Attachment 11

9320547 (10)

PD-AAF-186-D1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : PHA/POP, R. T. Ravenholt

DATE: November 6, 1974

FROM : PHA/POP/DEA, James W. Brackett JWB
Richard M. Cornelius RMC

19p.

SUBJECT: World Fertility Survey Progress Report

Introduction

This report is designed to serve a number of purposes. First, it is meant to provide you with a concise statement of WFS progress to date, programmatic activities anticipated in the near future, and outstanding issues related to these activities. We are confident that this report will reinforce your stron support of the World Fertility Survey as a project of the highest priority within the Office of Population.

Similarly, the report is designed to provide Dr. Kiefer with a capsulized summary of the WFS project history and future plans. His understanding and full support of the project are essential to the success of the World Fertilit Survey.

Finally, we agree with PHA/PRS that, as the WFS moves into the apex of its survey activities, there is a need to "stand back" and evaluate the progress toward its original objectives of the WFS project. However, we do not agree that such an evaluation is a necessary precondition to the obligation of urgently needed survey funds. We also feel that the revised detailed budget and survey schedule information we expect from the WFS headquarters staff shortly will provide ample evidence of the need for financial support exceedin the $1.7 million already programmed for the project. We are also concerned about the staff implications of formal evaluations. This concern was present before the recently announced personnel cuts in PHA/POP. Our concerns are even greater now. Therefore, we are confident that the substantive informatio contained in this report will allow all parties involved to proceed, as originally planned, with the obligation of a new WFS grant before the end of CY 1974.

In order to satisfy the above purposes and objectives, this report will be divided into the following sections:

- Statement of Purpose and Specific Objectives
- Progress to Date
- Summary of Future Activities
- Outstanding Issues
- Summary and Conclusion

Much of the information to be presented here may be found in other project documentation (proposals, PIO/Ts, project summaries), and these should be referred to if more detail is desired concerning a particular aspect of this report.

Statement of Purpose and Specific Objectives

The need for a WFS program arises from the same concerns which led the United Nations to declare a World Population Year and which are explicitly reflected in the aims and objectives of A.I.D. Groups of international experts have also recognized the need for a concerted international effort to achieve high quality internationally comparable surveys in as many countries as possible. An inventory of recent fertility survey activity (see WFS Occasional Papers 3-6) leads to the conclusion that a coordinated, integrated program of fertili surveys would facilitate more efficient and effective allocation of scarce technical and financial resources in the population field.

Consequently, the WFS is aimed at assisting a large number of countries, particularly the developing nations, to carry out nationally representative, internationally comparable, scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys regarding human fertility. The WFS is, with the collaboration of the U.N., undertaken by the International Statistical Institute (ISI) in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSS and in observance of the World Population Year, 1974.

A basic objective of the WFS is to provide scientific information which will permit each participating country to describe and interpret its population's fertility. Within the broad area of fertility research, the individual countr surveys undertaken as part of the WFS will strive to identify meaningful differentials and patterns of fertility as well as fertility regulation, and help in the clarification of factors affecting fertility. Improved data on these topics will clearly facilitate national efforts in economic and social plannir Employing analytical techniques now available, the WFS will also provide valuable indications of fertility levels where such information is now lacking

In addition to providing much needed data for individual countries, a further desirable feature of the WFS program is its international nature and hence the opportunity which it provides for the international comparison of data. The interpretation of national data on fertility is greatly enhanced when put into a scientific, comparative framework. There is also considerable scientific interest in the availability of comparative data on fertility for populations which differ widely with respect to their socioeconomic character.

Another objective of the WFS, which will be of great help to developing countries, is the provision, through its extensive training program, of previously non-existent groups of highly trained personnel who will be able to undertake further research programs, thus furthering the development of socioeconomic studies in these countries.

By logically breaking out the above objectives into a series of more detailed and explicit statements, it is possible to list the following long-term and immediate WFS objectives.

Long-Term Objectives

1. To aid national governments in understanding their fertility problems and in formulating policies in the field of economic and social planning

2. To aid international efforts to promote effective population policies.

3. To promote the development of demographic research and the scientific study of fertility, particularly in developing countries.

