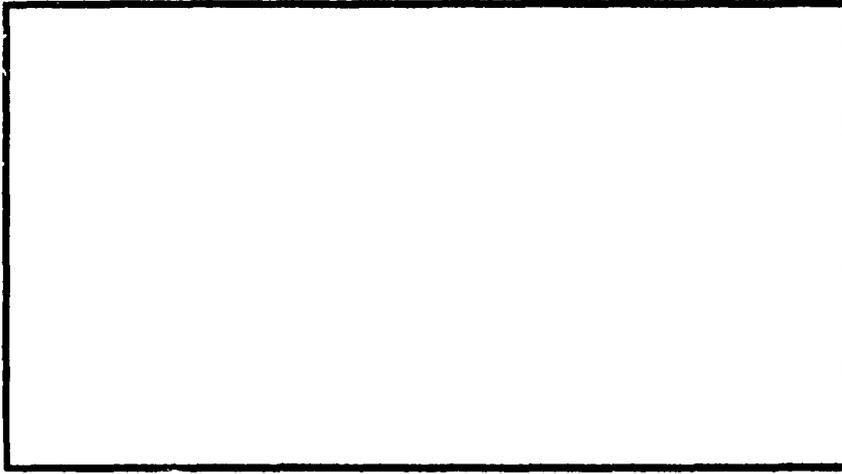


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East-West Population Institute
MID-COURSE EVALUATION ON
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION IN ASIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The East-West Population Institute (EWPI) of the East-West Center was awarded the contract, "Demographic Data Collection of Asia," for the period June 1, 1978 - May 31, 1981. The objective of the project was "to develop, disseminate, and apply demographic techniques for improving, evaluating, and analyzing census, survey and vital registration data collection systems and the data they generate in selected developing countries primarily in the Asian and Pacific region."

In February 1980, a mid-course evaluation of the progress and quality of work to date was made. The merits of a change in emphasis were assessed, and the benefits of attending EWPI workshops and working groups delineated. The evaluation team included Josefina J. Card, Ph.D.; Thomas W. Pullum, Ph.D.; and Harriet B. Presser, Ph.D. (Dr. Presser was the team leader.) Their findings and recommendations are documented fully in this report.

The team was impressed with the quality of the staff and its work; it is an impressive group of professionals with a special interest and expertise in Asia and the Pacific. The team thoroughly endorses continued support of the Institute, but recommends changes in the emphasis of a future contract. The team also believes that "sole-source" funding of workshops and working groups is justifiable, but recommends that the funding of research activities involve competitive bidding.

The report is organized according to the scope of services specified in the "Statement of Work;" recommendations follow each section. These specific recommendations are summarized below.

Conferences, Workshops, and Working Groups

1. The workshops and working groups should continue. The East-West Population Institute appears to be in a unique position to plan and execute such activities.
2. A more objective and systematic evaluation of each workshop and working group should be made, even if the total number of workshops and working groups must be reduced to make funds available for evaluation-related activities.) If the contractor does not have the in-house expertise required to devise a rigorous, scientific evaluation system, outside experts on educational evaluation should be brought in as consultants.
3. When the contract period ends, the focus of census-related workshops and working groups should shift from sampling, editing, mapping, etc., to analysis.

4. Workshops and working groups that address a particular software package should be avoided. Participants should be taught basic principles and exposed to a variety of applications.
5. More attention should be given to applications geared to the level of personnel expertise, hardware, and software available in the participants' home countries. Otherwise, the applications will not be "used back home."
6. Consideration should be given to providing more field consultation in the Asian countries on the implementation of packages like CONCOR or on the application of the "own children" technique.
7. "High-risk" workshops (e.g., those involving participants from the People's Republic of China or lawmakers) should not be scheduled unless those held this year prove to have some unique pay-off for the Asian countries in which AID is interested.
8. The Summer Seminar Program should be maintained in its present format.
9. Future vital registration workshops and working groups should continue to concentrate on the analysis and adjustment of vital registration data; these activities should not be expanded to include actual development of vital registration systems.

Data Processing, Evaluation, and Analysis

10. Maximum use of existing computer program packages should be encouraged. Heavy reliance upon another agency's computer program package, such as the Census Bureau's CONCOR-C, should be discouraged unless that program is demonstrated as complete and operational.
11. To ensure that it will be evaluated, software to be written and documented by EWPI should be specified in the AID contract.
12. Software for developing countries should be prepared and documented case-by-case and implemented fully with the assistance of consultants who will be working in the countries for extended periods of time.
13. A future contract with EWPI should emphasize the analysis of the 1960-1981 censuses in Asia.

14. Nepal should be dropped from the list of program evaluation studies because the level of contraceptive use is particularly low. Another country could be substituted.
15. The section "Demographic Situation Reports" (Part C, Section 6, "Workscope") should be renegotiated immediately to avoid duplicating the work of other agencies (both AID- and non-AID-funded) that are also preparing such reports. In particular, the EWPI should not be required to prepare demographic profiles on those countries for which the National Academy of Sciences is preparing reports.
16. A study should be made of the high cost of research activities performed under this contract to determine whether this is an artifact of the reporting procedure. It may be that the research is not as cost-effective as other activities performed under this contract.
17. The sole-source funding by the EWPI of research should be reevaluated. The EWPI is uniquely able to fulfill the workshop and working group activities of the contract. Nonetheless, competitive bidding on the research component should be encouraged.

Consultation

18. The EWPI has provided only limited in-country technical consultation. The team would endorse its intensive involvement in this activity in any future contract with AID. The objective should be to facilitate communication between researchers and policymakers. (See recommendation 12.)

Publications, Resource Materials, And Reporting to AID

19. Continued support of the paper series, reprint series, and Asian and Pacific Census Forum is recommended.
20. Continued support of the library's effort to collect resource materials is recommended.
21. The anticipated shift from quarterly to monthly reporting to AID should be made as soon as possible.

Field Evaluation

22. The process institutions use to nominate candidates for EWPI activities should be scrutinized to ensure that all appropriate people throughout the country are informed of and apply for this opportunity.
23. An aggressive effort should be made to increase the number of women who participate in EWPI activities.
24. Input from the field should be reported through a systematic process that facilitates the selection of EWPI workshop and working group topics.
25. Any field evaluation of EWPI participants should be made over a longer period of time and include interviews with participants and other population professionals outside the major cities. The training needs of the entire country should be determined and EWPI's role in meeting this need evaluated. Participants should also be asked to review the specific workshop or working group session they attended.

I. CONTRACT OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION PROCEDURE

I. CONTRACT OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The East-West Population Institute (EWPI) of the East-West Center received a \$3,217,537 contract to study the "Demographic Data Collection of Asia." The principal investigator of the three-year (June 1978-May 1981) project is Dr. Lee-Jay Cho; the co-principal investigator is Dr. Griffith M. Feeney.

The objective of the project, specified in the "Statement of Work," is to develop, disseminate, and apply demographic techniques for improving, evaluating, and analyzing census, survey, and vital registration data collection and the data they generate in selected developing countries primarily in the Asian and Pacific region.

The following services are required to meet this objective:

- o Organize and provide administrative, technical, and logistical support for conferences and workshops on new or existing methodologies and technologies for collecting, evaluating, and analyzing census, survey, and vital registration data.
- o Mobilize and provide administrative, technical, and logistical support for small working groups of developing country technicians to facilitate the study and research of specific technical issues and topics on the collection, evaluation, or analysis of census, survey, and/or vital registration data for their respective countries.
- o Prepare a complete, specified list of activities on the processing, evaluation, and analysis of census, survey, and/or vital registration data.
- o Provide cooperative in-country technical consultation on the collection, processing, editing, evaluation, analysis, and/or publication of census, survey, and/or vital registration data, including the installation of software packages.
- o Submit to the AID project officer copies of all correspondence on substantive project matters.
- o Distribute project-generated publications to family planning, census, survey, vital registration, and other technical personnel or organizations in developing countries.
- o Prepare, publish, and distribute a quarterly publication on Asian and Pacific censuses that includes technical and other information on the collection, evaluation, and analysis of demographic data and other research or methodological work.

- o Publish data, research findings, and other materials generated during the project.

An evaluation team asked to conduct a mid-contract review of this project met with EWPI staff in February for a week of interviews. The team members were Josefina J. Card, Ph.D., American Institutes for Research; Thomas W. Pullum, Ph.D., University of Washington; and Harriet B. Presser, Ph.D., University of Maryland, who served as team leader. Dr. Presser also visited Korea and Indonesia during the period February 23 to March 5, 1980.

The evaluation team's scope of work was broadly defined; it includes three principal activities:

- o Evaluate the progress and quality of the contractually-specified outputs.
- o Determine the merits of changing the project emphasis of the next contract.
- o Determine the benefits of attending EWPI workshops and working group sessions.

