightly more time for analysis.
- (6) Adjustments to/and production of questionnaires and interviewing and supervisory manuals were successfully speeded up. Separate editing manuals were prepared for the demographic and the labor force parts of the questionnaire because different personnel were going to handle the two tasks.
- (7) To coordinate field work planning, the six technical assistants from the regional field offices were brought to Bogota for a two-day meeting in early May.
- (8) Training materials arrived in the regions by mid-May when the five-day training for supervisors began; the two-week interviewer training was initiated on 22 May; and, finally, three-day coding and editing training sessions were also held in May. Central office personnel participated in all these regional sessions.
- (9) By the last week in May the office update of the MOH segment folders was completed; the folders had been distributed to the six regional offices and, simulta-

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\* See sub-section II.D. for details.

neously, funds to pay the field and office staff and transportation costs were transferred to the regions.

- (10) Over-recruitment (double the number required of interviewers) paid off because there was the usual attrition. Eventually over 40 supervisors and 130 interviewers were retained, including women in both groups. Surplus interviewers were later used as editors and coders.
- (11) All field work was completed on schedule. No untoward incidents were reported, no unexpected problems encountered. The fact that the field staff worked Saturdays and Sundays reduced the number of call-backs needed. Refusals were minimal. The survey was particularly well received in rural areas. A couple of segments required major updating and re-segmenting with the help of the MOH. One had problems with a yellow fever epidemic; others with flooding; and a few with political unrest. But, all in all, there were no major problems.
- (12) The editing, coding and card punching took place in the regional offices; then the packages were sent to Bogota where they were transferred onto tapes and edited.
- (13) One set of updated segment folders was returned to the MOH; the other remained the property of DANE.
- (14) The tabulation plan was further refined. Over and above the 18 tables suggested by POPLAB staff, there is one table on interregional migration, one on international migration, and one on retrospective fertility of all at-risk women, not only ever-marrieds. "Ever-in-union" was substituted for "Ever-married" in every table where the latter appears. Age cut-off is 15 years, to tally with the WFS survey. Tabulations were run on a "de jure" basis and all tables run by urban/rural; some also by region.
- (15) Dr. Velasquez, Director of DANE, was replaced in summer 1978; Saul Ojeda, Director of DANAL left in summer 1978; Miriam Ordóñez, Chief of DIMOG and Principal Investigator of the project left in December 1978.

- (16) Loss of the three key personnel in DANE associated with the project (Velasquez, Ojeda, and Ordonez) was a temporary setback to the timetable for completion of the project but most of the problems created by the change in personnel have now been resolved.
- (17) The analysis phase of the project is still going on under the direction of Nicholas Garay, the new Chief of DIMOG. Support for completion of the project is being given by Dr. Gallego, new Director of DANE and by Dra. Elizabeth Caiceda, new Director of DANAL.
- (18) The final report on the project is being written and is expected to be completed by fall 1979.

## 2. Ecuador

The Task Order providing for the Ecuador POPLAB project with the Centro de Analisis Demografico (CAD) expired, as scheduled, on 31 December 1975. At that time, the project was effectively phased out. However, since UNC/CH had been actively involved in securing funding for subsequent support of the CAD unit, and also because two years later there was an expression of interest in renewing a relationship with POPLAB, a brief account of further activity is included here.

The Convenio para la Formacion del Comité Coordinador del Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Vitales (Agreement for the Formation of the Coordinating Committee of the National System for Vital Statistics) was formally signed in September 1975 by the Ministers of Health and Government and the President of the National Planning Department (NPD). CAD was to form part of this coordinating committee for purposes of estimating underregistration, determining its causes, and making recommendations for improvements in the registration system. CAD had earlier recommended improvements in the birth registration form which became effective in January 1975. In November, CAD and a UNC/CH Unit advisor made further recommendations with respect to the tabulation of birth registration data. CAD had estimated birth underregistration in Ecuador to be about 10 percent and death underregistration about 20 percent.

Results from the 10 percent sample of the 1974 Ecuador population census became available to CAD in June. Estimates were prepared of age/sex-specific fertility and mortality rates and of an adjusted census population. These two were then combined with assumptions of future trends in fertility and mortality to yield population projections for Ecuador from 1974 to 2009. The results appeared reasonable. They were being requested for planning purposes by other units of the NPD. Assisting CAD in this undertaking were two POPLAB consultants.

One of these consultants was also in Ecuador for five weeks assisting in the demographic analysis of the 10 percent census sample and in the installation of the Shorter-Population Council computer package for population projections. The other was in Ecuador for three weeks to review the projections, to review CAD collaboration in improving vital statistics, to assist CAD in seeking new financing for 1976-1977, and to participate in other demographic and economic-demographic analyses.

In 1975, other research studies also continued at CAD: migration to Guayaquil, migration in Ecuador, demographic analysis of the Santo Domingo Fertility Survey, estimates of mortality by cause of death from vital registration statistics, projections of future education costs under alternative assumptions of fertility, and completion of the study of the future population and its characteristics in the Esmeraldas River Basin. In July, CAD published its sixth study, *Migraciones hacia Quito*.

Three members of the CAD staff completed training programs in demography during the period, and a fourth commenced a two-year program in demography and economics. In addition, two POPLAB TDY consultants conducted in-house training for CAD staff.

By 1976, the Government of Ecuador had committed 1 million sucres to CAD, and a formal proposal for the remaining funds needed was sent to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in New York on April 1; and a contract was signed by the International Labor Office (ILO) in Geneva under the World Population and Employment Programme and the Government of Ecuador for CAD to organize and supervise a migration survey of about 5,000 households in rural and urban areas of Ecuador, with technical and financial assistance from the ILO.

Based on the 1974 census with projections to 2009, CAD published its seventh official publication on population estimates of Ecuador. Work continued on other demographic estimation projects. Staff training also continued.

CAD's Director and a statistician attended the Sixth International POPLAB Conference in June and discussed Ecuador's possible participation in the World Fertility Survey with WFS officials.

In 1977, CAD proceeded with research on the measurement and implications of population trends in Ecuador. In the meantime, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities had signed a contract with CAD for

\$75,000 to support its program of population research for two years. Under the ILO contract with CAD, the migration survey in rural and urban Ecuador was implemented during January - March 1977. At ILO expense, a POPLAB consultant visited Ecuador for two weeks in August to assist with the survey.

Later that fall, the Deputy Director of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística inquired about possibilities for POPLAB technical assistance in the analysis of fertility or migration data. At that point, POPLAB could not make a longer term commitment and was thus unable to pursue the matter.

### 3. Indonesia

In February 1977, POPLAB staff visited Indonesia for a 10-day period to explore with the USAID Mission and country personnel various aspects of demographic data needs and methods currently utilized to meet those needs. The team concentrated on the vital registration system, ongoing demographic surveys, sample registration, and national surveys amenable to add-on fertility and mortality questions.

Contact was made with several institutions concerned with the collection, analysis, and dissemination of demographic data, concentrating on the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) because its broad interests and activities were more directly related to those of the POPLAB Program. Several areas of potential POPLAB assistance to BPS were identified. The visit resulted in a "Demographic Data Situation Report" issued by POPLAB.

By mid-year, the new head of the Bureau for Research and Development of BPS visited Chapel Hill for follow-up discussions. The preliminary list of activities considered during these meetings was discussed subsequently by officials of AID/W and POPLAB. This led to another visit to Indonesia by POPLAB staff in the fall. The two major purposes of the trip were to (1) plan a program for POPLAB technical assistance through 30 June 1978, and (2) assist BPS in the analysis of the second-year Sample Vital Registration Project (SVRP) results.

It was recognized that continuing collaboration would be mutually beneficial and that it would be best maintained by both TDY visits of POPLAB staff to Indonesia and of BPS staff to Chapel Hill. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the termination date of the existing POPLAB contract on 30 June 1978, a "Memorandum of Agreement" was prepared, agreed to by the two parties, and concurred in by the USAID Mission. The Agreement provided for assistance in analysis of data from the 1974-1977 SVRP, analysis of data from the August 1977 KAP Survey of Vital Registration, and in other activities to be mutually decided upon. It was further agreed that UNC/CH would finance a visit of a BPS technical staff official to POPLAB for two to three months, beginning December 1977, to prepare the second-year SVRP report, and that UNC/CH would send

POPLAB staff to Indonesia around April 1978 to work on the third and final year analysis and summary report of the SVRP. To further implement the two major activities, it was also agreed that POPLAB would defray some expenses of an on-site consultant who would analyze the KAP results and monitor data cleaning and tabulations of the SVRP. Finally, a description of possible POPLAB assistance in analysis of the Phase II data of the Intercensal Population Survey was provided.

Analytic work on the SVRP (which covered a population of about 240,000) results was delayed when it was found that the denominators of most tables had to be corrected. Inconsistencies in the matching results also required remedial action. Discrepancies occurred primarily because the survey reports were edited at the central BPS office after the matching of events was completed in the field. However, a spot-check of the original records from randomly selected blocks showed that other factors also contributed to the inconsistencies; for example, inclusion of some out-of-scope events in the survey tabulations and exclusion of some in-scope events in the matching results. The BPS staff was advised to clean the original records in order to reconcile the discrepancies. Some suggestions were also made regarding tabulations for the study of adult mortality from information on maternal and paternal orphanhood and for the estimation of fertility from own-children data.

As planned, a staff member of the BPS spent 3 months at Chapel Hill from late 1977 to early 1978 to draft the second-year SVRP report. By mid-year, POPLAB staff again visited Jakarta for one month. By then, the second-year SVRP report had been published and presented to USAID. Most tabulations necessary for the preparation of the third-year SVRP report were ready and the preparation of the third-year SVRP report was initiated. Work was also begun on some tables for the final SVRP report, which is to cover the entire three-year SVRP period.

POPLAB's consultant in Jakarta submitted a draft of a thorough report analyzing the KAP of Vital Registration Survey carried out by the BPS in 10 areas of Indonesia in August 1977. This report was reviewed and recommendations made for final revisions. The report was published in the fall as one of the SVRP series of reports, and synthesized in the final SVRP report.

Work on the third year and the final SVRP reports continued throughout the summer and into the fall. The BPS again sent a staff member to Chapel Hill in early October for a seven-week period to collaborate with POPLAB staff on a first draft of the final SVRP report.

#### 4. Kenya

Fieldwork of the dual record tests initiated in 1973 came to a close with a fourth survey round in late 1975. It covered about 20,000 households and was completed without problems after thorough training of

personnel. The Demographic Studies Unit (DSU) of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) continued work on the selection and identification of the primary sampling units for the Kenya National Sample which will form the basis for all future survey work by the CBS. This activity proceeded under the guidance of the POPLAB Resident Advisor. POPLAB also supplied the services of a geographer/cartographer formerly with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, who spent five weeks at the CBS advising on the development of the new cartographic unit which will cater to the needs of the National Sample and the 1979 Population Census.

With the assistance of POPLAB staff, progress continued on the development of the computer matching program. This program, as originally written by the UNC/CH unit, was revised and adapted so that it could be used in the development of optimum matching rules and the subsequent matching of all DSU-generated birth and death records. Earlier, work on the program had been plagued both by programming and computer operating problems.

During the latter part of 1975 the DSU issued two reports. One was a 70-page report entitled *Demographic Baseline Survey Report, 1973*, published by the CBS and printed by the Kenya Government Printing Office, which was circulated to interested persons and organizations in Kenya and abroad. The other was a working paper called *Internal Migration Patterns in a Selected Area in Kenya*, based on migration information collected in the first dual record survey round. The DUALABS Cents Aid software program was utilized to tabulate the basic tables for this report.

Two staff members returned to the CBS from their advanced training in demography at UNC/CH and the University of Ghana. At the end of the year, five staff members were still enrolled in advanced training at overseas institutions; at Iowa State University; the London School of Economics; and at the International Statistical Programs Center of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in Washington, D.C.