Immediate Objectives

1. To provide national data of a high quality on fertility patterns and levels.

2. To provide internationally comparable data on fertility patterns and levels.

3. To institutionalize the capability to undertake demographic research and fertility studies in developing countries by the provision of a cadre of trained personnel.

4. To provide a body of substantive literature on fertility studies.

These objectives and the WFS activities related to each are schematically outlined in Graph 1. In the following section, we shall summarize progress to date in achieving the above mentioned objectives.

Progress to Date

A fairly complete listing of project activities is provided in Appendix I. Below is a discussion of some of the more important progress to date.

Pre-Project Phase

In the Spring of 1972, UNFPA provided to ISI a grant of $54,000 in order that the feasibility of the WFS concept could be assessed. In July, 1972, ISI assembled at the Hague two groups of international experts in the population field for the purpose of examining the feasibility, scope and nature of the WFS concept. These groups, known as the First and Second Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meetings on the WFS, after thorough consideration of the issues presented, endorsed the WFS as both feasible and desirable. The First Meeting offered technical guidance on the feasibility and technical requirements of the WFS, making recommendations particularly as to the need for the WFS, its objectives and general nature, subject-matter content, functioning, and the relationship between the WFS and other activities. The Second Meeting

took as its point of departure the proceedings and recommendations of the first meeting and dealt in more detail with specific technical requirements for carrying out those recommendations. The ISI subsequently adopted the recommendations as the basis for its own conceptualization of the WFS program.

Acting upon the proposal submitted, USAID and UNFPA both awarded grants to the ISI in support of the 2-year Project Development Phase of the WFS (mid 1972 to mid 1974). Direct-bilateral support from other individual governments was sought by ISI for the remainder of the funds necessary to carry out the Project Development Phase.

Project Development Phase

One of the first priorities of the Project Development Phase was the selection of a Project Director and the WFS scientific staff. This objective has been met. The WFS central staff consists of internationally recognized technical experts whose task it is to oversee the general design of the research program to ensure uniformity and comparability among individual country surveys and to provide extensive consultancy services to individual countries. Technical aspects of the project are under the direction of Sir Maurice Kendall who is the Project Director. Recruitment has, as far as possible, been international in character with primary criterion being that of established scientific competence. Secondary criteria are that the staff should be broadly representative of the major regions of the world and that the WFS should avoid recruiting scientists whose work is vital to existing demographic programs in developing countries. The following have accepted permanent appointments in the London office:

Dr. M. Ahmad
Miss M. Argana
Dr. J. G. C. Blacker (resigned 3/31/73)
Dr. V. C. Chidambaram
Miss C. Guitton
Dr. A. MacDonald
Dr. A. M. Marckwardt
Mr. L. R. A. Rehlin
Dr. C. S. Scott
Dr. J. T. Sprehe
Dr. J. Y. Takeshita
Dr. M. T. M. Vaessen
Dr. V. K. Verma
Mrs. A. M. Whitfield
Dr. C. Xenos

In addition to the permanent headquarters staff, a number of distinguished experts have acted as consultants both in London and abroad. These include:

Charles Westoff
Norman Ryder
Ronald Freedman
Jack Harewood
Thomas Pullum
Deborah Freedman
Pierre Cantrelle
Andras Klinger
David Goldberg
Forrest Linder
Eva Mueller
Mercedes Concepcion
George Acsadi
Ismail Sirageldin
David Glass
Griffith Feeney
Leslie Kish
Ivan Fellegi
William Seltzer
Jay Palmore
Milos Macura

It is expected that the number of consultants employed on the WFS will increase substantially over the life of the program as the volume of fieldwork in the individual country surveys reaches its peak.

In addition to the permanent staff and expert consultants, ISI has set up a separate project organization consisting of two permanent advisory committees. The Program Steering Committee (PSC) provides overall substantive guidance and reviews the WFS programs. Its membership is representative of all WFS sponsoring and donor agencies. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), the members of which are nominated by the ISI and the IUSSP in consultation with each other, advises the PSC through the Project Director on all technical aspects of the WFS. In addition, the TAC Chairman attends the PSC meetings. Both of these committees meet at least annually, or as frequently as program developments and activities warrant.