To fulfill the assignment, the team organized its findings under five major headings (this report is similarly organized):

- o Conferences, Workshops, and Working Groups
- o Data Processing, Evaluation, and Analysis
- o Consultation
- o Publications, Resource Materials, and Reporting Procedures
- o Field Evaluation

II. CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKING GROUPS

II. CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKING GROUPS

The "Statement of Work" (see Contract, Sections A and B)* specifies 23 conferences (Cs), workshops (WSs), and working groups (WGs). The Cs, WSs, and WGs are similar in organization and focus but differ in length (Cs and WSs generally last one or two weeks; WGs, three to six weeks) and consequent depth of analysis and discussion. Often, a conference or workshop for high-level policymakers and technicians is followed by a working group session for technicians.

Table 1 is a list of the mandated Cs, WSs, and WGs. Some activities had been completed before the site visit, and are so designated. Thirteen (56.5 percent) of the 23 scheduled contract activities have been completed. This is good progress, considering that 21 of the contract months have elapsed and \$461,940 (31.6 percent or less) of the \$1,459,754 budgeted for these activities have been spent.

General Discussion

Because of the long-term objectives of many of the conference activities, it is difficult to evaluate their effectiveness. The contractor conducts an informal evaluation with participants at the end of each activity. The participants and coordinators exchange informally their opinions about the successes and failures of the activity; the participants also complete a self-administered questionnaire.

Most participants respond favorably during sessions; they say they have "learned a lot," or "enjoyed" the workshop or working group session. Because the evaluation procedures are subjective and informal, the participants rarely offer detailed or critical feedback. This may explain why the contractor does not systematically analyze the evaluation questionnaires.

*Section A of the contract stipulates that the contractor shall "organize and provide administrative, technical, and logistical support for conferences and workshops relating to new or existing methodology and technology for collecting, evaluating, and analyzing census, survey, and vital registration data." Section B stipulates that the contractor shall "assemble and provide administrative, technical, and logistical support for small working groups of developing country technicians so that they may study or research specific technical issues/topics relating to the collection, evaluation, or analysis of census, survey, and/or vital registration data for their respective countries."

Table 1

LIST OF CONTRACTUAL CONFERENCES,
WORKSHOPS, AND WORKING GROUPS
(Provided by contractor, 2/19/80)

<u>Activity Category</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Number Participants</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>AID-Sponsored</u>
I. Census-Related			
A. Population Census			
1. 1979 Conference	Done	33	13
2. 1981 Conference	Pending		
B. Census Editing			
3. 1979 Workshop	Done	16	9
4. 1979 Working Group	Done	18	11
5. 1980 Working Group	Done	18	Not indicated in report
C. Census Evaluation			
6. 1981 Working Group	Pending		
D. Census Fertility Estimation			
7. 1979 Working Group	Done	16	8
8. 1981 Working Group	Pending		
E. Census Mapping			
9. 1979 Working Group	Done	16	8
10. 1980 Working Group	Done	17	Not indicated in report
F. Census Sampling			
11. 1979 Working Group	Done	19	12
II. China Estimation			
12. 1980 Workshop/Working Group	Pending		
III. Population Policy-Related			
13. 1981 Workshop	Pending		
IV. Summer Seminar			
14. 1978 (3 AID-sponsored Workshops)	Done	37	21
15. 1979 (3 AID-sponsored Workshops)	Done	28	20
16. 1980 (3 AID-sponsored Workshops)	Pending		

Table 1, cont.

<u>Activity Category</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Number Participants</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>AID-Sponsored</u>
V. Vital Registration			
17. 1978 Working Group	Done	11	5
18. 1980 Workshop	Pending		
19. 1980 Working Group	Pending		
VI. World Fertility Survey			
20. 1979 Workshop	Done	19	5
21. 1979 Working Group	Done	12	9
22. 1981 Workshop	Change requested		
23. 1981 Working Group	Pending		

The team's field evaluation of workshops and working groups in two Asian countries is described in Chapter VI. This chapter highlights the team's findings on similar activities at the Honolulu, Hawaii, contract site. The team's findings are based on presentations by the WS and WG coordinators; reviews of all activity reports submitted by the contractor to AID; observation of a Census Mapping working group session held during the team's stay in Honolulu; and informal conversations with Census Mapping WG participants and members of the contractor's staff who participated in other activities.

The consensus of the evaluation team was that the concept and execution of WSs and WGs are the most commendable aspects of the contract. The contractor's experience in conducting these activities and its vast and expanding contacts with policymakers, researchers, and technicians in Asian countries place it in the unique position to conduct activities as an "expert." Furthermore, the diversity of participants suggests that the contractor's recruitment process has been fair and open. This process, discussed only generally, should be evaluated systematically. (See Chapter VI.)

The evaluation team strongly recommends that future contracts specify similar activities. It does not object to designating the contractor the "sole source" because it cannot recommend any other group in the country that could conduct the activities as well or better than the present contractor. Nonetheless, it does have misgivings about awarding contract research activities to a "sole source." (See Chapter III.)

The team's findings and recommendations are organized under six headings, each of which pertains to a specific workshop or working group topic. These topics include census-related activities; China estimation activities; population policy-related activities; summer seminars; vital registration-related activities; and world fertility survey-related activities.

A. Census-Related Activities

The contract mandates 11 census-related Cs, WSs, and WGs; eight have been conducted. The activities aim to help technicians, researchers, and policymakers in Asian countries produce a 1980-1981 census of the highest possible quality. To this end, census mapping, sampling, editing, evaluation, and fertility estimation procedures are explained.

Completed census-related activities appear to have been conducted in a professional manner. The quality of the instruction in census mapping and the participants' willingness to devote "extra hours" to mapping-related exercises impressed the evaluation team, as did the exhibits of participants' work. The team agreed that the majority of census-related activities were useful and productive.

Project staff hope that the result of the workshops in census sampling and mapping will be improved census procedures. The working group sessions in census evaluation and fertility estimation will, it is hoped, lead to

analyses of census data that are useful to policymakers. Unfortunately, the evaluation team could not, at mid-point, determine how realistic these objectives are. The 1980-1981 census has not yet begun, and it is impossible to estimate now the actual impact of the contractor's census-related activities. Even after the census is taken, it will be impossible to attribute specific outcomes to these activities because many unrelated factors impinge on the quality of any census. Nonetheless, it is apparent that participants are enjoying a good learning experience, the additional benefits of which are unknown.

Participants and coordinators alike spoke favorably of census editing (CONCOR) activities. Many thought the sessions lasted too long and emphasized too strongly a census editing package that did not work. The instructors, who were not skilled in the use of the CONCOR package, were only "one week ahead of participants."

The team does not recommend devoting an entire working group session to discussion of one software package. It may be more worthwhile to first teach participants principles and then expose them to a variety of different applications. Additional technical assistance in implementing in Asian countries CONCOR (or similar packages) or the "own children" technique may be required.

The contractor informed the team that after the 1980-1981 census, it would like to shift its focus, from census-related Ws and WGs to analytic WGs. This is a useful and important idea; its application would be especially beneficial if analyses useful to policymakers could be generated simultaneously. Fewer workshops in census activities should be specified in subsequent contracts.

B. China Estimation Workshop and Working Group

According to the contract, the objective of China estimation activities is to "bring together various scholars of Chinese demography to collectively assess the demographic situation in, and prepare demographic estimates for, the People's Republic of China." Neither the workshop nor the proposed (and not yet AID-approved) working group session has been held. In fact, they probably will not be executed as conceived. The original plan required that an equal number (one-third) of Asians, Chinese, and Americans be recruited. Few Asians engaged in active research on Chinese demography could be found; Chinese demographers have yet to accept their invitations. Most of the participants already lined up are Americans.

The China estimation activities would, the team believes, contribute to the general body of knowledge about Chinese demography and be useful to American demographers attending the workshops. They would not, however, contribute information useful to the development of countries in which AID is interested.

The likelihood that the Chinese will not attend the workshop poses a serious problem. The team questions the prudence of holding any such high-risk workshops when few representatives of AID countries of interest participate.

The use of AID funds should also be scrutinized. Although AID contract funds are not used to pay for the expenses of American participants, they are used to cover the salaries and stipends of the coordinators of workshops and working groups.

C. Population Policy Workshop

A change in the contract was proposed to take advantage of opportunities to meet participants in the Parliamentarian Conference that will be held at the East-West Center in 1981. The Parliamentarian Conference will bring together U.S. and Asian lawmakers and policymakers. A workshop for parliamentarians and demographers from their home countries has been proposed to facilitate the exchange of information between the two groups and to make each group aware of the other's needs and interests.