Early in 1976, a tentative decision was made on the data collection method to be used for the Survey of Population Change (SPC). It was based on a review of the comparative analyses from the results of the experimentation in data collection methods carried out by the DSU and POPLAB for the preceding three years. The outcome of this review was a plan to utilize a form of dual record system for the SPC consisting of a base-line survey employing Brass-type questions, in conjunction with a "community contact" reporting system for rural areas, and a baseline survey with a possible supplement of data from the civil registration system in urban areas. A further decision was made to start the national SPC as of January 1977. This timing would enable CBS to phase in the SPC with other survey programs planned as a part of the National Integrated Sample Survey Program. It would also give adequate time to firmly establish the National Area Sample and examine in greater depth the tentative decision on the survey method to be employed for the SPC. A future advantage would be that the reference period for national demographic data would be based on the calendar year.

The POPLAB Resident Advisor to the CBS/DSU in Nairobi was originally scheduled to complete his assignment in Kenya in July 1976. When it became apparent that the project would be advanced considerably if his services were continued for another year, arrangements were made to allow him to stay in Nairobi until 15 March 1977. This would allow him to be available for the start of the SPC and allow for an overlap with the CBS/DSU professionals scheduled to return to Kenya early in 1977 after receiving out-of-country training.

Arrangements were also initiated to send four additional participants for training in geography (1), sampling (1), and demography (2) to the U.S. Bureau of the Census/George Washington University. Their training, started in August 1976, was funded by the USAID Mission in Kenya (3) and POPLAB (1).

A second demographic intern was assigned to the DSU for a period of one year starting in May 1976 under the auspices of the Carolina Population Center/USAID University Overseas Population Intern (Frederiksen) program. The first intern returned to the U.S. shortly thereafter to become a POPLAB staff member.

Also in 1976, the CBS/DSU was represented by 4 delegates at the sixth International POPLAB Conference. Working Paper No. 3, *Educational Characteristics and Their Relationship to Fertility for a Selected Area of Kenya*, was printed and distributed.

As scheduled, the SPC went into the field in January 1977, utilizing the national multipurpose sample designed by the UNC/CH Resident Advisor. The baseline survey was conducted in January and February. Questions covered orphanhood, spouse survival, parity, and date of last live birth; making it possible to derive indirect estimates of fertility and mortality rates. The other element in the DSU dual record system as already mentioned is a network of community contacts. This sub-system went into full operation in March.

In the meantime, computer tabulations and analysis of data concerning methodological experimentation were completed. A draft report containing coverage and vital rates was prepared and distributed for comments. Two Demographic Working Papers (Nos. 4 and 5), *Demographic Characteristics: Comparison of Ages Reported During Various Surveys*, and *The Development of Matching Rules and Their Application in a Computerized Procedure for Matching Birth and Death Records in a Dual Record System*, were printed and distributed. A Newsletter-type article describing the demographic data tapes generated appeared in the CBS publication, *Social Perspectives*.

In the process of winding up the project by June of 1977, the UNC/CH Resident Advisor departed Kenya at the end of March to resume his duties at the U.S. Bureau of the Census; a POPLAB staff member spent nine weeks in Nairobi helping to prepare the methodological report, and the Frederiksen Intern assigned to the Kenya POPLAB finished her assignment

in June. The methodological report was thoroughly edited and typed in Chapel Hill. It was eventually published by the CBS in January, 1978.

A draft report evaluating the Kenya POPLAB was prepared by the AID Mission and discussed at a meeting between Mission and POPLAB personnel.

## 5. Morocco

During the latter part of 1975, the Morocco POPLAB, called the Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Demographiques (CERED), wound up project activities prior to formal completion at the end of December of that year.

Two UNC/CH staff members concluded their Moroccan assignments. One terminated a two-year tour of duty with CERED in August. He had been assigned to the project on behalf of UNC/CH under AID's Overseas Population Intern Program. During his stay he worked on a wide variety of tasks, including the training of field staff, dual record matching, report and article writing, fertility and mortality analyses, labor force analyses and projections of the economically active population, and finally, ground-work on the TEMPO model.

In November the second also finished his UNC/CH assignment to Morocco and returned to Egypt. During his 21 months of work with CERED, he acted in a technical advisory capacity on all ongoing analytic projects, provided in-house training in demography for staff of the Statistics Office, prepared life tables from census data, and was generally responsible for all population projections issued by CERED, in addition to work on the TEMPO model.

Two publications were issued and widely distributed to francophone demographers and a third was in preparation. CERED Publication No. 13, *Analysis and Projections of the Economically Active Population of Morocco, 1971-1987* (in French), used data from the 1960 and 1971 censuses to estimate sex and age-specific activity rates which were applied to the projection of the total Moroccan population by age and sex. The latter had been published earlier in CERED Publication No. 10.

CERED Publication No. 14, *Projections of the Moroccan Population by Province 1971-1982* (in French), used the 1960 and 1971 Census data adjusted for new administrative boundaries. The projections were based on the ratio method described by Shryock and Siegel in *The Methods and Materials of Demography*. To meet requests from the Ministry of Planning, CERED prepared new population projections that used a faster rate of fertility decline than the rate utilized for the first projections. This study included the family planning targets needed to achieve each of the projections.

By December, the fourth issue of *as-Soukan* was almost ready for printing and covered the following subjects:

Economic development and population growth in Morocco  
 Activity tables of the Moroccan population  
 The overlap in the two surveys of the dual record system

Data were also collected and work started on the TEMPO economic-demographic model, with emphasis on the education sector of the model.

After conclusion of the project, POPLAB retained informal professional ties with the Moroccan staff, at least through 1976. It was learned that CERED had produced a number of published materials: in Arabic, a report on Moroccan KAP studies with an extensive introduction which was presented at a conference in Cairo Egypt, in March; in French, an application of the TEMPO model to Moroccan data, under the title *Le Modele TEMPO: Application aux donnees marocaines*; and in February, 1976, the fourth issue of *as-Soukan* appeared. Its contents were translated into English by POPLAB staff.

El Arbi Housni, then Director of CERED, attended the Sixth International POPLAB Conference in The Hague with funds provided by the USAID Mission in Rabat.

## 6. The Philippines

In the second half of 1975, the last of eight survey rounds in the methodological data collection tests were carried out by the Mindanao Center of Population Studies (MCPS) at Xavier University. In anticipation of termination of the MCPS/POPLAB/AID contract in March 1976, the institution also signed an agreement with the Smithsonian Institution for further analytic work on the data already collected.

Prior to termination in March 1976, an extensive series of reports was issued. Reports No. 17A, B, and C gave fertility and mortality levels for the period 1 January - 20 June 1974. Report No. 18 dealt with migration. Two reports dealing with substantive and methodological aspects of the Brass P/F ratio approach to fertility estimation were prepared. An article on use of the randomized response technique for estimating mortality levels was accepted for publication by *Population Studies*.

Eventually, a monograph dealing with the methodological and substantive findings resulting from four years of data collection activities was prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. Several topics included in the monograph had already been issued as part of the MCPS research series. These included an analysis of the application of "own-children" methodology and a report on the effect of differing intervals between surveys on completeness rates. The monograph was furnished to the Smithsonian during May 1976, eventually published by them, and in July 1977, after major

revisions, issued in the POPLAB Reprint Series as No. 18.

POPLAB staff participated in the analysis of educational and occupational fertility differentials as well as the review of analyses for the above monograph.

Considerable interest was generated by the apparently substantial fall in fertility in the rural area where methodological tests were carried out. At the request of the USAID Mission, a special study of the effects of rural electrification on the area was conducted and results presented to Mission officials in early March.

Although the POPLAB Project with Xavier University officially ended on 31 March 1976, Xavier University continued to be extensively involved in demographic measurement in the Philippines and in June 1976, two MCPS staff members attended the Sixth International POPLAB Conference.

Later that year, at the request of the USAID Mission in Manila, POPLAB staff prepared a brief memorandum outlining possible analyses of Philippine vital registration data. The memorandum was sent to the Director of the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) with the suggestion that perhaps a member of the NCSO staff might wish to collaborate with UNC/CH in carrying out such analyses in Chapel Hill. He responded favorably, recommending his Assistant Executive Director. The Assistant Executive Director then spent the months of May and June, 1977, in Chapel Hill in joint analysis with POPLAB on fertility rates from the Philippine vital registration system.

This fruitful collaboration led to a 10-day visit of POPLAB staff to Manila in October of 1977 at which time a subcontract between the NCSO and UNC/CH was drawn up. The project was scheduled to be in effect from 1 November 1977 to 30 June 1978. Its purpose was to provide new estimates of fertility on a national level as well as on regional and provincial levels. Two separate analyses were planned; one to utilize data on the number of children ever born from the 1975 Census and the other to use birth registration data from 1974 and 1975. Both analyses involved the application of indirect demographic estimation techniques, and both were carried out in Chapel Hill by NCSO staff members in conjunction with POPLAB staff.

In February 1977, two NCSO technicians arrived with special tabulations and computer tapes from the 1975 Census. During their two-month stay, they analyzed data on the number of children ever born, examining differentials by age, region and educational status of women. Estimates of the age-specific and total fertility rates for the whole country were also made, using several indirect techniques. Draft versions of two papers were prepared.

The other major analysis utilized data from the civil registration system for 1974 and 1975. A second set of NCSO technicians collaborated with POPLAB staff in estimating the total fertility rates by

region and by province through application of the Brass  $P_{1+}/F_1$  technique. Some exploratory work was also carried out on analysis of death rates by examining the distribution of reported deaths by age. The latter analysis had not been formally included in the UNC/NCSO subcontract. Two papers were drafted.

In addition to the travel of the four NCSO staff members mentioned above, two other NCSO personnel participated in study tours under POPLAB auspices. One visited vital registration offices in Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and New Zealand. Another participated in NCHS' Applied Statistics Training Institute Course on civil registration in Denver, Colorado. Afterwards he visited registration offices in Denver, North Carolina, and San Francisco, as well as stopping at POPLAB in Chapel Hill and NCHS in Washington.

Later in 1978, POPLAB staff gave a one-week series of lectures and workshops in Manila on the use of selected indirect techniques, and provided advice on procedures to use in a civil registration completeness test carried out in conjunction with the WFS.

In accordance with the subcontract, a considerable number of library materials requested by the NCSO were placed on order. At the time of conclusion of POPLAB Contract AID/pha-c-1114 on 15 October 1978, the above mentioned papers were in the publishing stage.

## 7. Thailand

In May 1977, POPLAB staff visited Bangkok to discuss technical assistance with government officials in the Population Survey Division (PSD) of the National Statistical Office (NSO). PSD indicated interest in technical assistance from POPLAB in the analysis of data and the preparation of the final report for the Survey of Population Change (SPC). The SPC, which is representative of Thailand's entire population, used a dual record approach, i.e., information on vital events collected by two procedures; in this case, the civil registration system and a series of quarterly retrospective surveys. One of the Survey's purposes is the estimation of regional and national vital rates.

The fieldwork for the SPC was carried out during 1974-76. The NSO had published a preliminary report of the first-year results on vital rates. The final report, covering the entire two-year period, was scheduled to contain vital rates derived from dual record methodology and also a detailed analysis of other data collected in the retrospective surveys. The technical assistance requested from POPLAB required a visit by POPLAB staff of one to two weeks to prepare a tabulation plan, and two subsequent visits of four to six weeks each in early 1978 for assistance in analyzing the tabulated data and in the preparation of the final report.

The technical assistance request was discussed with USAID Mission officials who indicated support for such a project, and early in June POPLAB received an official letter of request from NSO for the initiation of the proposal. Shortly thereafter, a "Memorandum of Agreement" was signed which included the following scope of work:

- Around August 1977, UNC/CH would detail POPLAB staff to visit Bangkok for a period of two to three weeks to assist in the computation of the SPC sampling errors and to suggest, if necessary, tabulations required for analysis and evaluation purposes.
- Around January 1978, UNC/CH would send POPLAB staff to Bangkok for a visit of about five weeks to assist in the analysis of the second-year data and to plan tabulations for and analysis of the combined two-year results of the SPC.
- Later in calendar year 1978, at a date to be mutually agreeable, UNC/CH would again detail POPLAB staff to make a concluding visit of about five weeks to assist in writing the final SPC report.