In addition to the organizational activities of ISI during the Project Development Phase, a great deal of important substantive progress has been made. One activity which deserves special attention because of its central importance is the development of the core WFS questionnaire which, under ideal comditions, is to be utilized in all participating countries, allowing for necessary local adaptations.

A first draft of the core questionnaire was prepared by Drs. Charles Westoff and Norman Ryder, acting as consultants to the WFS. Westoff and Ryder took as their point of departure the UN publication Variables and Questionnaire for Comparative Fertility Surveys, which had been prepared by the IUSSP's Committee on Comparative Fertility Surveys. In addition, the Report of the First Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee Meeting on the WFS was consulted.

By Spring, 1973, a first draft of the core questionnaire was developed and this was considered at the first meeting of the WFS Technical Advisory Committee, New Yori, May 14-15, 1973. The core questionnaire consisted of a Household Schedule and an Individual Schedule. The TAC made extensive recommendations concerning the draft questionnaire. Subsequently, working with WFS central staff, Westoff and Ryder produced a second draft. At the recommendation of the TAC, the second draft was mailed to over 200 experts throughout the world and their written comments solicited. More than 300 pages of written commentary were received at WFS London headquarters and the commentary was codified and digested by Dr. Jack Harewood.

In August, 1973, the WFS Programme Steering Committee, meeting in Vienna, laid down guidelines for the questionnaire, including the proviso: "The number of items included in the core questionnaire should be considerably reduced and should concentrate on the items essential for achieving the objectives of the WFS as outlined by the First Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meeting".

Westoff, Ryder and WFS central staff met in early September, 1973, for a full week. Having in hand the PSC guidelines and the digested commentary

from the 200 experts, they re-designed the core questionnaire, reducing it by approximately 50%. This third draft was then considered by the TAC at its meeting of October 15-17, 1973, in London. After detailed discussion, the third draft was essentially approved by the TAC, although additional minor revisions emerged during the meeting.

This survey instrument has already been tested in the form of pilot surveys designed to expose culture-specific variables and translation inconsistencies in the questionnaire. Data from the first pilot survey in Fiji are currently being edited in London. Tabulations from the "clean" tape are expected in the next few months. Smaller pilot surveys are presently underway in Colombia and Zaire. These latter surveys serve as a good test of the Spanish and exotic languages versions of the survey instrument, and should afford WFS staff with valuable insights as to possible problem areas within the questionnaire.

Another WFS accomplishment includes the initiation of a publications program under the direction of Ken Williams and Kay Evans in The Hague. Four newsletters and ten occasional papers have already been published. Included in the series of occasional papers is a fairly exhaustive inventory of previous, current, and future surveys undertaken in the various regions of the world. This inventory was carried out by members of the Bureau of Census ISPC staff under the coordination of Samuel Baum. Also among the occasional papers is a selected bibliography of publications on the subject of fertility compiled by Dr. Gyorgy Ascadi.

Other unpublished reports and papers have been solicited from experts by the WFS on topics ranging from the cost of fertility surveys in various countries to an investigation of necessary methodological considerations in conducting fertility research. In general, it can be said that cooperation and technical assistance by internationally recognized experts has exceeded the most optimistic hopes of ISI. This can only be interpreted as an indication of a concensus among the scientific community that the WFS is perhaps one of the most important and vital demographic undertakings in recent decades

Project Implementation Phase

Even as the WFS enters into its Implementation Phase (which began on July 1, 1974), there are several Development Phase activities still underway. As an example, some of the questionnaire "modules" (e.g., Economic Variables, Family Planning, Mortality, etc.) are still being revised and improved to insure the highest possible scientific quality. Also, the TAC has recommended that the modules be field tested before their promugation. WFS is preparing to do that.

Work is also continuing on the WFS tabulation and analysis program. About 10 international experts in the field of data processing and computer software

have been invited to London for a December 9-10 workshop. The main purpose of the conference will be to dicuss the relative merits of various computer software packages for editing, tabulating, and analyzing WFS data.