The rationale for the proposed workshop is sound. AID can, of course, accept or reject the contractual change the proposal requires. The proposed workshop on population policy does involve risks. It is possible, for example, that lawmakers and demographers will not interact well. Few U.S. lawmakers attended the recent hearings at which researchers testified before the U.S. Select Committee on Population. The Americans' unwillingness to attend similar workshop activities could be a problem. Nevertheless, the proposed workshop should be scheduled. Its success would be reason enough to schedule others like it in the future.

D. Summer Seminars

The annual Summer Seminar, begun in 1970, provides an opportunity for professionals in population-related fields to share and expand their knowledge of demography. The contract stipulates that "project funds be used to sponsor up to three workshops for each of the three Summer Seminar Programs that will be held during the contract period."

Vigorous attempts have been made to attract as wide a variety of qualified Asians to the Summer Seminar as possible. Usually, government administrators in the home countries nominate workshop or working group participants. Summer Seminar participants, however, are recruited by direct mail; a brochure announcing the program is sent to a large number of people in each country of interest. The mailing lists are obtained from AID and East-West representatives and contacts in the various countries.

The Summer Seminar Program exposes a large and disparate group of Asians to many new theories and methods. The workshop topics reflect the research interests and expertise of the contractor's staff; the sessions are well conducted. The evaluation team recommends that the program be continued.

E. Vital Registration

Workshops and working group sessions in vital registration are aimed at "introducing vital registration system personnel to the use and interpretation of selected techniques for evaluating and analyzing incomplete vital registration data." Dr. William Brass, coordinator of these activities, has been an invaluable resource. Although the contractor's expertise in the analysis and adjustment of vital registration data is unquestionable, the actual development of vital registration systems should not be attempted. (The team has learned that the contractor does not plan to address this task.)

F. World Fertility Survey

Other agencies are using world fertility survey data, but this does not impinge on the use of Asian data in contract workshops or working groups that address Asian concerns. The evaluation team learned that the workshop on the use of World Fertility Survey data was not as successful as project staff had hoped it would be (a thorough, commendable report was written), and that the working group sessions were much more useful. Many of the expected workshop participants did not show up; the room in which the group met was too large; and the arrangement of chairs "U.N.-style"--in concentric circles--did not facilitate discussion. The Americans and Asians enjoyed little cross-group interaction, and the Asian policymakers and their technicians had much difficulty communicating with one another.

Given these problems, and a possible scheduling conflict (the London WFS Conference will be held in July 1980), the contractor recommends substituting a workshop in fertility estimation for the scheduled (1981) workshop on the use of World Fertility Survey data. AID should be responsible for this decision.

Specific Recommendations

1. The workshops and working groups should be continued. The East-West Population Institute appears to be in a unique position to plan and execute these activities.
2. A more objective and systematic evaluation of each workshop and working group should be conducted, even if the total number of workshops and working groups must be reduced to make funds available for evaluation-related activities. If the contractor does not have the expertise in-house to devise a rigorous, scientific evaluation system, outside experts on educational evaluation should be brought in as consultants.

3. When the present contract period ends, the focus of census-related workshops and working groups should shift from sampling, editing, mapping, etc., to analysis.
4. Workshops and working groups should not concentrate on a particular software package. Instead, participants should be taught basic principles and be exposed to a variety of applications.
5. More attention should be given to applications geared to the level of personnel expertise, hardware, and software available in the home countries of participants to ensure that they will be "used back home."
6. Consideration should be given to providing more field consultation in the Asian countries when implementing packages like CONCOR or the "own children" technique.
7. "High-risk" workshops, such as those for the People's Republic of China or lawmakers, should not be held unless this year's workshops prove to have some unique pay-off for the Asian countries of interest to AID.
8. The Summer Seminar Program should be maintained in its present format.
9. Future vital registration workshops and working groups should continue to concentrate on the analysis and adjustment of vital registration data; these activities should not be expanded to include the actual development of vital registration systems.

III. DATA PROCESSING, EVALUATION, AND ANALYSIS

III. DATA PROCESSING, EVALUATION, AND ANALYSIS

This portion of the report describes and evaluates the seven activities conducted under Section C of the AID contract, which states that the EWPI will "initiate and complete the following activities relating to the processing, evaluation, and analysis of census, survey, and/or vital registration data."

A. Data Editing and Imputation Software

The Contractor shall review existing computerized data editing and imputation software designed for use by non-programmers with census, survey, and/or vital registration data. EWPI will test this software for applicability in developing countries. EWPI will make recommendations for use, extension or modification.

The principal task is to evaluate and test existing software for editing and imputation. The EWPI is not expected to write new software. Two reports that summarize work completed under this section are described below.

Michael J. Levin's "Evaluation of CONCOR," dated April 10, 1979, is based largely on the outcomes of the census editing workshop and working group session held shortly before the report was prepared. It records participants' experiences with CONCOR before coming to EWPI and their findings while testing the package in Honolulu, and describes the results of tests conducted by Levin and other EWPI computer staff. The report also includes a brief evaluation of the workshop and working group session.

Howard G. Brunsman's report, "Computer Edit Systems Available for Processing a Population and Housing Census," prepared in December 1979, is a succinct review of the numerous criteria used in five editing systems. Brunsman recommends use of CONCOR-A (assembler version) or CONCOR-C (Cobol version) in most situations. (CONCOR-C was still unavailable when this report appeared.) For small machines, he recommends a specially prepared program.

Levin and Brunsman were extremely thorough in their evaluations and fully met the objectives of this section. In retrospect, it may have been unwise to have invested so much effort in CONCOR-C because the U.S. Bureau of the Census was unable to make it operational in time for the 1980-1981 censuses. If a comparable situation should arise in the future, heavy reliance on another agency's product should be discouraged.

B. Data Evaluation and Analysis Software

The Contractor shall complete the development of its computerized software for evaluating and analyzing census, survey, and/or vital registration data, test it for applicability in developing countries, modify as necessary, and complete user documentation.

The principal products prepared for this section were software and documentation. Some new programs have been prepared and pre-existing programs modified. The EWPI has prepared a program to estimate fertility rates by age and marital duration using the "own child" method; a program to estimate infant mortality based on child survivorship data; and other software related to the own child method, including application to World Fertility Survey data. It has tested and modified for Asian countries COCENTS, TPL, and MCA, and has begun to write software for analyzing generalized pregnancy histories and migration.

In addition, the programmers, Ruby Bussen and Victoria Ho have:

- assisted workshop and working group participants in the analysis at EWPI of their own country's data;
- adapted and installed programs which have been sent to EWPI or brought from other countries;
- helped to test and modify CONCOR for the Census Editing Working Group;
- traveled to other countries (Philippines, Korea) to help install software for the own child method in census offices; and,
- provided programming support for EWPI staff (e.g., Cho, Feeney, Retherford) doing research under other sections of this contract.

The work under this section appears to have been done competently and efficiently. Given the terms of the contract, it is difficult to determine what work has been completed or how much remains to be done. The goal is to provide AID-supported countries in the region with general-purpose computer software and documentation. This is an ongoing activity that can never be "complete."

In the future, software to be written and documented, etc., should be specified fully in the contract. If it is not, the AID-required quantitative evaluation cannot be made.

The preparation and documentation of software in developing countries should be treated on a case-by-case basis. This means that the phrase "applicability in developing countries" will have meaning only for specific computer installations and local support capabilities. EWPI programming staff should spend more time in these countries helping local staff set up and operate the programs.

The evaluation team believes that the distinction between Sections 1 and 2 above are somewhat artificial and recommends grouping all software activities under one section. It also encourages the maximum use of existing packages, such as CONCOR, COCENTS, TPL, MCA, etc. (The EWPI staff appear to be fully aware of these packages.)

C. Census and Vital Registration Evaluation Studies

The Contractor shall conduct studies and prepare reports for Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Nepal evaluating the effectiveness of census, survey, and/or vital registration data systems and the quality of the data these systems generate.

AID has amended the contract to delete Bangladesh from the above list. The EWPI has submitted two documents, one each on Indonesia and Nepal.

Sam Suharto prepared in June 1978, "Measurement of Socioeconomic Variables: The Indonesian Statistical System." The paper, presented at the Ninth Summer Seminar, describes the value of socioeconomic data for developing countries and lists the possible ways of collecting such data. It describes also the special, periodic surveys Indonesia is making and lists the variables they include.

Shyam Thapa and Robert O. Retherford's "Infant Mortality Estimates Based on the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey" compares direct estimates of infant mortality from the Nepal Fertility Survey with fitted estimates using the Feeney method. The latter is an extension of the Brass method, which allows for time trends in infant mortality. Thapa and Petherford determined that direct estimates are highly plausible and because of their simplicity, preferable to the Feeney estimates. The authors provide the 1951-1975 estimates for mountain, hill, and terai zones and project a 1980 national IMR of 140 (below the government goal).