As stipulated, during the first visit assistance was rendered to the PSD in calculating the sampling errors of vital rates and in arriving at a tabulation plan for the second-year data of the SPC.

A tabulation plan of 24 tables was completed for the second year. They provide data on vital rates, age distribution, cumulative fertility of ever-married women, and survival probabilities of children, as well as information on selected social and economic characteristics such as education and occupation. PSD also included additional tables to allow the use of indirect approaches for estimating levels of fertility and mortality.

POPLAB had prepared a computer program for estimating sampling errors for vital rates from the dual record system. The program was run to arrive at preliminary estimates of the sampling errors of the vital rates for the first-year SPC data made available to POPLAB. The preliminary estimates turned out to be very close to PSD's revised estimates as included in the English translation of the first-year SPC report, which appeared in due course.

The final report of the SPC was scheduled to be confined to fertility and mortality results based on dual record methodology. In June, PSD sent a staff member to work in Chapel Hill with POPLAB staff members to draft the report, and a POPLAB staff member visited Bangkok to complete the final report. Specifically, the report which has now appeared in print, contains:

- Information on age distribution of the survey population
- Information on marital status of the female population
- Current estimates of fertility and mortality levels for Thailand and regions using dual record system methodology
- Cumulative fertility of ever-married women
- Estimates of completeness of official birth and death registration

Since data on ever born and surviving children, as well as live births during the previous year, were also collected in the SPC survey, it was agreed (and concurred in by AID/W) that they would be analyzed during the 1 July - 15 September contract extension to provide additional alternative estimates of fertility and mortality, both as an internal check on the SPC results and for comparison with other estimates. Some analyses were thus carried out on the basis of data available during the above period. Then Thai officials requested POPLAB assistance on a more comprehensive report using indirect analytic techniques, and POPLAB agreed to cooperate provided the necessary revised tables were made available in Chapel Hill, which was not yet the case by 15 October.

## 8. Turkey

The Demographic Research Center (DRC) of the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) completed its first year of fieldwork in December 1975 by carrying out a second retrospective survey in 252 sample clusters. Interviewers and supervisors visited the sample points and obtained information on births and deaths that occurred in the sample area since the first retrospective survey conducted in May 1975. Reports of interviews on births and deaths were then compared with the reports from recorders who independently collected similar information in the respective sample areas.

Meanwhile, the DRC completed the tabulation of the data from the 1974 baseline survey and some results were included in a paper prepared for the second conference on demography organized by Hacettepe University in Cesme, Izmir. Also in 1975, some preliminary matching of the data on vital events collected independently by recorders and by interviewers in the first retrospective survey was carried out. Final matching for the first operational year was to begin as soon as the data from the second retrospective survey were processed.

The Director of the DRC visited Chapel Hill late in 1975 and advised of a change in the leadership of the SIS which could result in some modifications in the status of the DRC. At that time, it was noted that respondent fatigue occasioned by the frequent visits to households by DRC recorders and by other organizations using the same sample for their studies had become apparent. In addition, the weights used in the first year sample using the projected population of the urban clusters proved to be

less accurate than expected. In light of these developments, and in view of the fact that a national census was taken in the latter part of 1975, the staff decided on a modified plan of action for 1976, as follows:

- Prepare a new sampling frame using the actual population figures from the 1975 Population Census
- Select new sample clusters for the second and third year activities of the TDS
- Calculate new weights for the second sample
- Postpone the opening of the second year survey activities to April 1976 (subsequently changed to November 1977) and carry out a baseline survey with the new sample during the first two weeks of the same month
- Continue the recording process for another six-month period, or until May 1976, and to take a final retrospective survey to close the activities of the first 18 months
- Prepare the results of the first year activities for publication after comparing the results obtained with the old and the new weights
- Study alternate ways of estimating the mid-year population to be used in obtaining vital rates, and to set some guidelines for activities in the coming years
- Complete the mapping and the preparation of the new household lists for the second year by March 1976

In due course, a third and closing survey was conducted in July 1976. Throughout that period, POPLAB assisted with the analysis of first year dual record data. Preliminary results indicated a crude birth rate of about 36 per thousand and a crude death rate of 13 per thousand for the year beginning on 1 December 1974.

By 1977, the anticipated administrative changes took place. As originally conceived, the POPLAB project in Turkey was organizationally located within the DRC of the SIS as a unit reporting directly to the President of the SIS. In a reorganization review in September 1977, it was decided that the DRC would be another responsibility of the Population and Demographic Survey (TDS). The TDS will use the technical staff of the former DRC and will function under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Director of the SIS in technical matters.

It became SIS policy to continue the TDS as a regular source of demographic data considered essential to the total operation of the SIS. TDS was viewed as particularly important because it appears that future censuses will be conducted at 10-year rather than at 5-year intervals as has been the practice in the past.

As a result of some staff exchange visits and discussions, a revised plan of operations and a timetable for the next stage of TDS activities were drawn up and approved for the period November 1977 - November 1978. This timetable, as shown below, included a new baseline survey and two retrospective surveys to be taken at six-month intervals with the use of the dual record system. The fieldwork experience of this period was expected to demonstrate the feasibility of the new TDS design.

A new sampling plan was drawn up and mapping and household lists were prepared in late 1976/early 1977 to serve for this second phase of the project. The baseline survey using the new sample was conducted in November of 1977. Immediately thereafter, recorders were selected and assigned to the recording of birth and death information. The first retrospective survey was carried out and another was planned for November 1978. The timetable is as follows:

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Activity</u>
7-27 November 1977	Baseline
28-9 December 1977	List Sample HH's and send to recorders
26 December 1977 - 6 January 1978	1st Recording
13-24 February 1978	2nd Recording
6-24 March 1978	1st Recorder Supervision and Refresher Training
5-14 April 1978	3rd Recording
2-26 May 1978	1st Retrospective Survey (6 months)
19-30 June 1978	4th Recording
10-28 July 1978	Map Update
14-25 August 1978	5th Recording
4-22 September 1978	2nd Recording Supervision
2-13 October 1978	6th Recording
6-24 November 1978	2nd Retrospective Survey (12 months) and next baseline

Various training projects of SIS personnel handled over the years by POPLAB came to successful conclusions. While there were some further exchanges of staff for consultation purposes between SIS and UNC/CH, and Turkish representatives attended the Sixth International POPLAB Conference, the

joint aspects of the project terminated with the end of the POPLAB contract in June 1978. As a postscript, the POPLAB staff member who had been most closely involved with the project went to Ankara during the summer of 1978 on a project evaluation mission conducted by APHA on behalf of AID/W.

## 9. Miscellaneous

This subsection lists in alphabetical order a number of efforts, undertaken upon various initiatives which, for different reasons, did not culminate in active projects.

### a. Bolivia

In 1977, the Bolivian Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INA) displayed an interest in a POPLAB project. At first, this was confined to an exchange of publications and letters which indicated a desire to start a Dual Record project. Next, INE prepared the outline of a more formal proposal and submitted it to the USAID Mission Director in La Paz. POPLAB was furnished a copy of the proposal, as was AID/W.

### b. Dominican Republic

In 1975 and again in 1976, at the request of the Chief of the Health and Nutrition Section of USAID/Santo Domingo, and with the concurrence of AID/W, POPLAB sent a staff member to the Dominican Republic to prepare a preliminary assessment of the possibilities for the creation of a POPLAB in that country.

In the course of these visits, contact was established with the agencies for the collection of data and for the production of the country's vital statistics. Through meetings with their officials and through the materials they provided, insights were gained on how the vital registration system presently works and how the current data are gathered. With the encouragement of the USAID Mission, UNC/CH prepared a proposal which consisted of three discrete subprojects that could be implemented either in combination or separately:

- Establishment of a National Committee on Vital Registration and Statistics
- Improvement in the Registration of Live Births
- Improvement in the Tabulation of Birth Statistics

No further action was taken, but the Director of the Statistical Office attended the 1976 POPLAB Conference on other than AID funds.

### c. Egypt

Since 1974 POPLAB has maintained ties to the Demographic Analysis Project at the American University in Cairo. The project is financed

from PL-480 funds and shares POPLAB's general objectives. Contacts have consisted primarily of facilitation of documentation and attendance of an Egyptian delegation at the 1976 POPLAB Conference.

d. Guatemala

In late 1975, some exploratory exchanges also took place between the USAID Mission in Guatemala City and UNC/CH. It appeared that the Guatemalan statistical authorities, CELADE, and other local agencies perceived the need for POPLAB-type activity. However, AID/W indicated that it would be desirable to wait until the Guatemalan Government issued a new population policy before proceeding any further. Involvement of statistical personnel with the World Fertility Survey was another factor taken into account. In the meantime, the Director of the Statistical Office attended the 1976 POPLAB Conference with non-AID funds.

e. Haiti

At the request of USAID/Haiti and AID/W, two POPLAB staff members spent two weeks in Poit-au-Prince and the surrounding area in December 1976. The visit resulted in Demographic Data Situation Report No. 2, entitled *An Overview of Demographic Measurement Activities in Haiti*. The report raises some questions regarding the timeliness and feasibility of a POPLAB project, inter alia the ongoing involvement of Statistical Office personnel with WFS.

f. Pakistan

In June 1975, a POPLAB staff member was one of two statisticians to visit Pakistan for the purpose of learning more about plans for the establishment of a PGE II study and of exploring the possibility of POPLAB affiliation at a later date. Upon initiative of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, a proposal had already been prepared describing the PGE II study in some detail and submitted to the GOP for consideration and possible funding. The team was impressed with the proposed study and with plans for its implementation. It proposed to use some of the concepts of the old PGE study, but incorporated innovations in the overall design. The team discussed the POPLAB program with key personnel associated with the proposed study and returned optimistic that some type of POPLAB involvement could be worked out after the GOP had an opportunity to study the proposal and react to it.

Following up on this visit, POPLAB in October issued an invitation for three Pakistanis involved in the planned PGE II study to visit Chapel Hill in January 1976 to learn more about the POPLAB program and experiences in dual record systems over the past several years. Pakistan was also represented at the 1976 POPLAB Conference.

g. Paraguay

In accordance with the contract stipulation that POPLAB "explore possibilities for new project sites," two POPLAB staff members spent some time in Asuncion during July/August of 1976. The Paraguayan authorities were particularly eager to seek improvement in their vital registration system. After jointly drawing up an outline of prospects, the Paraguayans drafted a proposal which would have set up an experimental system in three sites, tying these closely to their new family planning program. The proposal was refined through an exchange of correspondence and was subsequently formally submitted to the USAID Mission. Its implementation was eventually deemed outside the POPLAB measurement mandate.

h. Peru

New statistical legislation and a rising impetus toward intensified demographic measurement activity in Peru made this into a potential site for a POPLAB. However, the contract termination date of June 1978, coupled to ongoing commitments, precluded further pursuit of this possibility.

i. Tanzania

At the request of AID/W, POPLAB assigned a consultant to visit Dar-es-Salaam in the fall of 1976. He rendered Demographic Data Situation Report No. 1, The Demographic Statistics of Tanzania, which was furnished to USAID and AID/W. Since it did not contain a proposal, no further action was taken.

## C. INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORK

Specific Objectives: Numbers 3, 13, 16, 17, 18 and 19

Facilitate the exchange of scientific information on the methods of population data collection and analysis through various means.

Participate in POPLAB International Conferences which shall focus on problems of collecting vital statistics.

Publish approximately 20 monographs by the end of the second year.

Produce publications at the rate of one a month.

Publish mailing list of over 1,000 recipients in over 100 countries.