However, the main focus of Implementation Phase activities will clearly center around the successful and timely completion of actual country surveys. Indeed, we expect that some 30 surveys will be completed or at least started by mid-1976. While this number is certainly awesome, we and the WFS staff are fully confident that the WFS, because of the systematic and comprehensive organization preparations of the past two years, is capable not only of conducting these surveys, but of also maintaining the highest standards of quality control during these surveys. This of course assumes availability of adequate funds.

Due to the rather large number of surveys expected in the next 20 months, intensive efforts are being made to coordinate existing technical assistance and to seek new sources of assistance. First, a survey timetable has been constructed to illustrate the timing of each phase of each country survey. This tool, obviously, will aid greatly in the coordination of site visits, etc. A short summary schedule of survey activities to be initiated through December, 1975 is attached as Appendix II.

In addition, efforts are being made to consolidate technical assistance in areas like the Carribean, where several small surveys are to take place concurrently. In the Carribean, a group of experts (Harewood, Roberts, Abdulla) from the University of the West Indies will act as regional coordinators working for the WFS on a temporary basis. In this way, a great deal of press on the WFS staff for technical assistance will be relieved, and considerable amounts of time and money will be saved.

Outstanding Issues

Certainly, the most crucial outstanding issue related to the WFS concerns the availability of donor funds needed to finance escalating level of WFS activities. As mentioned above, we anticipate that approximately 30 country surveys will be undertaken by mid-1976. Although UNFPA has consistently expressed a desire to fund as many surveys as possible, it is clear that AID will need to fund at least 10 of these surveys at a cost of $2 million or mor

In addition to the greatly increased need for survey funds, the WFS headquarters professional staff must be expanded if it is to maintain adequate supervision and coordination of increased survey activity. There is a specia need for more middle-level technical personnel who can make site visits and/ or serve as resident adivsors when necessary. In short, the present WFS

WFS has been planning on the basis of the assumption that a large survey cos approximately $200,000, while a small survey costs $150,000. However, estim may be too low given rapid inflation.

central staff is clearly too small to handle the tremedous volume of WFS activity anticipated in the next 2 years. AID must, therefore, be prepared to accept part of the cost of the staff increased necessary to produce high quality surveys. Moreover, the inflation rate in Great Britain is even higher than that in the United States, exercising an upward pressure on headquarters costs.

WFS needs about $3 million from AID during FY 75. PHA/POP has programmed only $1.7 million for WFS under the continuing resolution. The difference between these two sums is obviously quite substantial and several questions now need to be addressed. How firm is the $1.7 million figure? If it is firm, can any other organization pick up the slack in funding? What will be the WFS programmatic effects of a severely deficient level of total funding?

AID's Congressional Presentation provides for $3 million for WFS and should the Congress pass an appropriation bill allotting population funds consistent with the Congressional Presentation, WFS would have the needed funds. If Congress does not provide the needed funds, PHA should again review its priorities to see whether additional funds can be found for WFS. WFS is in the meantime searching for other funding sources. While it seems likely that WFS will find some support for specific surveys, it appears highly unlikely at this juncture that these other donors will be able to provide the total supplementary funding needed.

If the shortfall cannot be erased, the programmatic alternatives are two:

1. Work out a proper balance between headquarters staff and survey activiti within the constraints of presently available funds on the assumption that the funding situation next year will not be any better. This would have the effect of greatly slowing down the pace of planning future surveys in the interest of obtaining data for a few countries early on. However, it would be a sensible course given pessimistic assumptions regarding future funding.

2. Proceed with needed expansion of WFS staff, conduct the currently funded surveys, and initiate any others for which funds are available. In addition, proceed with planning future surveys, accumulating a shelf of projects for funding when possible. This course would be the optimal one under an optimistic assumption regarding future WFS funding from AID, UNFPA, and other donors.

Summary and Conclusions

This paper is produced as an attempt to refamiliarize its readers with the goals, objectives, progress to date, and future of the WFS project. This document, together with the voluminous descriptive documentation available

from us upon request, should act as ample justification for the obligation of new grant money to the WFS.