The appropriateness of Suharto's paper to this section is questionable. The publication date (June 1978) suggests that it was completed before the current contract began. Suharto made minimal use of the analytic resources available under the contract, did not systematically review any type of Indonesian data, provided no data, and proposed no measures for evaluating data. The evaluation team concluded that Suharto's objectives in preparing

the paper were more limited than those implied in the contract. His paper would provide an excellent starting point for (or first chapter of) an evaluation of Indonesian data.

Thapa and Retherford's specialized paper on infant mortality is thoughtful and thorough. It should be useful not only to the Nepalese but also in preparing similar analyses in other countries.

Even though Thapa and Retherford prepared a quality paper, the evaluation team does not believe that the objectives of this section have been satisfied. Data for only one country, Nepal, have been evaluated, and even there, only one source, the World Fertility Survey, of infant mortality data was examined. The quantity and breadth of analysis implied by the contract are clearly lacking. Much more could have been done, particularly in using survey data from Indonesia and Nepal. The emphasis in future contracts should be on the evaluation of the 1980-1981 censuses.

D. Population Program Evaluation Studies

The Contractor shall conduct studies and prepare reports evaluating the effectiveness of population programs for at least four of the following countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, the Philippines, and/or Korea.

Bangladesh has been deleted from the above list. Three papers, all written or co-authored by Siew-Ean Khoo, have been submitted.

Khoo's "Effects of Program Contraception on Fertility: A Comparison of Three Asian Countries" was issued in 1978 as an EWPI publication. It provides estimates of the number of births averted by known acceptors of contraception in Taiwan, Singapore, and Thailand. The data cover the mid-1960s to mid-1970s, and are organized by year and age group. The paper builds upon earlier work by Dorothy Nortman and John Bongaarts.

Khoo's "Measuring the Impact of a Family Planning Program on Fertility Rates: Some Results for Thailand" was presented at the 1979 meeting of the Population Association of America. The paper describes the application of Nortman's TABRAP/CONVERSE computer models to fertility change in Thailand, using 1964-1975 estimates of births averted by pill, IUD, and sterilization. The results are compared with alternatives, using PROJTARG. A portion of this paper was derived from Khoo's previous study on program contraception.

With Chai Bin Park, Khoo wrote "Effect of Family Planning Programs on Fertility Decline in Four Asian Countries." The paper, published in International Family Planning Perspectives Digest, is a less technical version of Khoo's earlier study on the application of TABRAP/CONVERSE to fertility change in Taiwan, Singapore, and Thailand. Korea was added in this project.

These three papers overlap considerably, but as a set, they are of excellent quality and certainly satisfy the contract specifications on Thailand and Korea. The author's use of a comparative approach, although not specified, was certainly beneficial. The publication date of Dr. Khoo's first paper suggests that much of it was written before this contract began. The team was unable to determine the use Khoo made of contract resources.

The contract stipulates the study of two other countries: Indonesia, Nepal, and/or the Philippines. Dr. Khoo is working now on a parallel analysis, using the Indonesian Fertility Survey (WFS). The evaluation team recommends that Nepal be dropped from the list because the level of contraceptive use in that country is exceptionally low and the family planning program has only just begun. A great deal of AID-sponsored work on this subject has already been done for the Philippines. (See John Laing's studies, for example). The team recommends either substituting another country or considering the activity completed when the Indonesia study is submitted. Similar updated evaluation studies should be included routinely in future contracts.

E. Census and Vital Registration Improvement Study

The Contractor shall conduct a study or experiment to improve the census or vital registration system in one Asian developing country to be selected jointly by AID and EWPI, with host country concurrence.

At the request of the Indonesian Government, Griffith Feeney, who has made numerous short trips to the country, will go to Indonesia later this year for approximately six to eight months. (See Chapter IV.)

The team approves highly of Griffith Feeney's planned visit to Indonesia to assist in the analysis, presentation, and dissemination of census data.

F. Demographic Situation Reports

The Contractor shall prepare demographic situation reports presenting (a) current and serial demographic data from censuses, surveys, and/or vital registration systems, (b) an assessment of the quality of the data presented, and (c) an interpretation of significant demographic change. These reports will generally emphasize fertility data and will be updated periodically as new data become available. During the contract period, EWPI will prepare and, in some cases, publish reports for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and other countries, as mutually agreed by AID and EWPI.

Afghanistan and Bangladesh have been removed from the above list of countries. Three documents have been submitted for this section.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Committee on Population and Demography prepared early this year a study called "Fertility and Mortality in Korea." Lee-Jay Cho, a member of the Committee, which is responsible for these reports, served on the panel on Korea and helped prepare the study.

The Committee also submitted this year "Fertility and Mortality Changes in Thailand, 1950-1975." That report was prepared with the help of Fred Arnold, a member of the panel on Thailand.

Judith Banister and Shyam Thapa's "Population and the Future of Nepal" is the most thorough available demographic analysis of mortality, nuptiality, fertility, migration, and prospects for development in Nepal. It uses a variety of data sources and includes a lengthy bibliography.

In evaluating these reports (and EWPI's own work on them), the team had difficulty understanding how they satisfy AID's general data-gathering goals. The U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Academy of Sciences have been contracted to produce country reports, and the Population Reference Bureau has signed an agreement to maintain an updated file on the population characteristics of AID-supported countries. ESCAP and CICRED are also preparing on their own country reports on some of the countries on the project list. Given the choice of countries, the topics to be researched, and the depth of analysis required, the EWPI should not be required to prepare reports that duplicate other agencies' work.

Because of the apparent overlap and the evolution of other projects after the contract was negotiated, the evaluation team interpret section. It recommends the immediate renegotiation of the contract. Before another contract is written, AID should try to eliminate activities that would be duplicated under other contracts or by independent organizations such as ESCAP and CICRED.

Dr. Cho is a member of the NAS Korea panel and Dr. Arnold of the NAS Thailand panel. Drs. Cho and Feeney sit on the Indonesia panel. The NAS reports are products of NAS staff and supported with NAS funding. The evaluation team agrees that EWPI contributions to the reports constitute a valid use of AID funds, but it does not consider actual EWPI input the equivalent of the effort expected of the participating countries. The team does not believe the EWPI should be obligated to prepare reports on NAS countries.

The report on Nepal is comprehensive and timely and has the team's highest approval. (The team recommends its publication.) Although it addresses one specific topic, fertility, the report includes the full range of demographic variables and takes a historical, developmental approach that makes it all the more useful.

The team reviewed preliminary reports on Pakistan by Robert Retherford. James Palmore and Nasra Shah have done substantial research on labor force participation and fertility in Pakistan and on fertility preferences, using the Pakistan Fertility Survey. Given this substantial work, a report on Pakistan should count heavily toward fulfillment of the section objective. (Pakistan may be dropped from the list for political reasons.) In-depth reports similar to those on Nepal and Pakistan will be particularly useful to planners concerned with the demographic changes anticipated in those countries.

G. Census and Survey Analysis Reports

The Contractor shall conduct analyses and prepare reports relating to fertility levels and trends, the effect(s) of family planning and demographic factors on fertility, comparative fertility (across countries) and/or differential fertility (between selected social and economic groupings). The Contractor shall prepare and publish analytic reports for Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, and Bangladesh.

AID deleted Bangladesh from the above list of countries. Three reports have been submitted for this section.

Lee-Jay Cho and Robert Retherford's "Own Children Fertility Estimates by Duration Since First Marriage: Preliminary Results for Cheju Province, Republic of Korea" was published in the Census Forum. This brief paper describes a substantial advance in the application of the "own child" method, which is used to estimate fertility rates for age and duration combinations, and by summing over age, for levels of marital duration. To demonstrate application, Cho and Retherford developed and then applied the mathematics to a Korean province.

Peter Smith presented "Contrasting Marriage Patterns and Fertility in Southeast Asia: Indonesia and the Philippines Compared" at the IUSSP Conference in January 1979. Using data from SUPAS I and III (Indonesia) and the 1973 NDS (Philippines), Smith compared marriage patterns, marital fertility, and a variety of summary indices of the relationship between nuptiality and fertility.

Robert Retherford and Naohiro Ogawa published their paper, "Decomposition of the Change in the Total Fertility Rate in the Republic of Korea, 1966-1970," in Social Biology (Summer 1978). The authors used a hierarchical or "nested decomposition" procedure to decompose changes in Korean fertility from 1966 to 1970 into changes in residence, education, marital status, and fully specific fertility rates. They show that, generally, change in specific fertility rates is most important, but given compositional sources, educational change is most important.

Cho and Retherford's paper represents the most important conceptual advance in the application of the "own child" method since it was first introduced. It should be particularly useful for Asian countries, where fertility is subsequent to the date of first marriage. Software for the procedure has been prepared.

The paper by Smith is culturally sensitive as well as methodologically sophisticated. The contrast between Indonesia and the Philippines is particularly sharp.