Send questionnaires every 12 months to recipients of publications to evaluate their content, quality and format and also update mailing list.

### 1. Sixth International POPLAB Conference

During the latter part of 1975 and the first half of 1976, much staff time was devoted to preparations of the content and logistics of this event. The Conference was held in The Hague, The Netherlands, from 21 to 24 June 1976, in cooperation with the International Statistical Institute, the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Tinker Foundation. The content of the sessions centered on the theme: "Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics." The meetings were attended by over fifty participants from fifteen countries--the largest number of participants and the greatest number of countries ever represented. A list of participants is shown in Appendix D. Appendix E contains the Agenda and Work Plan of the sessions. The latter also reflects a wider range of topics than earlier conferences. Simultaneous English-Spanish interpretation was provided. The Proceedings of the Conference were issued as part of the POPLAB Scientific Series, Number 28, in December 1976.

## 2. Publications Issued

Between 1 July 1975 and 15 October 1978 the following 20 monographs were produced and distributed:\*

### Scientific Series Number

22. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, General Evaluation: The Measurement Problem*, by Forrest E. Linder and Joan W. Lingner (July 1975)
23. *Proceedings of the Fifth International POPLAB Conference*, edited by Jane S. Carver (September 1975)
24. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The Single-Round Retrospective Interview Survey*, by Anders S. Lunde (January 1976)
25. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The Conventional Population Census*, by Henry S. Shryock, Jr., and Conrad Tauber (February 1976)
26. *Systems of Demographic Measurement: The Dual Record System, An Overview of Experience in Five Countries*, by Robert J. Myers (April 1976)
27. *Systems of Demographic Measurement: The Dual Record System, Vital Event Recording Subsystem*, by Eliska Chanlett and Marie Daniele Fichet (October 1976)
28. *Proceedings of the Sixth International POPLAB Conference: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics*, edited by Jane S. Carver (December 1976)
29. *Systems of Demographic Measurement: The Dual Record System, Retrospective Survey Subsystem*, by James R. Abernathy and Heather Booth (March 1977)
30. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, The Dual Record System: Sampling Design - POPLAB Experience*, By Arjun L. Adlakha, Heather Booth, and Joan W. Lingner (with an Appendix by H. Majumdar) (June 1977)
31. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The Example of the Netherlands System*, by J. C. van dan Brekel (August 1977)

(also)

- 18a. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The CELADE Demographic Survey Method* (An English translation of the Spanish language version published in February 1975)

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\* A full list of publications issued between 1971 and 1978 forms Appendix F.

**Manual Series**No.

7. *A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analyses in Sample Surveys*, by POPLAB Staff (February 1978)
- 7a. *Supplement to A Basic Demographic Questionnaire by POPLAB Staff* (June 1978)
8. *Planning the Demographic Survey Report*, by Eliska Chanlett (June 1978)

**Reprint Series**No.

17. *Demographic Baseline Survey Report, 1973 (DSU/Kenya)*, by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Kenya (May 1976)
18. *New approaches to the Measurement of Vital Rates in Developing Countries*, by Francis C. Madigan and Alejandro N. Herrin (July 1977)
19. *Development and Maintenance of a Sample Vital Registration System in the Philippines*, by Tito A. Mijares (November 1977)
20. *Fertility Estimation by the Own-Children Method: A Methodological Elaboration*, by Lee-Jay Cho and Griffith Feeney (May 1978)
21. *Republic of Kenya: The National Integrated Sample Survey Program Phase I, October 1974 - August 1979*, by Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics (June 1978)

**Occasional Publications**

*Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data*, by William Brass (October 1975)

*Systems of Demographic Measurement, The Dual Record System: Bibliography on the Dual Record System*, edited by Jane S. Carver (June 1976)

3. Results of Mailing List Survey

As required by contract, the POPLAB Publications Unit made a survey of its readers. In late December 1976, questionnaires were mailed to all regular recipients of POPLAB publications. A Spanish language version was mailed to Spanish-speaking countries. The one-page questionnaire was designed to meet the following goals:

- (1) Determine the purposes for which POPLAB publications are used
- (2) Determine the general usefulness of POPLAB publications
- (3) Determine the number of people using POPLAB publications
- (4) Determine the usefulness of the abstracts at the end of each publication
- (5) Solicit frank comments and suggestions regarding subject matter, form and style, format, and frequency of distribution
- (6) Determine if readers would prefer that POPLAB continue the current publications program or change either to a journal or to shorter, more frequent monographs
- (7) Correct changes in address and to learn of recipients wishing to be dropped from the mailing list

Over-all response to the questionnaire was good: 54.6% of the 1,104 questionnaires mailed out were returned. Of the 602 questionnaires mailed to publications recipients in LDC's, 47.7% were returned. Out of 502 questionnaires mailed to DC's, 62.9% were returned. In view of the high response rate, a follow-up was deemed unnecessary. Corrections or changes of address were requested by 17.7% of the recipients responding to the questionnaire, and 3.4% (mostly from DC's) asked to be dropped from the mailing list.

Some of the more important findings are summarized briefly below:

- POPLAB publications are used for a wide variety of purposes; in most instances, multiple purposes. Readers in both LDC's and DC's ranked these purposes in the following order:
  1. Research
  2. Reference
  3. Demographic analysis
  4. Training
  5. Fieldwork
- Recipients regard POPLAB publications as very useful. In LDC's 72.1% considered POPLAB publications very useful and 26.1% checked moderately useful.
- POPLAB publications reach many people not on the regular mailing list. The following figures exclude libraries: in LDC's, 63.1% of the respondents reported that 1 to 10 people consult each publication and 24% replied that over 10 people consult each publication. Thus it would appear that actual

impact considerably transcends the mailing list recipients and can be estimated to be much higher.

- In LDC's, 73.9% make use of the abstracts at the end of each publication. In DC's, 64.9% indicated that the abstracts are useful. People in LDC's were more inclined to give comments and suggestions regarding publications; 60.2% of the readers in LDC's made comments while 38.6% of the readers in DC's made comments.
- POPLAB readers overwhelmingly favor a continuation of the existing Publications Program. In LDC's, 72.8% of the respondents expressed such a preference. In DC's, 68.3% preferred no change in the current program.
- Over 30% of those responding to the questionnaire were interested in contributing manuscripts to the publications program.

Samples of the questionnaire, and responses tabulated for LDC and DC responses can be found in Appendix G.

#### 4. Publications Distribution

Regular distribution stood between 1100 and 1200 copies during the period and went to 100 countries. A tally of countries with a breakdown of agencies/institutions is in Appendix H.

Special requests continued at a rate of about 2000 copies per year. Depletion of stocks required constant reruns of certain issues. In view of the demand and high cost of reprinting, it seemed wise to increase the standard printing order from 1,500 to 1,700. It also became necessary to re-examine the liberal free distribution policy, bringing it in line with the wish of the funding agency that the greatest possible emphasis be placed on supplying demands from LDC's. In order to replenish depleted stocks, it was decided in 1976 to distinguish between requests from LDC's and developed countries as well as to institute a charge for POPLAB publications under certain conditions. A price list was prepared based on production and handling costs. The text of the policy is in Appendix I.

The relatively large number of recipients in DC's is accounted for by three factors. These are: (1) many agencies serving LDC needs are headquartered in DC's; (2) there is heavy use of the materials for teaching purposes in DC classroom situations where many students are from LDC's or they are DC personnel destined for LDC duty; and (3) LDC international agency personnel often use DC mailing addresses to facilitate shipping.

## 5. Other Publication Matters

For two years in a row, POPLAB publication entries won awards from the Southeastern Branch of the Society for Technical Communications. In the 7th Annual Competition, two publications received awards of DISTINCTION and two were judged EXCELLENT. The following year, three received a MERIT citation and one obtained an ACHIEVEMENT award. Awards, in descending order, are made for DISTINCTION, EXCELLENCE, MERIT and ACHIEVEMENT. Judging is based on content, quality of editing, layout, typography, and graphic presentation.

POPLAB Manuals 1 through 6 have now appeared in Spanish in *Estadística*, as has Reprint #14. A Portuguese translation of Scientific Report Series No. 9 was made by the Brazilian Government and published in its *Revista Brasileira de Estatística*.

The National Health Planning Information Center requested, and was granted permission, to reprint POPLAB Manual No. 4, *Planning the Research Interview*, for free distribution by the National Technical Information Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Two *Newsletters* were issued, one in April 1976 and another in October 1977. A third revision of a descriptive flyer was made available in English, French, and Spanish.

The information network is strengthened by frequent visitors to the POPLAB offices when exchanges or recent developments in the demographic measurement field can be discussed. A list of such visitors is shown in Appendix J.

## D. RESEARCH

Specific Objectives Numbers 2 and 12

Provide a comprehensive review and synthesis of existing knowledge of *Systems of Demographic Measurement*, including new substantive and methodological results of the UNC/CH POPLAB program with supplemental small scale efforts to further test and calibrate data collection methodologies.

Develop for each country unit 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.

1. *Systems of Demographic Measurement*

The publication of a series of comparative monographs dealing with the characteristics of various systems for the measurement of population change begun in 1973-74 under the title, *Systems of Demographic Measurement*, was completed.

The final product consists of 13 publications: an introductory volume which presents general considerations for measurement; a first unit, which consists of 8 volumes (one published in French and in English), that deals with a variety of data collection mechanisms; and a second unit, comprising 5 volumes, that covers in greater detail POPLAB's own experiences with the dual record system.

The primary objective of the research aspects of this effort was to provide a comprehensive review and synthesis of existing knowledge of systems of demographic measurement, including new substantive and methodological results of the POPLAB Program with "supplemental small scale efforts to further test and calibrate data collection methodologies."

The materials were prepared by POPLAB staff and consultant specialists and appeared in the Scientific Series. The following titles constitute the collection:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>	<u>Scientific Series No.</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>
<u>INTRODUCTION:</u>			
<u>APPRAISAL OF SYSTEMS OF MEASUREMENT</u>			
<i>The Measurement Problem</i>	Forrest E. Linder Joan W. Lingner	22	July 1975
<u>UNIT I:</u>			
<u>SYSTEMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENT:</u>			
<u>DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS</u>			
<i>La Methode de l'Observation Demographique Suivie Par Enquete a Passages Repetes (OS/EPR) (Multi-round Surveys--English translation available upon request)</i>	Pierre Cantrelle	14	August 1974
<i>National Dual Record and Related Systems</i>	H. Bradley Wells	15	Nov. 1974
<i>El Metodo de Encuesta Demografica de CELADE</i>	Jorge L. Somoza	18	Feb. 1975
<i>The CELADE Demographic Survey Method (English translation of Scientific Report Series No. 18)</i>	Jorge L. Somoza	18A	March 1976
<i>The Conventional Vital Registration System</i>	Nora P. Powell	20	April 1975
<i>The Single-Round Retrospective Interview Survey</i>	Anders S. Lunde	24	Jan. 1976
<i>The Conventional Population Census</i>	Henry S. Shryock Conrad Taeuber	25	Feb. 1976
<i>The Example of the Netherlands System</i>	J.C. van den Brekel	31	Aug. 1977
<u>UNIT II:</u>			
<u>SYSTEMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENT:</u>			
<u>THE DUAL RECORD SYSTEM</u>			
<i>An Overview of Experience in Five Countries</i>	Robert J. Myers	26	April 1976
<i>Bibliography on the Dual Record System</i>	Jane S. Carver, ed. (Printed as an Occasional Publication)		June 1976

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>	<u>Scientific Series No.</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>
<i>Vital Event Recording Subsystem</i>	Eliska Chanlett Marie Daniele Fichet	27	Oct
<i>Retrospective Survey Subsystem</i>	James R. Abernathy Heather Booth	29	Mar. 1977
<i>Sampling Design - POPLAB Experience</i> (with an appendix by H. Majumdar)	Arjun L. Adlakha Joan W. Lingner Heather Booth	30	June 1977

## 2. Development of Processing and Analysis Techniques

Another objective of the research aspects of the program was to develop, for those projects that needed them, 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 1975, a computer program for preliminary matching was developed and installed in Kenya. Various approaches to the development of matching rules were explored by POPLAB staff. The programs which were developed as part of this research effort were then generalized for application in Kenya and Turkey, but not used in the latter.