The goals and objectives of the World Fertility Survey, as outlined earlier, bear a direct relationship to the objectives of PHA/POP in that they stress:

1. International scientific cooperation

2. Comparative knowledge of fertility and family planning behavior.

3. Operational significance of findings

4. Institutional development in LDCs

Beyond this, the findings of the various surveys will increase substantially the amount of high quality internationally comparable fertility data available for secondary analysis by the scientific community. Indeed, various aspects of these data will be under study for many years to come.

In conclusion, it may safely be stated that the WFS represents the most comprehensive and wide-ranging international attempt to collect fertility data. For this reason, the full success of the program must be ensured through continued vigorous moral and financial support by the donor agencies. Only then can we look ahead to the possibility of future rounds of the WFS, or to the likelihood of a World Survey in another discipline.

UNOFFICIAL

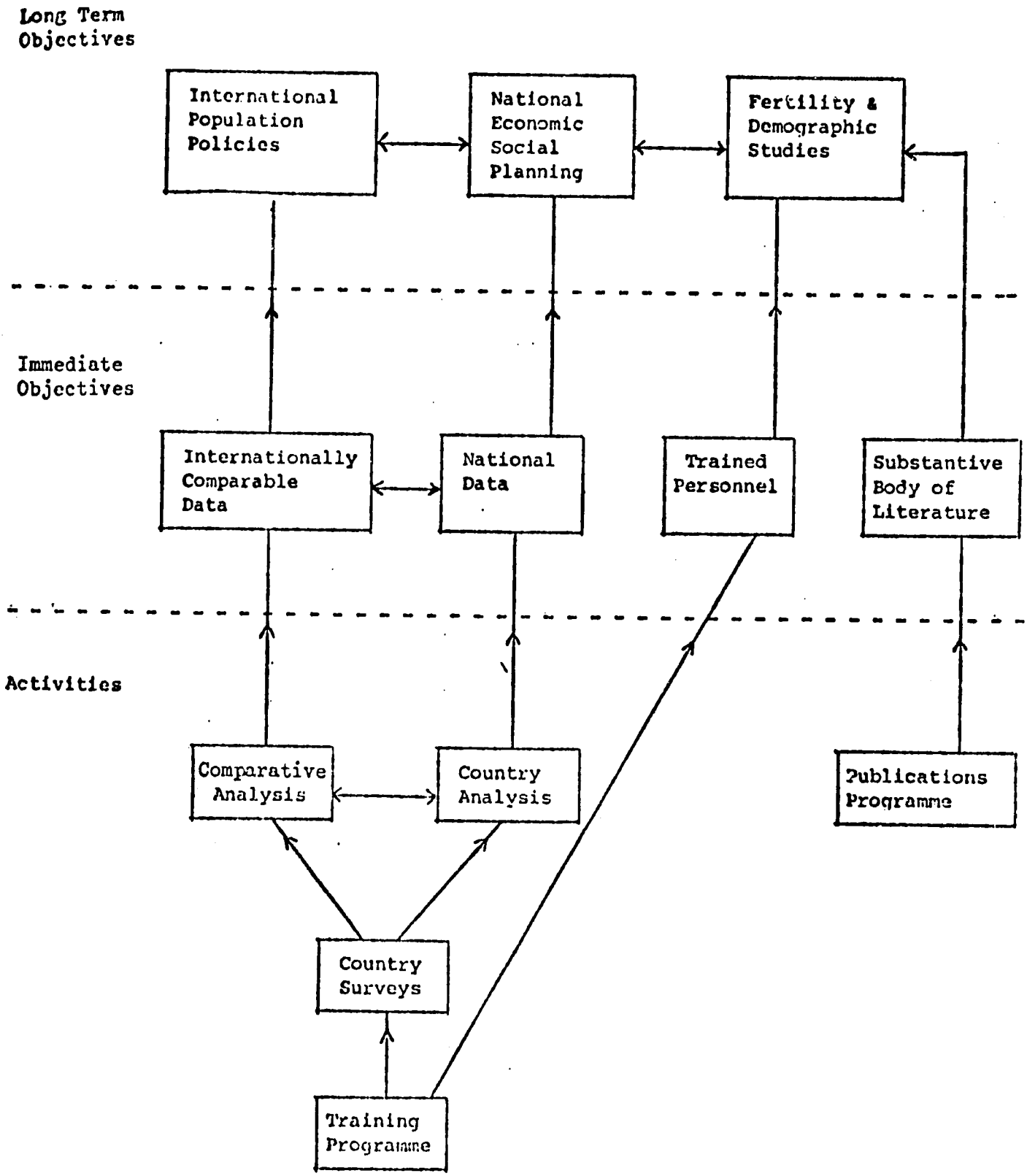
Projected UNFPA Contributions to the WFS (US $)