Retherford and Ogawa's paper appears to have been completed before this contract began. Except for reprint costs, no contract resources seem to have been used. The paper constitutes a methodological as well as substantive contribution to the study of fertility change. It fully satisfied the objectives of this section.

The reports that have been submitted cover the three countries still on the list for this section and address each topic specified in the contract. They do not describe every possible combination of country and topic, nor were they required under the contract to do so. The work is of high quality and, in the team's opinion, fulfills the contracted obligation for this section.

General Section Evaluation

AID and the EWPI should specify (and agree on) the differences of grants and contracts, and decide whether the agreement to conduct research is in fact contractual. The current agreement is now treated as a contract which, in the evaluation team's opinion, is too vague. The team has had difficulty measuring the quantity and type of work completed against a pre arranged standard. The team believes that productivity would have been greater had AID and EWPI initially agreed on a timetable and a specific list of products on specific subjects, and at frequent intervals, renegotiated the workplan as needs and capabilities changed.

The team recommends that AID reevaluate the sole-source status of EWPI for certain research topics. Considering the contract as a total package, EWPI is almost certainly the only institution capable of doing the work, but such research need not be limited to a single package.

The quality of EPWI staff, resources, and research is excellent. However, the quantity of work submitted under Section C of the contract, particularly that for Parts 3, 6, and 7, is definitely less than should be expected. Moreover, not enough work has been planned to make up the deficit. This judgment is based on a review of the contractual description of work to be done, which although vague, does clearly imply a wider range of topics and countries, and the amount of funds already allocated to research. In some instances, no contract funds have been used to prepare the submitted work; this makes it even more difficult to justify the total expenditure.

For the sake of its overall data-gathering and research efforts, AID should clarify the roles of its various contractees. For example, several organizations, in addition to the EWPI, are preparing demographic profiles or analytic reports on Asian countries. If it prepares reports on some of the countries originally assigned, EWPI will be duplicating the work of these organizations. It would be appropriate for EWPI to prepare in-depth analytic reports on selected countries that are not being studied by the National Academy of Sciences.

Specific Recommendations

1. Maximum use of existing computer program packages is encouraged. Heavy reliance on another agency's computer program package, such as the Census Bureau's CONCOR-C, should be discouraged unless the package can be demonstrated as complete and operational.
2. Software to be written and documented by EWPI should be specified in the AID contract to facilitate evaluation.
3. The preparation and documentation of software for developing countries should be treated on a case-by-case basis. More software should be implemented with the assistance of consultants sent to work in these countries for extended periods of time.
4. A future contract with EWPI should emphasize the analysis of the 1980-1981 Asian censuses.
5. Nepal should be dropped from the list of program evaluation studies because the level of contraceptive use is exceptionally low. Another country could be substituted.
6. The section on demographic situation reports (Part C, Section 6, "Workscope") should be renegotiated immediately to eliminate activities that duplicate other agencies' (both AID-funded and non-AID-funded) work. In particular, the EWPI should not be obligated to prepare demographic profiles for the same countries for which such reports are being prepared by the National Academy of Sciences.
7. The high cost of research activities performed under this contract should be scrutinized to determine whether it is an artifact of the reporting procedure. It may be that the research is not as cost-effective as other activities performed under this contract.
8. The assignment of sole-source status to the EWPI to conduct contract research should be reevaluated. While it is clear that EWPI is uniquely able to conduct the workshop and working group activities, the lack of competitive bidding on the research component may not be justifiable.

IV. CONSULTATION

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IV. CONSULTATION

In-country technical consultation is specified in Section D of the "Statement of Work" as follows:

Provide cooperative in-country technical consultation relating to the collection, processing, editing, evaluation, analysis and/or publication of census, survey, and/or vital registration data, including the installation of software packages developed under this project or software packages developed by other organizations, but directly related to the purposes/objectives of this project. The Contractor shall provide up to 36 person-months of overseas technical consultation in cooperation with selected developing countries.

To date, EWPI staff involvement in such activities has been minimal. Only \$22,607 of the budgeted \$151,326 had been spent for consultation by October 1, 1979. Some staff have visited other countries to help set up computer programs. (See Chapter III.) A major investment of staff time for in-country consultation is planned in the near future. Griffith Feeney will be spending six to eight months in Indonesia, working with the Central Bureau of Statistics on the analysis and presentation of data. This objective will be to help the Bureau collect, analyze, and report data that are useful to policymakers.

The evaluation team recommends increased in-country technical consultation for extended periods of time. The EWPI should provide more consultation for the preparation and documentation of software. (See Chapter III.) It should also provide more assistance with data analysis and presentation after the decennial censuses have been made. Since the EWPI must be able to respond to the desires and needs of a host country, its increased participation in consulting activities should only be broadly outlined in future contracts.

Recommendations

1. EWPI's role in providing in-country technical consultation has been minimal. In any future contract with AID, the EWPI should become more intensively involved in these activities, with the objective of facilitating communication between researchers and policymakers. (See also recommendation III.3).

V. PUBLICATIONS, RESOURCE MATERIALS,
AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

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This section of the evaluation concerns Parts E, F, G, and H of the "Statement of Work." Section E stipulates that ". . . copies of all correspondence pertaining to substantive project matters between the Contractor and AID Missions or host countries shall be forwarded to the AID Project Officer, Office of Population." Section F mandates the use of project funds ". . . to distribute project-generated publications to family planning, census, survey, vital registration, and other technical personnel or organizations in developing countries. Project funds shall also be used to distribute selected project-generated publications to organizations seeking to improve the statistical infrastructure of developing countries."

Section G requires the EPWI to "prepare, publish and distribute a quarterly publication on Asian and Pacific censuses designed to disseminate technical notes and other information relating to the collection, evaluation and analysis of demographic data and other research or methodological work." As mandated in Section H, it must also "publish data, research findings, or other materials generated as a result of project activities, acknowledging Office of Population support. Distribution of publications supported by the Office of Population shall follow guidelines established jointly by the Office of Population and the Contractor."

A. Publications

The EWPI has complied with the directive to distribute project-generated publications through its paper and reprint series. The employment of a highly competent publications staff has facilitated this task. The papers, original presentations, are reviewed by one inside and one outside evaluator before they are accepted for publication. The majority of series papers are on projects funded by this contract. The reprint series consists of papers, relevant to the Asian and Pacific region, that are published elsewhere by EWPI staff.

The EWPI publishes the Asian and Pacific Census Forum four times a year; each issue is approximately 20 pages long. The technical editor is Griffith Feeney; the managing editor, Elizabeth Gould. Lois Bender handles production, and Gregory Chu, graphics. The Census Forum publishes articles on census-related activities and some technical reports (e.g., Brass's procedure for comparing mortality measures based on census and vital registration data); general news items about census operations in various countries are also printed. The Census Forum is a high-quality publication, fairly low in cost, and worthy of continued support.

EWPI staff provided data on the distribution of the Census Forum. (See Appendix F.) The publication is sent primarily to developing countries; 38 percent of single copies is distributed in the United States.

While it appears that the distribution of the paper and reprint series, and of the Census Forum, is extensive, the extent to which these materials are actually read is unknown. The team did learn, however, that people working in the census offices in Seoul and Jakarta are familiar with the publication and read it regularly. (See Chapter VI.)

B. Resource Materials

The library collects resource materials for the workshops, working groups, and summer seminars. It also exchanges required materials with librarians in other countries. This invaluable component of the EWPI's training program should receive continued support.

C. Reporting Procedures

Keith Adamson, Executive Officer for Administration at EWPI, has committed 50 percent of his time to this project. He indicated that expenditure reports have been submitted to AID each quarter, but will soon be submitted each month. The EPWI provides regularly summary reports of the workshops and working groups. Staff have indicated that copies of relevant correspondence are forwarded continually to the AID Project Officer, who oversees all activities. Initially, Jack Lawson served as Project Officer; Louise Williams then assumed the position. When she left, Lawson again took charge. Evaluating the role under these conditions has been difficult.

Recommendations

1. Continued support of the paper series, reprint series, and the Asian and Pacific Census Forum is recommended.
2. Continued support of the library for the collection of resource materials is recommended.
3. The anticipated shift from quarterly to monthly reporting to AID should be made as soon as possible.

VI. FIELD EVALUATION

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The scope of work for the evaluation team included a field evaluation of "the benefits which participants and fellows have derived from attending EWPI workshops, working groups." One of the team members, Dr. Harriet Presser, visited Seoul, Korea, and Jakarta, Indonesia, for this purpose. Dr. Pressman spent only two to three working days in each country, and interviewed only participants living in two major cities (participants from the provinces were not interviewed). Although the interviews were informal and unstructured, certain basic issues were addressed consistently. Every interviewee was asked to assess the content, format and length, and participant mix of the EWPI conference, workshop, or working session (s)he attended, and to offer suggestions on future workshops and working groups.