In Turkey, programs were also prepared under POPLAB guidance for the analysis of data from the Turkish baseline survey. By 1976, a report on the results of matching was prepared by the staff of the Kenya POPLAB. The methodology employed in carrying out this study relied heavily on the computer program developed at UNC/CH.

Next, the UNC/CH POPLAB staff became engaged in preparing two programs for use in analyzing incomplete vital registration data. One was designed to provide estimates of age specific fertility rates, and the other to calculate mortality rates from incomplete registration data. Both programs were based on methodology developed by William Brass as described in a POP-IAB Occasional Publication.

In conjunction with another research program conducted by the Department of Biostatistics of UNC/CH, a computer program for calculating Brass P/F ratios was developed and made available. The packaged programs for demographic analysis developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were installed and, to a limited extent, tested.

In due course, POPLAB's Computer Services Section (CSS) became actively involved with several projects. The first was to analyze data from the Philippines, utilizing two generalized computer routines together with a routine developed elsewhere. The first routine interpolated a population by five-year age groups on a yearly basis for two points in time. It had the

ability to proportion unknown ages and to enable the computer to punch on cards the interpolated values for some, or all, of the age categories. The second routine calculated birth rates by parity, by five-year age groups of women. It had the advantage of distributing the unknown births.

The second project involved the analysis of the data from the Turkish Demographic Survey. The highly specialized routine calculated birth and death rates based upon the sample stratification. The third project consisted of estimating sampling errors for the vital rates of Thailand obtained from the first year of the nationwide Survey of Population Change. By then, the POPLAB computer library contained a generalized program for computing standard errors for vital rates based on the Dual Record System.

The CSS also developed computer subroutines for two different methods of estimating age-specific fertility rates from data on children ever born collected at intervals of 5 or 10 years in censuses or surveys. These subroutines were being prepared in anticipation of the analyses to be carried out in Chapel Hill by visitors from the Philippines and Indonesia.\*

### 3. Fertility/Mortality Data for Selected Countries

Anticipating that it might be advisable to place specific POPLAB project results in a comparative framework, the staff began to familiarize themselves with existing fertility/mortality data, both published and unpublished, for countries where there were ongoing POPLAB projects. The target country data initially included Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Colombia, Turkey, and Kenya, for which an inventory of recent demographic data was begun.

As a first step, a thorough search of a number of sources was undertaken, as follows:

- holdings in POPLAB's own technical file and those of POPLAB staff
- holdings of the Carolina Population Center Library through a periodically revised computer printout
- holdings in the UNC/CH and Duke University libraries
- a systematic search of *Population Index*, beginning with January 1970 to the present and continuing on a current basis

Each item was entered on a 5 x 7 index card with a location iden-

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\*For a more detailed account of the analytic work actually undertaken, see sub-section II.B.

tification and filed alphabetically by country. The card file was kept up to date as new pertinent data became available. Eventually the effort was extended to an additional 11 countries in Africa, 5 in Latin America and 1 in Asia. By continued scanning of the literature this bibliographic resource is being kept up-to-date. A considerable body of information which can be used for comparative purposes was thus assembled.

#### 4. Model Demographic Questionnaire and Manual

As evidence mounted for the need of a basic data collection instrument for LDC's which would incorporate questions that permitted both conventional and newer analytic procedures, POPLAB staff initiated a concerted effort to produce such a questionnaire.

The following objectives were taken into account in the development of the questionnaire content. First, it should include a set of questions to obtain information that would allow the estimation of mortality and fertility levels of a population. Second, the questionnaire should be formulated in such a fashion as to provide information for the application of several different techniques to measure the same phenomena, i.e., mortality and/or fertility. This was advisable, since recently developed analytic techniques have underlying assumptions in their application to a set of data, and the estimates from the use of only one of the techniques may be biased because certain assumptions of the technique may not be fully met. In the absence of any alternative information, it may be difficult to judge the reliability of such estimates. The third objective was that, while the questionnaire would be self-contained, it should also be suitable for use as an add-on to an ongoing survey conducted basically for other purposes, as it was recognized that some institutions have ongoing household surveys for the sustained measurement of other socio-economic variables. Where this is the case, a basic survey questionnaire is already in use, and it is only a matter of adding the necessary questions to achieve demographic measurement.

Because of this third consideration, the questionnaire was kept as short as possible. This required that only items necessary for certain analytic techniques, among all those available, be included. For example, information for the pregnancy or the birth history approach to estimating levels and trends of fertility was not included in the questionnaire. Inclusion of this approach would have substantially increased the number of items and the time required for interviewing.

To further facilitate an add-on operation, the first nine questions on household composition, age, sex, residence, and education were grouped together at the beginning of the questionnaire, since they represented the usual information sought for other purposes. Questions 10 through 26 obtain data that are amenable to both direct and indirect types of analyses. Within this latter section, questions 10 through 17 permit indirect adult mortality analyses, and questions 18 through 23 permit fertility analyses. Questions 25 and 26 are direct mortality questions, and question 26 also provides

a fertility check. With this grouping, either the set containing the fertility questions or the one with the mortality questions can easily be eliminated. Question 24 was intended to identify proxy respondents.

In its present form, the questionnaire is intended to lend itself to a follow-up of the initial household round of the World Fertility Survey, which many countries either already have, or were in the process of undertaking.

The finished product appeared in January 1978 as No. 7 in the POP-LAB Manual Series under the title of *A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analyses in Sample Surveys*. A sample of the questionnaire is in Appendix K. In addition to presenting the rationale for the questionnaire, the Manual briefly summarizes selected analytic techniques and their underlying assumptions: five techniques relating to fertility and four to mortality. First and second priority tabulations that can be derived from responses to the questions are provided. The final section of the Manual contains a set of instructions to interviewers for filling out the questionnaire.

In a Supplement issued in June 1978, the tabulations were revised and refined and proposed tabular layouts provided for 13 first priority and 5 second priority tables.

Fortuitously, it was possible to subject the instrument to an immediate and successful large scale add-on test in Colombia where it was used in the June national household survey round.\*

The contract extension period to 15 October made it possible to prepare draft versions of the Manual and its Supplement in French and Spanish.

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\*For details, see Sub-Section B.1.

## E. TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

### Specific Objectives Numbers 9, 10 and 11

Provide training activities through the efforts of specialized TDY experts or resident advisors which shall be accomplished by means of structured in-house staff development sessions.

Responsible for training at least three participants each year in demography/statistics, i.e., one per country unit.

Send participants of each host country to programs that are either sponsored by international organizations (such as the UN, CELADE, the Ford Foundation) or funded by USAID for a degree or special training (e.g., Bureau of Census) at institutions other than the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

#### 1. In-House Staff Development in LDC's

This activity consists of scheduled lectures, workshops and/or demonstration sessions conducted by POPLAB staff while on a TDY assignment to a project. The Ecuador and Morocco POPLABS benefited from such a series in 1975. In Ecuador, two POPLAB TDY visitors, one a staff member and the other a consultant, conducted training sessions on fertility and mortality estimation and in population projections for the personnel of CAD. In Morocco, the resident POPLAB staff demographer presented an extensive series of lectures in demography to all of the cadres of the National Statistics Office. In the summer of 1978, two POPLAB staff members conducted a one-week seminar/workshop on indirect estimation techniques for personnel of the National Census and Statistics Office of the Philippines. A foreshortened version was later used during the contract extension period in Indonesia.

#### 2. Participant Training

Some projects, specifically those with Kenya and Turkey, provided for more formal training of an academic or quasi-academic nature. Among them:

--Feridun Ozgoren (Turkey) completed the M.S. program at the University of Michigan.

--Melek Duzgunes (Turkey) completed the 16-month program at ISPC and George Washington University, leading to an M.S. degree. She also completed a 2-month POP-LAB project and returned to Turkey in March 1977.

--J. B. Amata (Kenya) completed the 10-month program at ISPC and George Washington University, leading to an M.S. degree.

Less formal analytic experience was gained by technicians from the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand through work carried out in Chapel Hill under the guidance of POPLAB staff, as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	
Marcelo Orense	Philippines	May 23 - June 28, 1978
M. Mahmudi	Indonesia	December 8, 1977 - 3 March 1978
Myrna Gonzales	Philippines	February 6 - April 12, 1978
Marietta Alegre	Philippines	February 6 - April 3, 1978
Fe Prepotente	Philippines	March 15 - May 12, 1978
Dolores Mortel	Philippines	March 15 - May 19, 1978
Chintana Pejarananda	Thailand	June 1 - June 8, 1978
M. Mahmudi	Indonesia	October 2 - November 19, 1978

POPLAB also either participated in or facilitated these training activities:

--Four Kenyans financed by AID (Simon, Anzagi, Daniel Kiangura and Herman Okoth) studied demography, data processing, cartography and sampling at ISPC.

--Four Ecuadoreans received training as a result of POPLAB counsel. Two completed one-year training programs in demography, one at CELADE, and one at the London School of Economics. Another completed a three-month course in demography and statistics, and a fourth finished a two-year program of economics and demography in Mexico.

--POPLAB staff lectured to participants in the NCHS International Training Program in Washington, D.C.

--During 1977 and 1978, POPLAB conducted two seminars in Chapel Hill for about 40 ISPC students from 15 countries.

### 3. In-House Staff Development in Chapel Hill

In 1977, POPLAB initiated a regular schedule of Demography

**Seminars.** While these seminars were open on a limited basis to other faculty and advanced students interested in population, their purpose was to keep the POPLAB technical staff up-to-date on recent and evolving demographic techniques. Of primary concern were those techniques appropriate for estimating fertility and mortality levels and trends from the incomplete data typically available in LDC's. The seminars were technical and informal. They often took advantage of the presence of visitors on campus.

Typical of this continuing series were:

- Kenneth Hill (Senior Research Associate, Committee on Population Demography, National Academy of Science)  
Topic: Estimating Adult Mortality from Proportions Orphaned
- John Hobcraft (Department of Social Statistics, University of Southampton, U.K.)  
Topic: Own-Children Analysis: The 1974 Bangladesh Retrospective Survey
- Monica Fong (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome)  
Topics: 1. Estimating Fertility Rates from Regression Methods  
2. Problems and Issues in Constructing Tables of Working Life
- Jeanne Siquefield (the Ford Foundation and the Demographic Institute (LEMBAGAS), Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia)  
Topic: Fertility, Childhood Mortality, and Family Planning in Java and Bali
- Linda Martin (Princeton University)  
Topic: A New Method of Estimating Adult Mortality
- Annie R. Cross (Demographer, POPLAB)  
Topic: Estimates of Age-Specific Fertility from Information on Children Ever Born in the Philippines, 1965-1975
- Kevin O'Brien (Ph.D. candidate, Department of Biostatistics, UNC/CH)  
Topic: Estimating Fertility Using the Brass P/F Method: Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, and the Philippines
- J. M. Sehgal (Technical Demographer with the International Labour Organization, Geneva)  
Topic: Population Activities of the ILO
- Mahmudi [Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS, Indonesia)] and Steve Wilson (Graduate Student, Department of Biostatistics, UNC/CH)  
Topic: Estimating Demographic Rates in Indonesia from the (Dual Record) Sample Vital Registration Project

- Jeremiah Sullivan (Demographer, POPLAB)  
Topic: Indirect Mortality Estimation Techniques: Brass, Sullivan, Trussell, Feeney, Preston, and Palloni
- Myrna Gonzales and Marietta Alegre (National Census and Statistics Office, the Philippines)  
Topic: Estimating Fertility for the Philippines from the 1975 Census
- Dolores Mortel and Fe Prepotente (National Census and Statistics office, the Philippines)  
Topic: Analysis of the 1974-1975 Civil Registration Data from the Philippines
- Jacques Vallin (Demographer, Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, Paris)  
Topics: 1. New Classifications on the Cause of Death  
2. Methodology of the Algerian Demographic Survey

### PART III.

#### EVALUATIONS BY AID, REPORTS SUBMITTED AND REFLECTIONS ON PAST EXPERIENCE

Two AID evaluations were completed. The first was a Project Appraisal Report which covers the period January 1975 to April 1976, and thus includes several months prior to initiation of the contract covered in this report. It was carried out by Alvin Onaka and Raymond Martin. A terminal evaluation was made by Laura Slobey covering a two-year period from May 1976 to June 1978 and does not include the contract extension to October 1978.