1. Already expended	a. ISI/WFS		$1,400,000
	b. liaison posts		300,000
			1,700,000
2. Reserved funds			
ISI/WFS	remainder of	CY 74	69,000
		CY 75	1,200,000
		CY 76	1,200,000
		CY 77	600,000
liaison posts (NY, Addis, Bangkok, Santiago)	CY 74-77		587,000
			3,656,000
		Total =	5,456,000

These are funds proposed for obligation to ISI. They do not include funds that will be obligated bilaterally to countries for the purpose of conducting surveys. Since background documents state that UNFPA prefers to fund all of its surveys in this manner, the amount of bilateral WFS funds obligated during the life of the project could be considerable, accounting for the discrepancy between the above totals and our expectations.

Source: L. Emerson (from UNFPA conversations)

Schematic outline of Objectives for the Project Implementation Phase



Note: The Publications Programme also relates to a number of the other activities but it would unnecessarily confuse the diagram to show this.

APPENDIX I

List of WFS Project Activities

A. Description of Project Activities

1. Preparatory Activities (Phases I and II)

a. Pre-project Activities (Phase I)

1. Consultations on collaboration in the WFS (especially with the UN and the IUSSP)

2. Consultations on contents of the WFS programme

3. Publicise proposed WFS programme

4. Applications for funding the WFS to the US AID and the UNFPA

5. Convening of two ad hoc Technical Advisory Committee (end of Pre-project Phase)

b. Project Development Activities (Phase II)

1. Recruitment of Project Director

2. Recruitment of professional staff

3. Recruitment of consultants

4. Establishment of permanent committees

5. Establishment of administrative services

6. Completion of organizational procedures and regulations

7. Establishment of publications programme (including pulbication of Newsletter)

8. Drafting of questionnaire and tabulation and sampling programme

9. Arrangement of pretests and pilot surveys

10. Preparation and completion of an inventory of past, ongoing, and planned fertility surveys (Samuel Baum et al. I and II, and W.G. Duncan, WFS Occasional Paper No. 1) (refs. 15, 16, and 17 resp.)

11. Study of the cost of fertility surveys in various countries (Eli Marks)

12. Preparation of report on outstanding methodological matters requiring further research

13. Continuation of consultations with regional bodies

14. Organization and implementation of programme of country visits

15. Initiate the preparation of international and national training programme

16. Preparation of a selected bibliography on fertility (Acsadi)

17. Establishment of a reference library

18. Organization of regional conferences

2. Major Project Implementation Activities (Phase III)

a. Country Surveys

Sub-Activities

1. Country visit by WFS Central Staff

2. Preliminary Report (including sample designate)

3. Negotiation of basic agreement

4. Country application for funding

5. Drawing up of contract

6. Designation of National Director

7. Designation of local executive agency

8. Drawing up of Survey Calendar

9. Training (see previous section)

10. Pre-tests and pilot surveys

11. Fieldwork

12. Data Processing

b. Analysis of Individual Country Results

1. Presentation and interpretation of main findings

2. Substantive analysis of survey results

3. Studies on the demographic, social and economic implications of the main findings of the survey

4. Studies of the implications for national policy making

5. Studies of the methodology and the execution of the survey

c. Comparative Analysis of National Results

1. Substantive Analysis is of the results of all the national surveys

2. Studies on the international demographic, social and economic implications

3. Studies on the international implications of the national results for population policies

4. Evaluation of the entire WFS study design

d. Training of Personnel

Sub-Activities

1. Seminars for National Directors and Senior National Staff

2. Training of Senior Supervisors

3. Training of Editors, coders, interviewers

e. Publications Programme

Sub-activities

1. Publication of the WFS Newsletter

2. Publication of the Occasional papers

3. Publication of Case Studies

4. Publication of Research Monographs

5. Questionnaires and associated documentation

6. Training Manuals

7. Publication of Survey Results and Research Studies

APPENDIX II

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY

CURRENT AND PROJECTED PROGRAMME

(1 October 1974 to 31 December 1975)