Dr. Presser talked not only with EWPI participants, but also with other professionals (see Appendix B) to understand, in a broader context, how participants are recruited and selected and how EWPI training can be applied to the development of population activities in the home country. Many EWPI participants outside the major cities, as well as provincial institutions, are involved in population activities. (See Appendices B and C.)

The results of Dr. Presser's evaluation are described below.

Seoul, Korea

Participants in EWPI activities are drawn from three population institutions in Seoul:

- Korean Institute for Family Planning (KIFP);
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBOS); and,
- The Population and Development Studies Center, Seoul National University (PDSC).

Since June 1978, persons from these institutions have attended the following workshops or working group sessions:

o Korean Institute for Family Planning

Workshop on Measurement of Family Planning Effectiveness
(Dr. Duck Sung Lee)

World Fertility Survey Analysis Working Group
(Mrs. Seung-hyun Han)

Workshop on Innovative Projects in Family Planning
(*Mr. Sung-Youl Hong)

o National Bureau of Statistics

Workshop on Demographic Measurement from Census and Survey Data (Mr. Joon-Young Um)

Census Mapping Working Group (Mrs. Bun Nam and Mr. Han Sool Lee)

Census Sampling Working Group (*Mr. Hoon Bang Kye)

Census Editing Working Group (Mr. Kil Soo Kim and *Mr. Jae Myung Park)

Census Editing Workshop (Mr. Kyeong Joong Kim)

Workshop on Planning for Census Analysis (Mr. Jae Koo Chung)

Census Fertility Estimation Working Group (*Mr. Jae-Chul Choe)

Seventh Population Census Conference (Mr. Dai-Yung Kim and *Mr. Nam-Il Kim)

o The Population and Development Studies Center, Seoul National University

World Fertility Survey Workshop (Dr. Tai Hwan Kwon)

Dr. Presser interviewed only those persons starred. (She did not visit the university because the sole participant, Dr. Kwon, was in London at the time.) Many of the participants were unavailable--out of the office, for example, on field trips in Korea, out of the country on business, on vacation--and could not be interviewed.

Only one participant is no longer employed in the population field: Mrs. Seung-hyun Han, a data processor who joined the Youn-Hap Advertising Company. The retention of staff, particularly of programmers who may obtain training from population organizations but are not committed to a career in population, is a problem. People such as Mrs. Han find it much more advantageous financially to move from government to private business where their skills are in demand (remuneration is twice that for government workers). Although Mrs. Han is the only one of many Seoul citizens who participated in EWPI activities but is no longer working for a population agency, her action is a matter of general concern to Korean population organizations.

The participant selection process involves initial screening by the institutions. Mrs. Shim, Program Coordinator of the East West Center in Korea (housed in the Korean American Educational Commission), said she used to receive notices on workshops and seminars and would distribute them to

* Denotes interview with Dr. Presser.

appropriate persons. These notices now go directly from EWPI to the relevant institutions, which screen the nominees.

At KIFP, announcements are sent to the director of the institute and to former participants. An announcement is also placed on the bulletin board. Those who are interested apply to the institute. A committee that includes five division chiefs and the personnel office screens the candidates. Those who are selected are then sent to EWPI.

CBOS also receives directly notices of EWPI activities. Mr. Young Kwon Kim, Director of the Population Statistical Division, said he receives all notices. Candidates involved in population activities related to the training program are nominated. These persons must be able to speak English.

Mr. Kim indicated that the EWPI workshops and working groups play an important role in promoting careers in the population field. Many of the low-level personnel attending EWPI conferences have not identified themselves as population experts but have committed themselves to work in the field of population studies because of their EWPI experience. (Mr. Kim is especially interested in obtaining funding for junior staff study at the University of Hawaii, which awards graduate degrees in population. The award of study grants to these junior staff would be an incentive to continue work in the field.) Several persons noted the high turnover rate in government jobs. This might also affect staff decisions to work for government population agencies.

In general, participants from both institutions felt that the various EWPI activities were instructional and rewarding. One person at KIFP, a participant in the summer seminar workshops, felt that because of his familiarity with his own country, the one-week field trip to Korea was not as valuable as a trip to another country might have been. He suggested that future summer seminars be divided into only two weeks of workshop activities and three weeks of field trips to different countries. (Today, four weeks are devoted to workshops and one to field trips.)

The participants' desire to travel and gain knowledge of other developing countries is obvious. To some extent the workshops provide the opportunity to exchange knowledge; the participants form diverse groups, and since they come from many different countries, they each have a contribution to make. But their diversity can also be a problem; it may be difficult for them to reach agreement on important issues. Furthermore, their varying levels of knowledge and experience make teaching difficult. Some teachers prefer lecturing to group discussion.

The CBOS participants who were interviewed did not believe the knowledge and experience levels of those at the workshops and working groups they attended were particularly mixed, and they indicated they preferred this to a mixed group. Having attended different EWPI activities, CBOS staff all had different opinions on the specific benefits of the training they received. For example, Mr. Hoon Bang Kye, who attended the census sampling working group at EWPI, said he changed his sampling procedures after

returning to Korea, but Mr. Jae Myung Park, who attended the census editing working group, reported that the time he spent on the CONCOR program, which is not used now in Korea, was not useful.

One CBOS participant addressed an important aspect of the EWPI program, the library. The participant considered his exposure to EWPI's collection of books and papers a high point of his learning experience. (The CBOS library is considered a poor resource.)

Among the suggested topics for future workshops were internal migration, methodologies to evaluate census data, data presentation, a comparative study of Asian countries, experiences in conducting a census, and Asian software programs. The consensus among those interviewed was that in general, the EWPI should move away from short conferences toward more intensive training. Those who were interviewed (including non-participants) also endorsed extended (six months to one year) in-country consultation. Many noted that short-term consultation is usually not productive.

People at CBOS are familiar with EWPI's Census Forum, apparently read it regularly, and speak favorably of it. (The two persons interviewed at KIFP were not familiar with this publication. This is understandable; they are not involved with census activities. Both persons did say, however, that their library may receive the publication.)

Jakarta, Indonesia

As in Seoul, three institutions conduct population activities in Jakarta, Indonesia:

- Central Bureau of Statistics (CBOS);
- National Family Planning Coordinating Board; and,
- Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia.

The EWPI workshop and working groups that persons from these institutions have attended since June 1, 1978, are listed below. (See Appendix C.)

o Central Bureau of Statistics

Census Mapping Working Group (Mr. Machen Ervan and Mr. Suradin)

World Fertility Survey Workshop (*Dr. Hananto Sigit)

*Denotes interview with Dr. Presser.

Census Sampling Working Group (Dr. Jay-Soo Park and Mr. Hardjopertomo Kartono)

Census Editing Working Group (*Mrs. Awalina Hadipramono and *Mr. Muhammad Saat)

Workshop on Planning for Census Analysis (Mr. Suharso)

Census Fertility Estimation Working Group (*Mr. Si Gde Made Mamas)

Seventh Population Census Conference (Mr. Abdulmadjid and *Dr. Sam Suharto)

o National Family Planning Coordinating Board

Workshop on Own Children Method of Fertility Estimation (*Mr. Rachmat Santoso; not AID-funded)

o Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia

Workshop on Demographic Measurement from Census and Survey Data (*Mr. Rozy Munir and *Mr. Mohammad Yasin; neither AID-funded)

World Fertility Survey Analysis Working Group (Miss Bondan Supraptilah)

Interviews were conducted with AID and non-AID funded participants to get a broader perspective on workshops and working groups and on institutional recruitment. Professionals who were not participants were also interviewed to gain a broader perspective on population activities in Indonesia. (See Appendix B-2.) Some participants were not available for interviews, either because they were out of the office or could not rearrange their schedules on short notice to honor Dr. Presser's requests.

According to Dr. Voulgaropoulos, an AID consultant, AID/Jakarta plays a role--albeit not a systematic role--in the recruitment of EWPI participants. The office receives notices and passes them on to persons who may be interested in EWPI programs. The dissemination of such information throughout Indonesia could be improved. According to Dr. Voulgaropoulos, the problem is getting people from the lower and middle levels of government involved. In general, the recruitment process is selective; the same people always seem to participate. Many participants who were interviewed have attended not only EWPI workshops, but the workshops in the United States as well.

*Denotes interview with Dr. Presser.

Dr. Voulgaropoulos noted that the loss of computer programmers to business is a problem in Indonesia, just as it is in Korea. Dr. Voulgaropoulos's concern was not supported, however, by people at CBOS, who emphasized the particularly low turnover rate of government workers, including programmers, in Indonesia.