Six semi-annual reports have been prepared by POPLAB and submitted to AID/W and the appropriate Missions in a timely fashion. Trip reports were submitted as required after each TDY assignment by POPLAB staff and consultants, and these are on file at AID/W and the USAID Missions. Other substantive reports submitted are mentioned in Section II above.

In the course of carrying out the objectives of the preceding and present AID contracts, POPLAB staff have had occasion to make a number of broad observations which are summarized below as conclusions in the form of:

#### Reflections on Past Experience

1. Cooperation between a university-based program and governmental agencies in LDC's can be productive, provided projects are viewed as longer-range institution-building efforts rather than *ad hoc* activities. In the case of POPLAB, this orientation has usually resulted either in the creation or improvement of permanent governmental units which concern themselves with the needs of a sound statistical infrastructure in the population measurement, data collection and analysis areas. A more general awareness of quality control factors in demographic statistics has also been observed.
2. To encourage institutional development, host government support should be sought at an early stage of each project and progressively increased if possible. This increases the likelihood of the measurement activity being retained and continued after project termination.
3. Provision of training opportunities for host-institution personnel should be an integral part of the institution-building task. Caution should be exercised in not insisting on long-term, highly sophisticated education for research purposes; emphasis on the acquisition of the needed practical skills through short-term, less

formal methods is preferable. Beneficial in-country training can easily be made part of the duties of specialized temporary duty university personnel or consultants.

4. It is desirable to encourage and assist with analysis in the country where the data were collected and to be supportive of local publication and dissemination of results.
5. Statistical data are usually considered confidential. For this reason, and because of sensitivity to the criticism of U.S. academic imperialism, POPLAB places great emphasis on respect for a country's legal provisions regarding ownership and utilization of data. POPLAB prefers to remove data for either processing or analysis to the University only when specifically asked to do so by the host institution, and if a representative from that institution comes and remains with the data while they are at the University.
6. Although both reliable and timely data are important to LDC's, there is necessarily a tradeoff between the two. Steps should be taken to ensure the performance of high quality work as well as timely analysis and report writing. However, care should be taken to maintain certain standards, even at the risk of delaying release of information for a short while.
7. To be most effective in rendering technical assistance, minimum level versatile staffing by the contractor, complemented by specialized TDY consultants, is desirable. Staff need to be able to keep abreast of technical developments and to maintain contacts with other experts and organizations working in the field. This can best be achieved through opportunities to attend and participate in national and international professional meetings. Stability of contractual arrangements also permit the contractor to respond to agency needs as they arise.
8. Only in special cases is it advisable for a university to station a long-term resident project advisor abroad. Temporary duty assignments of a variety of qualified staff, coordinated through a stable on-campus monitor, are preferable for reasons of economy, lower political visibility and often will improve rapport with the host institution. The Kenya project has been a special case.
9. The scope and impact of an international program can be greatly enhanced and extended through the distribution of multi-lingual publications. While POPLAB itself has had only a few major projects, scientific publications have been prepared for and distributed to administrators, researchers, and teachers in over 100 countries, including provision of relevant reprints from periodicals which are often unavailable abroad. The favorable response to and demand for these has been great, probably because POPLAB has

provided demographic literature geared specifically to LDC needs.

10. While they unquestionably confer a certain status and provide for some valuable face-to-face exchanges of information, international conferences with their substantive organization and logistics absorb a great deal of staff time and carry a heavy price tag. These pros and cons should be carefully weighed in any future decisions to organize such conferences. Their value was also more apparent when the various POPLABs were engaged in similar methodological experimentation.

**APPENDICES**

- A. Personnel Actions
- B. Financial Summary
- C. International TDY Travel of POPLAB Staff and Consultants
- D. List of Participants at Sixth International POPLAB Conference
- E. Agenda of Sixth International POPLAB Conference
- F. List of Publications issued 1971-1978
- G. Mailing List Survey
- H. Publications Distribution Tally by Countries and Agencies
- I. Publications Distribution Policy
- J. Visitors to POPLAB Offices
- K. Demographic Questionnaire

**PERSONNEL ACTIONS**  
**POPLAB PROFESSIONAL STAFF**

*(Service dates are July 75 - Oct 78 unless otherwise stated)*

James Abernathy	Statistician	
Arjun Adlakha	Demographer	
Carol Allison	Programmer	Joined March 77
Raymond Baker	Associate Director	
Richard Bilsborrow	Economist/Demographer	
Heather Booth	Research Assistant	Terminated June 76
Jane Carver	Editor	Leave without pay June 78
Eliska Chanlett	Associate Director	
Anne Cross	Demographer	Joined November 76
Marie Danielle Fichet	Research Assistant	Terminated May 76
Hamed Abou Gamrah	Demographer, Rabat, Morocco	Terminated December 75
William Kalsbeek	Statistician	Joined September 78
Robert Krasowski	Programmer	Joined July 77
Hans Krusa	Health Administrator	Retired June 78
Donald Larson	Resident Advisor, Nairobi, Kenya	Terminated March 77
Forrest Linder	Director	Retired June 77
Joan Lingner	Demographer	Died February 77
Jeremiah Sullivan	Demographer	Joined March 78
H. Bradley Wells	Statistician Director	September 75 - June 77 July 77 - to date

International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Financial Report - POPLAB Program

AID/pha-C-1114

	<u>AID approved Budget 9/01/75 3/31/79</u>	<u>Encumbered and expended 9/01/75 3/31/79</u>	<u>Balance Available 4/01/79</u>
Salaries and Wages	924,022	921,414	2,608
Consultants	16,115	14,971	1,144
Fringe Benefits	117,407	115,767	1,640
Overhead	435,316	433,514	1,802
Travel and Transportation	176,533	174,603	1,930
Allowances	29,649	29,649	-
Other Direct Costs	133,571	127,381	6,190
Equipment and Supplies	46,406	48,631	(2,225)
Participant Training	34,553	34,553	-
Subcontracts and Audits	<u>174,029</u>	<u>146,944</u>	<u>27,085</u>
Total:	2,087,601	2,047,427	40,174

NOTE: DANE (Bogota, Colombia) has not submitted a final voucher for work during December 1978-March 1979. This is estimated at 330,200 pesos or approximately \$8,200 U.S. Also, Amendment #13 authorizes UNC/CH to spend \$5,000 to audit subcontracts in Colombia and the Philippines. These audits are to be completed by December 31, 1979.

Prepared:      May 1979

## INTERNATIONAL TDY TRAVEL OF POPLAB STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

1975 - 1978

A. To Colombia

October 27 - November 1, 1975	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett
March 7-13, 1976	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett
November 14-19, 1976	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett
March 20 - April 1, 1977	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett
July 25 - August 6, 1977	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett
November 28 - December 3, 1977	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett
March 26 - April 1, 1978	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett
June 25-30, 1978	Dr. Abernathy and Ms. Chanlett

B. To Kenya

January 31 - February 18, 1976	Dr. Krusa
March 19 - April 14, 1976	Dr. Wells
July 30 - August 14, 1976	Dr. Wells
January 28 - April 5, 1977	Ms. Cross
February 25 - March 12, 1977	Dr. Wells

C. To the Philippines

February 28 - April 1, 1976	Dr. Lingner
January 24 - February 21, 1976	Dr. Abernathy
January 24 - February 28, 1976	Dr. Lingner
May 5-14, 1977	Dr. Wells
May 5-14, 1977	Dr. Adlakha
May 4 - June 12, 1977	Ms. Morton (Consultant)
October 16-26, 1977	Dr. Wells and Ms. Cross
June 7 - July 9, 1978	Ms. Cross
June 13-20, 1978	Dr. Sullivan

D. To Turkey

June 3 - July 26, 1976	Dr. Adlakha
November 9-11, 1977	Dr. Wells
July 18-25, 1978	Dr. Adlakha

E. To Ecuador

November 3-22, 1975	Dr. Bilsborrow
August 12-27, 1976	Dr. Bilsborrow
March 21 - April 9, 1977	Dr. Bilsborrow

F. To Thailand

May 15-22, 1977	Dr. Adlakha
September 29 - October 16, 1977	Dr. Adlakha
February 2-17, 1978	Dr. Adlakha
June 14 - July 2, 1978	Dr. Adlakha

- G. To Indonesia
- January 24 - February 16, 1977  
September 16 - October 8, 1977  
September 16 - October 8, 1977  
October 26-29, 1977  
June 20 - July 21, 1978
- Dr. Abernathy and Dr. Lingner  
Dr. Adlakha  
Dr. Bilsborrow  
Dr. Wells  
Dr. Bilsborrow and Dr. Sullivan
- H. To Tanzania
- September 23-25, 1976
- Dr. Myers (Consultant)
- I. To Paraguay
- August 1-8, 1976
- Dr. Bilsborrow and Ms. Chanlett
- J. To Haiti
- December 12-22, 1976
- Ms. Chanlett and Ms. Cross
- K. To Dominican Republic
- September 9-20, 1975  
July 26 - August 7, 1976
- Ms. Chanlett  
Ms. Chanlett
- L. To Egypt
- October 30 - November 8, 1977
- Dr. Wells
- M. To Peru
- August 9-12, 1976
- Dr. Bilsborrow
- N. From the Philippines
- May 23 - June 28, 1977  
February 6 - April 3, 1978  
February 6 - April 12, 1978  
March 15 - May 12, 1978  
March 15 - May 19, 1977  
March 18 - April 7, 1978  
March 30 - April 23, 1978
- Dr. Orense  
Ms. Marietta Alegre  
Ms. Myrna Gonzales  
Ms. Fe Prepotente  
Ms. Dolores Mortel  
Mr. Venal  
Mr. Ricardo
- O. From Hawaii
- July 9-16, 1977
- Dr. Suharto
- P. From Indonesia
- December 9, 1977 - February 15, 1978
- Mr. Mahmudi
- Q. From Thailand
- June 1-9, 1978
- Ms. Chintana Pejarononda



# Sixth International Conference of the Laboratories for Population Statistics

The Hague/Voorburg, The Netherlands  
21-24 June 1976

DOCUMENT: 6IPC/3

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### 1. NATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

<u>BRAZIL</u>	Robert R. Cassinelli	Center for Demographic Studies Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics
<u>CANADA</u>	Charles Nobbe	Special Assistant for Population Affairs Canadian International Development Agency
<u>COLOMBIA</u>	Myriam Ordoñez	Jefe División de Demografía Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística
	Walter Zuluaga	Jefe Servicio Nacional de Inscripción Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística
<u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u>	Manuel de Jesús Goico Castro	Director Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos
<u>ECUADOR</u>	Pedro Merlo J.	Director Centro de Análisis Demográfico Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Secretaría General de Planeación Económica
<u>EGYPT</u>	Gamal Askar	President Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
	Mahmoud Abdou Eissa	Demographer Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
	Salah Hamid	Director Demographic Projection Analysis The American University in Cairo
<u>GUATEMALA</u>	Luis Alfonso Porrás G.	Director General Dirección General de Estadística Ministerio de Economía

HONDURAS

José Trinidad Fiallos

Director General  
Dirección General de Estadística y Censos  
Secretaría de Economía