I. Current Programme: Surveys funded and in progress or completed

Country	Funding Source	Amount	Comments
Colombia	AID	US$ 11,000	Pilot survey
Dominican Republic	UNFPA	133,000	
Fiji	AID	147,000	Fullscale pilot
Japan*	Japan	- - -	
Korea	UNFPA	245,000	
Malaysia	AID	170,000	
Zaire	AID	16,000	Pilot survey
Thailand	AID	43,000	Survey Pop.Change
	UNFPA	173,000	Survey of Fert. Thail
Pakistan	UNFPA	177,000	

II. Projected Programme: Application for funding to be submitted during:

A. 1 October to 31 December 1974

Country	Comment/Status
Mexico	Strong expression of interest; WFS survey design team to visit in October/November; application by late November
Bolivia	Same as for Mexico
Panama	Same as for Mexico and Bolivia. Panama expresses preference for AID funding
Guatemala	Strong expression of interest, but less communication; will visit Oct/Nov.
Jamaica	Survey design team to visit in October; application by late November
Guyana	Same as for Jamaica

B. 1 January to 31 March 1975

Bangladesh	Survey design visit made July, 74; decision to postpone; second visit tentative scheduled for January, 75.
Kenya	Survey design visit planned early 75; WFS has held informal discussions with British Overseas Development Ministry concerning possibility of ODM funding Kenya survey; initial reaction positive. Field work targeted December 75 - Jan. 76.
Haiti	Survey design visit early 75; French ORSTOM informally indicates willingness assign fulltime consultant for survey in Haiti.

* Japan is paying for its own survey but the WFS has rendered approx. 10 weeks technical assistance.

C. 1 April to 30 June 1975

Country	Comment/Status
Mauritius	Survey design visit early 75. Mauritius indicates probable preference for UNFPA funding, but British ODM possibly interested funding Mauritius also
Indonesia	Early 75 visit to co-ordinate with planned intercensal survey (field work targeted for Spring 76). Intercensal survey likely to be funded by AID. ISI/WFS making informal approach to Netherlands government to ascertain interest funding WFS as part of Indonesian intercensal survey.
Ghana	Pilot survey; test multilingual problems. AID probable funding source. Fullscale national survey aimed for 76-77.

D. 1 July to 30 September 1975

Morocco	WFS survey design team visited July 74. Decision to postpone, carry out field work in Spring 76; Morocco expresses preference for UNFPA funding.
Colombia	Pilot pre-test completed July 74; strong interest nationwide survey, aiming for field work in Spring 76.

E. 1 October to 31 December 1975

Costa Rica	Strong interest expressed; field work during 76.
Peru	Same as for Costa Rica
Ecuador	Same as for Costa Rica
Paraguay	Same as for Costa Rica
Trinidad/Tobago	Survey design visit for late fall 75; strong interest expressed
Bahamas	Interest expressed to British ODM; possibility of ODM funding for Bahamas survey late 75 - early 76.
Caracao/Aruba	Same as for Trinidad/Tobago

III. Countries which have also expressed interest but (a) interest less strong, or (b) WFS has not yet explored in detail or (c) agreement to postpone until later. However, these countries could possibly come in earlier, before end of December 75.

Lesotho	Madagascar
Congo	Syria
Togo	Jordan
Sudan	Iran
Bahrain	Iraq

NOTE: The above by no means exhausts the long list of countries with which the WFS has had dealings, correspondence, visits, etc.

Inclusion of High Priority Countries in the WFS Program

There has been some concern expressed regarding the inclusion in the WFS survey schedule of countries ranking high on the PHA/POP "raw list". It is hoped that this brief paper will shed some light on this issue, and document the efforts of the WFS to enlist these high priority countries into the survey program.