CBOS does use a selection process. The director receives notices of EWPI activities and passes them on to appropriate bureau heads, who then select the candidates who are sent to EWPI. (One participant said he was invited directly by EWPI.) The opportunity to travel abroad is considered one benefit of working for the government; one participant said travel benefits make government jobs more prestigious even though private organizations pay higher salaries. A similar view was expressed in Korea.

EWPI participants from CBOS all spoke positively of the workshop or working group they attended. One cited as a constructive outcome the use of the "own children" method, which had not been applied before. Staff views about the preferred mix of participants for the various workshops and working groups differed. In only one case (the six-week census editing workshop) did a participant think the training was too long--four weeks would have been enough, he thought. People at CBOS would like to use the CONCOR program, but lack the full documentation they need. They indicated they would like assistance in implementing CONCOR when it becomes operational. Long-term consultation on data analysis and the implementation of CONCOR is desired. (CBOS staff are enthusiastic about Griffith Feeney's intended visit.)

Among the topics proposed for future workshops were data processing, analysis of census data (particularly data on fertility change), and continuation of the five-day census conference attended by census directors and technicians from various countries. A participant who attended the World Fertility Survey workshop does not see the need for another such conference because data had already been exhausted.

CBOS staff know of the Census Forum, but not all of those interviewed (e.g., the programmers) read it. This may be because they have difficulty with the English language. Given their limited ability to converse in English, one wonders how they managed at the EWPI.

Only one staffer from BKKBN, Mr. Santoso, participated in EWPI activities. Interviews were conducted with Mr. Santoso; Dr. Pardoka, Deputy Chairman for Population Programmes; and Dr. Rahardjuo, Chief of Program Research and Development.

To recruit EPWI candidates, notices of EWPI activities are distributed to BKKBN bureau chiefs. The Education and Training Division then meets and submits a list of nominees to EWPI.

Mr. Santoso, Chief of the Subdivision of Analyzing and Data Presentation, attended the workshop on the "own children" method of fertility estimation, he was not AID-funded. Mr. Santoso indicated he does not use the own children method in his work on evaluating family planning methods because it is more sophisticated than the methodologies usually used to evaluate family planning. He also said he thought the five-week seminar was too long; he would have

preferred more field-relevant work, particularly use of data collection methods and questionnaires. Mr. Santoso felt there was a lack of interaction among participants, but said the workshop was a good learning experience. It is the only workshop outside Indonesia he has ever attended.

At the Demographic Institute at the University of Indonesia, Dr. Presser interviewed persons who had participated previously in EWPI activities but who were not funded by this contract. Miss Supraptilah, who attended the working group session on World Fertility Survey data analysis with AID support, was in London and could not be interviewed. Mr. Munir, Associate Director for Training and Administration, had attended the 1978 EWPI workshop on demographic measurement from census and survey data while studying economics at the University of Hawaii; he was not Aid-funded. Mr. Munir applied directly to EWPI, even though the Demographic Institute nominates candidates. He reported that he liked the mix of seminar participants with whom he could exchange ideas and information. He felt the seminars were well organized and the length appropriate. In his view, EWPI workshops were a better learning experience than the seminars he had attended in the United States. In addition to teaching, Mr. Munir serves as Associate Director for Administration and Finance at the Demographic Institute. His interview was conducted jointly with Mr. Sisdijiasmo, Associate Director of Training. (Mr. Sisdijiasmo was not an EWPI participant.) They recommended that future EWPI workshops cover advanced data processing activities, data analysis, and applied research (e.g., studying how to solve urbanization problems) to follow-up the collection of demographic data. Both said that in theory, the EWPI workshops were helpful, but should not and could not replace the consultants who are needed in Indonesia to solve "real problems."

Both persons were asked about retention problems at the university. Most of the teaching staff are involved in government activities because the university pays quite low salaries. Private business represents a threat to the development of the population field in Indonesia. Because population is a new field, students must be paid to enroll in population programs (AID, UNFPA, etc.), while other institutes charge students. An M.A. program in demography is being designed.

Mr. Yasin, a staff member who attended with Mr. Munir the workshop on demographic measurement, was interviewed separately. His work, like Mr. Munir's, does not involve census activity. Mr. Yasin, a teacher and Director of the Faculty of Economics Press, is conducting a family planning acceptance survey with BKKBN. He believes that more of the people doing population-related work in Indonesia, and particularly people employed in branches of the Demographic Institute outside Jakarta, should be recruited for EWPI activities.

Recommendations

The field evaluation, although limited in time and scope, supports some of the conclusions and judgments of the evaluation team in Honolulu. Generally, participants believed they benefited substantially from the workshops and working groups. Their opinions on the format, length, and participant mix

of specific programs they attended differed but overall, they were pleased with the organization of EWPI activities. The population experts in Seoul and Jakarta are enthusiastic about increased long-term in-country consultations after the censuses are completed. A breakdown by sex of all EWPI participants is not available; nonetheless, Dr. Presser noted that few women in the two countries she visited had participated in the project. This confirms the fact that women hold few professional positions in population organizations. To help increase their representation and mobility within population organizations, an aggressive effort should be made to include more women in EWPI activities. The following action is also recommended:

1. The process institutions use to nominate candidates for EWPI activities should be scrutinized to ensure that all appropriate people throughout the country are informed of and apply for this training opportunity.
2. An aggressive effort should be made to recruit more women to participate in EWPI activities.
3. Input from the field should be reported through a systematic process that facilitates the selection of EWPI workshop and working group topics. Consideration should be given to devising such a process.
4. Any field evaluation of EWPI participants should be made over a longer period of time and include interviews with participants and other population professionals outside the major cities. The training needs of the entire country should be determined and EWPI's role in meeting this need evaluated. Participants should also be asked to review the specific workshop or working group session they attended.

APPENDICES

Appendix A
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
(Honolulu, Hawaii)

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
(Honolulu, Hawaii)

AID Contract 0002 Site Visit: Revised Schedule for Tuesday 2/19/80

<u>9:30 a.m.</u>	0. Introduction: L. J. Cho, G. Feeney, K. Adamson, J. Mason (Revised at request of AID Site Evaluation Team; pending confirmation of some individuals)	
	1. Census Related Activities	
	1.1. Census Conferences (L. J. Cho)	
	1. CENCON 7 1979 -----	1
	2. CENCON 8 1981 -----	2
	1.2. Census Editing (R. Bussen)	
	1. CENEDIT WS 1979 -----	3
	2. CENEDIT WG 1979 -----	4
	3. CENEDIT WG 1980 -----	5
	1.3. Census Evaluation: CENEVAL 1981 (G. Feeney) -----	6
	1.4. Census Fertility Estimation (G. Feeney)	
	1. CENFERT WG 1979 -----	7
	2. CENFERT WG 1981 -----	8
<u>11:00 a.m.</u>	1.5. Census Mapping (Gregory Chu and Arthur Robinson)	
	1. CENMAP WG 1979 -----	9
	2. CENMAP WG 1980 -----	10
	1.6. Census Sampling: CENSAM 1979 (G. Feeney) -----	11
	2. China (PRC) Estimation Workshop: China 1980 (Judy Banister and Pi-Chao Chen) -----	12
	3. Population Policy Workshop: POPPOL 1981 (L.J. Cho)-----	13
<u>11:45 a.m.</u>	Lunch	
<u>1:50 p.m.</u>	4. Summer Seminars (F. Arnold, R. Retherford, S. Palmore)	
	4.1. 1978 -----	14
	4.2. 1979 -----	15
	4.3. 1980 -----	16

5.	Vital Registration (G. Feeney)	
5.1.	VREG WG 1978 -----	17
5.2.	VREG WS 1980 -----	18
5.3.	VREG WG 1980 -----	19
6.	World Fertility Survey (J. Palmore)	
6.1	WFS WS 1979 -----	20
6.2	WFS WG 1979 -----	21
6.3	WFS WS 1981 -----	22
6.4	WFS WG 1981 -----	23

AID Contract 0002 Site Visit: Revised Schedule for Wednesday 2/20/80*

9:00 a.m. Census Mapping Working Group, Room 2064, John A. Burns Hall

Agenda for Mapping Group

a.m. Looking Ahead: Census Mapping

a.m. Evaluation of Conference, Suggestions for
Future Activities, Conclusion

p.m. Open

10:00 a.m. Informal Coffee Hour, with participants, Census Mapping Working Group

10:30 a.m. Individual Presentations, Computer Staff (R. Bussen and V. Ho)

11:00 a.m. Individual Presentations, Research Staff and Fellow (J. Palmore
and Nasra Shah)

11:30 a.m. Open; Follow-up Discussion on Workshops, Working Groups, Summer
Seminar; Lunch

1:30 p.m. Individual Presentations, Research Staff (R. Retherford, F. Arnold
and Siew-Ean Khoo)

2:30 p.m. Individual Presentations, Research Staff and Fellow (G. Feeney
L.J. Cho and J. Banister)

3:30 p.n. Individual Presentations, Publication Staff and Resource Materials
Specialist (S. Ward, E. Gould and A. Harris)

*Conferences and presentations will be held in the Director's Conference Room,
John A. Burns Hall, Room 2012.