KENYA

D.J. Coward

Registrar General  
Department of the Registrar General  
Office of the Attorney General

James Karugu

Office of the Attorney-General

J.A. Mwaniki

Assistant Director  
Demographic Studies Unit  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance and Planning

Parmeet Singh

Director of Statistics  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance and Planning

MEXICO

Eduardo Cordero

Coordinador de las Estadísticas  
Demográfica y Sociales  
Dirección General de Estadística

José Manuel Gil Padilla

Director General  
Dirección General de Estadística

MOROCCO

El Arbi Housni

Chef  
Centre de recherches et d'études  
démographiques  
Direction de la statistique  
Secrétariat d'état chargé du plan et du  
développement régional

NETHERLANDS

J.C. van den Brekel

Head  
Department of Population Statistics  
Central Bureau of Statistics

D.J. van de Kaa

Director  
Netherlands Interuniversity Demographic  
Institute

PAKISTAN

S.M. Ishaque

Deputy Director General  
Statistics Division  
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Develop-  
ment

Abdul Latif

Census Commissioner and Registrar General  
Office of the Census Commissioner  
Interior Division

<u>PHILIPPINES</u>	Francis C. Madigan, S.J.	Director Mindanao Center for Population Studies Research Institute for Mindanao Culture Xavier University
	Tito A. Mijares	Deputy Director-General National Economic and Development Authority Executive Director, National Census and Statistics Office, and Registrar General
<u>SYRIA</u>	Nawal Shoura	Chief Vital and Health Statistics Unit Ministry of Health
<u>THAILAND</u>	Vong Chorvichien	Deputy Director General Department of Local Administration Ministry of Interior
	Charin Karnchanomai	Deputy Director Registration Division Department of Local Administration Ministry of Interior
<u>TURKEY</u>	Mehmet Yilmaz Ariyörük	President State Institute of Statistics Prime Ministry
	Yalçın Şahinkaya	Director Demographic Research Center State Institute of Statistics
	Sungur Sutekin	Officer State Institute of Statistics
	Koray Tanfer	Statistician State Institute of Statistics
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	James Baird	Consultant National Center for Health Statistics Department of Health, Education and Welfare
	James Brackett	Chief Demographic and Economic Analysis Division Office of Population Agency for International Development Department of State
	Lee Jay Cho	Director East-West Population Institute East-West Center, Hawaii
	Robert A. Israel	Deputy Director National Center for Health Statistics Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Anders S. Lunde

Director  
Office of International Statistics  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Alvin T. Onaka

Demographer  
Demographic and Economic Analysis Division  
Office of Population  
Agency for International Development  
Department of State

## 2. MULTI-NATIONAL AGENCY PARTICIPANTS

Sir Maurice Kendall

Director  
ISI/World Fertility Survey, London

Iwao M. Moriyama

Secretary  
International Institute for Vital  
Registration and Statistics

Nora P. Powell

Vice President  
International Institute for Vital  
Registration and Statistics

Rafael Sajón

Director General  
Inter-American Children's Institute,  
Montevideo

William Seltzer

Chief  
Demographic and Social Statistics Branch  
Statistical Office  
United Nations, New York

A. Vessereau, M.D.

Medical Officer  
Development of Health Statistical Services  
World Health Organization, Geneva

Yaşar Yaşer

Assistant Director  
ISI/World Fertility Survey, London

## 3. HOST AGENCY PARTICIPANTS

G. Goudswaard

Director-General  
Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics

E. Lunenberg

Director of the Permanent Office  
International Statistical Institute

4. INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF LABORATORIES FOR POPULATION STATISTICS (POPLABS),  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

James R. Abernathy	Statistician
Richard E. Bilsborrow	Economist
Eliska Chanlett	Associate Director for Scientific Information
Hans E. Krusa	Special Assistant to the Director
Forrest E. Linder	Director
Joan W. Lingner	Demographer
H. Bradley Wells	Statistician

5. CONFERENCE SUPPORT STAFF

Raymond H. Baker	Associate Director for Operations POPLABS, UNC-CH
Jane Carver	Conference Rapporteur POPLABS, UNC-CH
Herman R. Pyzel	Conference Officer International Statistical Institute/WFS
Pat Rodriguez	Conference Secretary

7. INTERPRETATION STAFF

Noëlle Carvallo	Operations Manager
Joan Taylor	Interpreter
Paquita de Larrain	Interpreter
Ralf Wesenfelder	Interpreter



# Sixth International Conference of the Laboratories for Population Statistics

The Hague/Voorburg, The Netherlands  
21-24 June 1976

DOCUMENT: 6IPC/1

## AGENDA

### *Conference Theme*

### *Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics*

#### MONDAY, 21 JUNE

1300-1800 Registration-Grand Hotel Central  
1830-2000 Conference Reception-Grand Hotel Central

*All Sessions in Conference Room of Central Bureau of Statistics*

#### TUESDAY, 22 JUNE

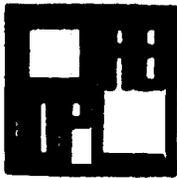
0930-1100 Session I. Formal Opening and Conference Theme Perspective  
1130-1300 Session II. The Needs for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics  
1400-1500 Session III. Methods for Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics  
1530-1630 Session IV. Methods for Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (continued)

#### WEDNESDAY, 23 JUNE

0930-1100 Session V. Methods for Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (continued)  
1130-1300 Session VI. Alternative Sources for Vital Statistics Data  
1400-1500 Session VII. Analytical Methods for Inferring Levels and Differentials  
1530-1630 Session VIII. World Fertility Survey: Estimation of the Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Imputation of Missing Rates

#### THURSDAY, 24 JUNE

0930-1100 Session IX. The Role of International Agencies in Improving Registration and Vital Statistics Systems  
1130-1300 Session X. The Role of Bilateral Agencies in Improving Registration and Vital Statistics Systems  
1400-1530 Session XI. Developing a National Strategy for Progress  
1530-1600 Session XII. Conclusions and Closing



**Sixth International Conference of the  
Laboratories for Population Statistics**

The Hague/Voorburg, The Netherlands  
21-24 June 1976

DOCUMENT: 6IPC/2

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**CONFERENCE WORK PLAN**

*Conference Theme*

*Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics*

**CONFERENCE HOSTS**

**THE NETHERLANDS CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**AND**

**THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE**

**CONFERENCE ORGANIZER**

**LABORATORIES FOR POPULATION STATISTICS  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL  
CHAPEL HILL, N.C. U.S.A.**

*Order of the Day*

*Tuesday, 22 June*

*(Note: Throughout the working sessions the Chairman will call a break mid-morning and mid-afternoon for coffee.)*

0930-1100

SESSION I. FORMAL OPENING AND CONFERENCE THEME PERSPECTIVE

*Conference Chairman F. Linder*  
*Secretariat H. Wells*  
*Conference Rapporteur J. Carver*

- a) Welcome from Host Agencies G. Goudswaard, NCBS
- b) Conference Theme and Work Plan E. Lunenberg, ISI  
F. Linder

1130-1300

SESSION II. THE NEEDS FOR CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

*Session Chairman Y. Yager*  
*Secretariat H. Krusa*

- a) Legal Needs for Registration R. Sajón
- b) Demographic Needs W. Seltzer
- c) Public Health Needs A. Vessereau

1400-1500

SESSION III. METHODS FOR IMPROVING CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS  
REGISTRATION ASPECT

*Session Chairman J. Gil Padilla*  
*Secretariat E. Chanlett*

- a) Experience of Kenya D. Coward
- b) Experience of Colombia M. Ordoñez

1530-1630

SESSION IV. METHODS FOR IMPROVING CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS  
STATISTICAL OR DATA PROCESSING ASPECTS

*Session Chairman A. Lunde*  
*Secretariat J. Lingner*

- a) Topic Presentation J. Abernathy





rev. 30 June 1978



## INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF LABORATORIES FOR POPULATION STATISTICS

an activity of the Department of Biostatistics and the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

### Publications of the POPLAB Program

#### The Scientific Report Series

1. *The Concept and the Program of the Laboratories for Population Statistics* by Forrest E. Linder (March 1971)
2. *Organization and Methods of the Dual Report System in Turkey* by Eliska Chanlett (December 1971)
3. *Subject Matter Coverage in the Dual-Report Systems of India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Liberia* by James R. Abernathy and Anders S. Lunde (February 1972)
4. *The First and Second International POPLAB Conferences* (January 1972)
5. *Organization and Methods of the Dual-Report System in Liberia* by Joan W. Lingner (April 1972)
6. *Organization and Methods of the Dual-Report System in Pakistan* by James R. Abernathy (August 1972)
7. *The Third Annual International POPLAB Conference* (December 1972)
8. *The Mindanao Center for Population Studies: A Philippine POPLAB Report* by Francis C. Madigan (July 1973)
9. *Organization and Methods of the Dual Record System in India* by Joan W. Lingner and H. Bradley Wells (October 1973)
10. *Mapping for Recurrent Research: A Philippine POPLAB Report* by Francis C. Madigan, et al. (November 1973)
11. *Field Operations of Dual Record Tests in the CIMED POPLAB* by CIMED/POPLAB Staff (December 1973)
12. *Les Données et la Recherche Démographiques au Maroc* by Mohamed Rachidi (March 1974)
13. *Proceedings of the Fourth International POPLAB Conference* (March 1974)
14. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: La Méthode de l'Observation Démographique Suivie Par Enquête à Passages Répétés (OS/EPR)* by Pierre Cantrelle (August 1974)

15. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: National Dual Record and Related Systems* by H. Bradley Wells (November 1974)
16. *Some Aspects of the Survey Design for the Moroccan Dual Record Experimental Study* by Ivan P. Fellegi (December 1974)
17. *Proceedings of the Seminar on the Design of the Turkish Demographic Survey, 20-22 February 1974, Ankara; Papers Presented* edited by Arjun Adlakha (January 1975)
18. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: El Método de Encuesta Demográfica de CELADE* by Jorge L. Somoza (February 1975)
- 18A. *The CELADE Demographic Survey Method* by Jorge L. Somoza (English translation of Scientific Report Series No. 18) (March 1976)
19. *The Philippine POPLAB with Particular Reference to Field Operations* by Francis C. Madigan and James R. Abernathy (March 1975)
20. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The Conventional Vital Registration System* by Nora P. Powell (April 1975)
21. *Field Operations of Dual Record Tests in the CERED POPLAB* by El Arbi Housni (June 1975)
22. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, General Evaluation: The Measurement Problem* by Forrest E. Linder and Joan W. Lingner (July 1975)
23. *Proceedings of the Fifth International POPLAB Conference* edited by Jane S. Carver (September 1975)
24. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The Single-Round Retrospective Interview Survey* by Anders S. Lunde (January 1976)
25. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The Conventional Population Census* by Henry S. Shryock, Jr., and Conrad Taeuber (February 1976)
26. *Systems of Demographic Measurement: The Dual Record System, An Overview of Experience in Five Countries* by Robert J. Myers (April 1976)
27. *Systems of Demographic Measurement: The Dual Record System, Vital Event Recording Subsystem* by Eliska Chanlett and Marie Danièle Fichet (October 1976)
28. *Proceedings of the Sixth International POPLAB Conference: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics* edited by Jane S. Carver (December 1976)
29. *Systems of Demographic Measurement: The Dual Record System, Retrospective Survey Subsystem* by James R. Abernathy and Heather Booth (March 1977)

30. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, The Dual Record System: The Dual Record System: Sampling Design - POPLAB Experience* by Arjun L. Adlakha, Heather Booth, and Joan W. Lingner (with an appendix by H. Majumdar) (June 1977)
31. *Systems of Demographic Measurement, Data Collection Systems: The Example of the Netherlands System* by J.C. van den Brekel (August 1977)