The WFS has made repeatedly efforts to promote the project to all nations in every region of the world. They have held conferences in each region, during which the WFS program was explained to every country that chose to attend. In addition, extensive correspondence has been directed toward not only the countries expressing some initial interest, but also to countries not represented in the regional conferences.

It is our opinion that the results of this labor have been most gratifying. We now expect that more than 60 nations representing all regions of the world will be participating in the project. If these expectations are realized, the WFS will represent the most comprehensive and ambitious survey data collection effort ever attempted.

The WFS has not had a discriminatory country selection policy. It has and is actively seeking the participation of all interested countries in the project. However, it has always been the aim of the WFS to include in the program the most populous nations. In other words, the WFS is guided by the desire to obtain data representing the highest possible proportion of the world's population. Realization of this goal requires that the WFS include in its program not only the most populous countries of the world, but also many of the less populous countries.

The PHA/POP "raw list", simply speaking, represents a ranking of countries according to a ratio of absolute population growth for the period 1970-1979 and per capita GNP. Since the most populous countries naturally can expect larger absolute increases in their numbers, the raw list ratios of these countries are highest, resulting in a high raw list ranking. This is not the place to argue the relative merits of the raw list; its conceptual and technical weaknesses are already well known. Suffice it to say that the raw list fails to take several important variables into account, not the least of which are population growth rates, the status of population policy in each country, and willingness to accept American aid.

As an example of the fallibility of the raw list, let us compare two countries: Burma and Ecuador. Burma is ranked sixth, yet has a population growth rate of only 2.3%, has no population policy, and has no great desire for AID assistance. Ecuador, on the other hand, is ranked 49th, has a PGR of 3.4%, has an active population policy, and has already accepted considerable AID assistance. Other

similar examples may be cited. The obvious conclusion is that many factors other than the raw list must be considered when evaluating the demographic impact of an AID population project.

Even though the raw list has serious deficiencies it should be noted that seven of the top 15 countries on the raw list will have been surveyed by the WFS by the end of the upcoming grant period. These include:

Indonesia	#2
Bangladesh	#3
Pakistan	#4
Thailand	#10
Sudan	#11
Zaire	#13
Kenya	#15

Others (e.g., Nigeria, Ethiopia, Philippines, Tanzania) in the "top 15" are also expected to be included eventually. While some of these surveys have been/will be funded with AID money, others will not. Much of AID's survey funds will go to countries of "lower priority". The important thing, however, is that the high priority countries are included in the WFS program (regardless of funding source) and that the WFS eventually reaches the largest numbers of countries possible.

Table I lists the surveys WFS expects to fund with AID money. The table includes raw list rank, plus a number of other relevant statistics.

Table 1

WFS Surveys to be Funded with AID Money During the next Grant Period

Country	R.L.	CBR	CDR	RNI(%)	D
Indonesia	2	45	18	2.7	26
Malaysia	50	38	10	2.8	25
Morocco	20	49	16	3.3	21
Ghana	36	47	18	2.9	24
Mexico	28	43	9	3.4	20
Panama	84	36	6	3.0	23
Colombia	29	43	11	3.2	22
Costa Rica	83	32	6	2.6	27
Ecuador	49	44	10	3.4	20
Curacao/Aruba	ND	24	5	1.9	36

Codes: R.L. = Raw List Rank; CBR = Crude Birth Rate; CDR = Crude Death Rate; RNI = Rate of Natural Increase; D = Population Doubling Time

The population statistics included above clearly indicate that each of these countries are experiencing very rapid population growth, and these should receive A D attention through the WFS. The possible exception is Curacao/Aruba; but as noted in the attached PIO/T, there is a likelihood that the Dutch Government will fund this survey.

In conclusion, it is our contention that the need for population assistance from AID through the WFS should be evaluated through a number of demographic criteria, and not just the raw list. The population of countries like Ecuador will have to double 2 or 3 times before their population is large enough to place them on the top portion of the raw list, despite the fact that population growth of this magnitude would certainly destroy the Ecuadorian economy. Is this the mentality that is to guide future PHA assistance?

Richard M. Cornelius, PHA/POP/DEA RMC
November 25, 1974