The Manual Series

1. *Mapping and House Numbering* by Dorothy S. Cooke (April 1971)  
(Spanish translation available from POPLAB upon request)
2. *Operational Control of Sample Surveys* by Walt R. Simmons (August 1972)
3. *Designing Forms for Demographic Surveys* by Monroe G. Sirken  
(November 1972)
4. *Planning the Research Interview* by John Scott and Eliska Chanlett  
(August 1973)
5. *The Preparation of an Inventory of Demographic Data for Social and Economic Planning* by Richard E. Bilsborrow (July 1974)
6. *Data Processing and Analysis in Demographic Surveys* by Heather Booth and Joan W. Lingner (Spanish translation available from POPLAB upon request) (May 1975)
7. *A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analyses in Sample Surveys* by POPLAB Staff (February 1978)
7. *Supplement to A Basic Demographic Questionnaire* by POPLAB Staff  
(June 1978)
8. *Planning the Demographic Survey Report* by Eliska Chanlett (June 1978)

The Reprint Series

1. *On a Method of Estimating Birth and Death Rates and the Extent of Registration* by C. Chandra Sekar and W. Edwards Deming (May 1971)
2. *The Use of Sampling for Vital Registration and Vital Statistics* by Philip M. Hauser (July 1971)
3. *The Design of an Experimental Procedure for Obtaining Accurate Vital Statistics* by Ansley J. Coale and *Some Results from Asian Population Growth Studies* by William Seltzer (December 1971)
4. *A Critique of Methods for Estimating Population Growth in Countries with Limited Data* by W. Brass (February 1973)
5. *Field Experience in Estimating Population Growth* by Patience Lauriat (February 1973)
6. *Measurement of Population Control Programs: Design Problems of Sample Registration Systems* by Forrest E. Linder (March 1973)
7. *Sample Vital Registration Experiment* by Joseph A. Cavanaugh (April 1973)
8. *Survey Methods, Based on Periodically Repeated Interviews, Aimed at Determining Demographic Rates* by Carmen Arretx and Jorge L. Somoza (May 1973)
9. *Evaluation of Birth Statistics Derived Retrospectively from Fertility Histories Reported in a National Population Survey: United States, 1945-1964* by Monroe G. Sirken and Georges Sabagh (May 1973)
10. *A Comparison of Different Survey Techniques for Obtaining Vital Data in a Developing Country* by Georges Sabagh and Christopher Scott (October 1973)
11. *Technical Problems of Multi-round Demographic Surveys* by Christopher Scott (September 1973)
12. *Vital Event Numeration System as a New Tool for Measuring Population Change* by Forrest E. Linder (August 1973)
13. *Problems in Designing Interview Surveys to Measure Population Growth* by Daniel G. Horvitz (September 1973)
14. *On the Effect of Errors in the Application of the Chandrasekar-Deming Technique* by William Seltzer and Arjun Adlakha (Spanish translation available from POPLAB upon request)(April 1974)

15. *Estimación del Subempleo en Ecuador* by Centro de Análisis Demográfico (September 1974)
16. *Fertility Estimates Derived from Information on Children Ever Born Using Data from Successive Censuses* by Carmen Arretx (March 1975)
17. *Demographic Baseline Survey Report, 1973 (DSU/Kenya)* by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Kenya (May 1976)
18. *New Approaches to the Measurement of Vital Rates in Developing Countries* by Francis C. Madigan and Alejandro N. Herrin (July 1977)
19. *Development and Maintenance of a Sample Vital Registration System in the Philippines* by Tito A. Mijares (November 1977)
20. *Fertility Estimation by the Own-Children Method: A Methodological Elaboration* by Lee-Jay Cho and Griffith Feeney (May 1978)
21. *Republic of Kenya: The National Integrated Sample Survey Program Phase I, October 1974-August 1979* by Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics (June 1978)

#### Occasional Publications

- Research Topics for the Measurement of Population Change: A Catalogue of Study Protocols* by Anders S. Lunde (June 1974)
- A Glossary of Selected Demographic Terms* edited by Eliska Chanlett (July 1974)
- A Handbook for Population Analysts* by Joan W. Lingner (August 1974)
- Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data* by William Brass (October 1975)
- Systems of Demographic Measurement, The Dual Record System: Bibliography on the Dual Record System* edited by Jane S. Carver (June 1976)



## INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF LABORATORIES FOR POPULATION STATISTICS

an activity of the Department of Biostatistics and the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

10:

If address is inaccurate,  
please correct below:

Mailed out to Less Developed Countries: 602  
 Returns Received: 47.7%  
 Address Changes: 18.9% of those returned

In order to best serve the needs of its readers, it is important that the POPLAB Publication Unit receive your response to the questions below. Please return this sheet to us as soon as possible in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

1. I (we) use POPLAB publications for the following purposes (check as many as needed):

a. Research	<u>84.7%</u>	e. Administrative decisions	<u>12.9</u>
b. Training	<u>51.2</u>	f. Reference	<u>75.2</u>
c. Demographic analysis	<u>67.9</u>	g. Other (please specify)	<u>4.9</u>
d. Fieldwork	<u>42.2</u>		

2. Generally the publications are:

very useful 72.1      moderately useful 26.1      not useful 0      NA\*: 1.7  
 None=6.6      10+=24.0

3. Approximately how many people beside yourself consult your copies? 1 to 10=63.1 NA=6.3

4. Do you make use of the abstracts at the end of each publication? YES 73.9 NO 11.8  
 NA: 13.6

5. We would appreciate your frank comments and suggestions regarding subject matter, form and style, format, frequency of distribution, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: 60.2      No Comments: 39.8

(continue on reverse if necessary)

6. Which of the following alternatives do you prefer: (check one)

- 15.0 a) change from publication of monographs to a journal on population measurement containing several brief articles (5-15 pp. each) distributed twice a year
- 8.7 b) change to monographs of shorter length (10-20 pp.) distributed more frequently
- 72.8 c) continue POPLAB publications on current basis with monographs 30-50 pp. in length, distributed 6 times per year  
 NA=3.5

7. In the case of 6(a), would you (your institution) be interested in contributing manuscripts? YES 36.2 NO 8.0 NA: 55.7

If you want your name removed from the mailing list, please check the box at right 1.6

\*NA: no answer



Tabulation of 1977 Mailing List Survey

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF LABORATORIES FOR POPULATION STATISTICS

an activity of the Department of Biostatistics and the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

TO:

If address is inaccurate, please correct below:

Mailed out to Developed Countries: 502
Returns Received: 62.9%
Address Changes: 16.8 of those returned

In order to best serve the needs of its readers, it is important that the POPLAB Publication Unit receive your response to the questions below. Please return this sheet to us as soon as possible in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

1. I (we) use POPLAB publications for the following purposes (check as many as needed):

- a. Research 72.8
b. Training 47.5
c. Demographic analysis 51.3
d. Fieldwork 16.8
e. Administrative decisions 6.6
f. Reference 63.6
g. Other (please specify) 4.7

2. Generally the publications are:

very useful 58.5 moderately useful 36.1 not useful 1.3 NA: 4.1

None: 13.3 10+=9.8

3. Approximately how many people beside yourself consult your copies? 1 to 10=68.0 NA=8.9

4. Do you make use of the abstracts at the end of each publication? YES 64.9 NO 26.9 NA: 8.2

5. We would appreciate your frank comments and suggestions regarding subject matter, form and style, format, frequency of distribution, etc.

Comments: 38.6 No Comments: 61.4

(continue on reverse if necessary)

6. Which of the following alternatives do you prefer: (check one)

- 19.9 a) change from publication of monographs to a journal on population measurement containing several brief articles (5-15 pp. each) distributed twice a year
5.7 b) change to monographs of shorter length (10-20 pp.) distributed more frequently
68.3 c) continue POPLAB publications on current basis with monographs 30-50 pp. in length, distributed 6 times per year
NA=6.0

7. In the case of 6(a), would you (your institution) be interested in contributing manuscripts? YES 30.7 NO 6.6 NA: 62.7

If you want your name removed from the mailing list, please check the box at right 5.1

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Austria	2	-	-	2	-	-
Australia	15	-	1	12	1	1
Bangladesh	6	2	-	2	1	1
Barbados	1	-	-	1	-	-
Belize	1	-	1	-	-	-
Belgium	10	1	0	6	-	3
Bolivia	4	-	3	-	-	1
Brazil	23	4	7	7	2	3
Bulgaria	1	-	-	1	-	-
Burma	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cameroon	2	1	-	-	1	-
Canada	26	3	6	15	-	2
Chile	30	13	3	6	3	5
Colombia	41	3	13	11	4	10
Costa Rica	24	9	3	9	2	1
Cuba	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	2	-	2	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2	-	1	1	-	-
Denmark	8	3	-	4	-	1
Dominican Rep.	3	-	2	-	1	-
Ecuador	6	-	5	0	-	1
Egypt	30	2	13	9	1	5
El Salvador	8	2	4	1	-	-
Ethiopia	10	9	-	1	-	-
Fiji	1	-	-	1	-	-
Finland	1	-	-	1	-	-
France	29	5	2	20	-	2
W. Germany	7	-	5	2	-	-
Ghana	18	3	8	5	-	2
Greece	4	-	2	1	-	1
Guatemala	5	-	3	1	1	1
Haiti	6	-	5	1	-	-

Country	Total No.	Internat. Agencies	Govt.	Educ. & Research	Libraries	Other
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Hungary	4	-	2	2	-	-
India	58	7	24	20	2	5
Indonesia	21	2	11	6	1	1
Iran	17	2	4	10	0	1
Iraq	5	1	3	1	-	-
Israel	8	-	4	1	1	2
Italy	8	2	1	5	-	-
Jamaica	3	-	1	2	-	-
Japan	11	2	4	2	-	3
Jordan	1	-	-	1	-	-
Kenya	12	2	3	6	1	-
Korea	10	-	3	5	2	-
Lebanon	9	7	2	-	-	-
Liberia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Libya	1	-	-	1	-	-
Malawi	2	-	2	-	-	-
Malaysia	8	1	1	2	4	-
Mexico	23	1	5	12	1	4
Morocco	29	-	7	17	3	2
Nepal	5	4	1	-	-	-
Netherlands	10	2	1	5	1	2
New Zealand	4	-	-	2	2	-
Nicaragua	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nigeria	20	-	3	16	1	-
Norway	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pakistan	15	1	5	8	1	-
Panama	3	-	3	-	-	-
Paraguay	5	-	2	2	1	-
Papua New Guinea	1	1	-	-	-	-
Peru	20	2	6	4	1	7
Philippines	30	1	6	19	3	1
Poland	1	-	-	-	-	1
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République Centrafric.	1	-	-	-	1	-

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Romania	5	-	2	3	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2	-	1	1	-	-
Senegal	4	2	1	-	1	-
Sierra Leone	3	-	2	-	1	-
Singapore	6	-	-	3	2	1
South Africa	4	-	1	3	-	-
Spain	3	-	-	3	-	-
Sri Lanka	5	2	2	0	-	1
Sudan	1	-	-	1	-	-
Swaziland	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sweden	4	-	-	3	1	-
Switzerland	14	11	1	1	0	1
Syria	1	-	1	-	-	-
Taiwan	4	-	2	2	-	-
Tanzania	3	-	-	1	-	2
Thailand	26	11	6	5	2	2
Trinidad	4	-	2	1	-	1
Tunisia	4	-	-	4	-	-
Turkey	13	-	2	7	3	1
Uganda	3	-	-	2	1	-
United Kingdom	34	8	4	9	7	6
USA	279	48	48	126	26	31
UNC/CH	19	-	-	17	2	-
Uruguay	2	-	1	1	-	-
USSR	2	-	-	2	-	-
Venezuela	8	-	5	2	-	1
Republic of Yemen	1	-	1	-	-	-
Yemen Arab Republic	3	-	2	-	-	1
Yugoslavia	8	-	-	7	-	1
Zaire	4	1	-	3	-	-
Zambia	1	-	1	-	-	-
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