Appendix B

LISTS OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Appendix B-1

PERSONS INTERVIEWED IN KOREA

AID/KOREA

Mr. William Paupe, AID Representative in Korea

Korean-American Educational Commission

Mr. Mark Peterson, Executive Director

Mrs. Jai Ok Shim, East-West Center Program Representative

National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Hoon Bang Kye, Chief, Sampling Section, Survey Management
Division

Mr. Kyeong Joong Kim, Director, Standard Division

Mr. Jae-Chul Choe, Senior Statistician

Mr. Nam-Il Kim, Senior Statistician

Mr. Jae Myung Park, Senior Programmer

Mr. Heung-Koo Kang, Director General

Mr. Young Kwon Kim, Director, Population Statistics Division

Mr. In Hwan Chung, Director, General Affairs Division

Korean Institute for Family Planning

Mr. Sung-Youl Hong, Researcher

Mr. Hee Sul Shin, Chief, Technical Cooperation Section

Other

Mrs. Insook Han Park, Graduate Student in Population, University of
Hawaii (in Korea on leave of absence)

PERSONS INTERVIEWED IN INDONESIA

AID/Indonesia

Dr. Emanuel Voulgaropoulos, Consultant

National Family Planning Coordinating Board

Dr. Henry Pardoka, Deputy Chairman for Population Programs

Dr. Pudjo Rahardjo, Chief, Program Research and Development

Mr. Rachmat Santoso, Chief, Subdivision of Analyzing and
Data Presentation

Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia

Mr. Rozy Munir, Associate Director for Administration and
Finance

Mr. Kusumosuwidho Sisdijiasmo, Associate Director for Training

Mr. Mohammad Yasin, Research Staff and Director of Faculty
of Economics Press

Central Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Si Gde Made Mamas, Chief, Population Division

Dr. Sam Suharto, Director, Data Processing Center

Dr. Hananto Sigit, Head, Analysis Division

Mr. Muhammad Saat, Computer Programmer

Ms. Awalina Hadipramono, Computer Programmer

Other

Mrs. LeNelle B. Suharto, Researcher, In-Search Data

Dr. Jerry Sullivan, Population Labs, University of North Carolina

Dr. Steve Wilson, Population Labs, University of North Carolina

Mrs. Barbara Wilson

Mr. Peter Gardner, Graduate Student, American National University

Appendix C

LISTS OF KOREAN AND INDONESIAN
CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Appendix C-1

LIST OF KOREAN CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Ninth Summer Seminar in Population
(June 12 - July 14, 1978)

Workshop on Demographic Measurement from Census and Survey Data

Mr. Sung-Duk Lee
Assistant Professor
Dong-A University
1, 3Ka, Dong Dae Shin Dong
Pusan

Mr. Joon-Young Um
Director
Industrial Census Division
Bureau of Statistics
Economic Planning Board
90 Gyeongun-Dong
Jongro-gu
Seoul

Workshop on Own Children Method of Fertility Estimation

No Participants

Workshop on Measurement of Family Planning Effectiveness

Mr. Duck Sung Lee
Researcher
Korean Institute for Family Planning
115 Nokbun-Dong
Sudaemun-ku
Seoul

Dr. Young-Soo Park*
WHO Fellow
Department of Preventive Medicine
Jeonbuk National University
Medical School
14 Kyungwon-Dong 3Ka
Jeonju

Vital Registration Working Group, August 8 - September 1, 1978

No Participants

Appendix C-1, cont. 2

Census Mapping Working Group, October 4 - November 17, 1978

Mr. Bun Nam
Section Chief
National Bureau of Statistics
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeonqun-Dong
Seoul

World Fertility Survey Analysis Working Group, January 9 -
February 21, 1979

Mrs. Seung-hyun Han
Researcher, Data Processing
Korean Institute for Family Planning
Sudaemun-Ku 115 Nokbun-Dong
Seoul

Mr. Jae-Young Park
Assistant Professor
Population Research Center
Dong-A University
Pusan

Dr. Young-Soo Park
Assistant Professor
Department of Preventive Medicine
Jeonbug National University Medical School
Jeonju

World Fertility Survey Workshop, January 16 - 23, 1979

Dr. Tai Hwan Kwon
Director
The Population & Development Studies Center
College of Social Sciences
Seoul National University
Seoul

Census Sampling Working Group, January 24 - February 16, 1979

Mr. Hoon Bang Kye
Chief, Sampling Section
Survey Management Division
National Bureau of Statistics
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Census Editing Working Group, February 14 - March 30, 1979

Mr. Kil Soo Kim
Senior Programmer
National Bureau of Statistics
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Census Editing Workshop, March 12 - 16, 1979

Mr. Kyeong Joong Kim
Director, Standard Division
National Bureau of Statistics
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Tenth Summer Seminar in Population
(June 11 - July 13, 1979)

Workshop on Innovative Projects in Family Planning

Mr. Sung-Youl Hong
Researcher
Korean Institute for Family Planning
115 Nokbun-Dong
Sudaemun-ku
Seoul

Ms. Ock-Kyung Kim**
Ph.D. Candidate
Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Keppel Street (Gower Street)
London WC1E 7HT, England

Mr. Dae Kyu Lee
Instructor
Dong-A University
1, 3Ka. Dong Dae Shin Dong
Pusan

Workshop on Planning for Census Analysis

Mr. Jae Koo Chung
Section Chief, National Bureau of Statistics
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Appendix C-1, cont.

Census Fertility Estimation Working Group,
July 25 - September 7, 1979

Mr. Jae-Chul Choe
Senior Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics
Economic Planning Board
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Seventh Population Census Conference, September 24 - 29, 1979

Mr. Dai-Yung Kim
Deputy Director General
Statistical Survey of NBOS
National Bureau of Statistics
Economic Planning Board
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Mr. Nam-Il Kim
Chief
Vital Statistics Section
National Bureau of Statistics
Economic Planning Board
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Census Editing Working Group, November 5 - 30, 1979

Mr. Jae Myung Park
Senior Programmer
National Bureau of Statistics
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

Census Mapping Working Group, January 7 - February 20, 1980

Mr. Han Sool Lee
Junior Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics
Jongro-gu 90 Gyeongun-Dong
Seoul

*Not funded by AID Contract 0002.

**Partially funded by AID Contract 0002.

LIST OF INDONESIAN CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Ninth Summer Seminar in Population
(June 12 - 14, 1978)

Workshop on Demographic Measurement from Census and Survey Data

Mr. Rozy Munir*
Research and Teaching Staff
Demographic Institute
University of Indonesia
Jakarta

Mr. Mohammad Yasin
Research Staff
Demographic Institute
University of Indonesia
Jakarta

Workshop on Own Children Method of Fertility Estimation

Dr. Amiroellah Baso Masry
Director
Population Institute
Universitas Hasanuddin
Ujung Pandang
South Sulawesi

Mr. Rachmat Santoso*
Chief
Subdivision of Analyzing and Data Presentation
National Family Planning Coordinating Board
Jalan Letjen
Mt. Haryono
P.O. Box 186
Jakarta

Workshop on Measurement of Family Planning Effectiveness

Mrs. Muchaimin Nurtjaya*
Chief
Reporting Evaluation
National Family Planning Coordinating Board
10C Merdeka Street
P.O. Box 67
Palembang, South Sumatra

Appendix C-2, cont.

Workshop on Measurement of Family Planning Effectiveness

Mr. Abdul Aziz Wahab*
Head
Reporting and Evaluation
National Family Planning Coordinating Board
G. Latimojong 138
South Sulawesi

Vital Registration Working Group, August 8 - September 9, 1978

No Participants

Census Mapping Working Group, October 4 - November 17, 1978

Mr. Machin Ervan
Chief of Sub-Division
Central Bureau of Statistics
Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

World Fertility Survey Analysis Working Group,
January 8 - February 21, 1979

Miss Bondan Supraptilah
Research Assistant
Demographic Institute
University of Indonesia
Jakarta Salemba 4

World Fertility Survey Workshop, January 16 - 23, 1979

Dr. Hananto Sigit
Head, Analysis Division
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

Census Sampling Working Group, January 24 - February 1, 1979

Dr. Jay-Soo Park
Advisor on Sampling and Agricultural Statistics
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

Appendix C-2, cont.

Mr. Hardjopertomo Kartono
 Senior Statistician
 Central Bureau of Statistics
 Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
 Jakarta

Census Editing Working Group, February 14 - March 30, 1979

Mrs. Awalina Hadipramono
 Computer Programmer
 Central Bureau of Statistics
 Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
 Jakarta

Census Editing Workshop, March 12 - 16, 1979

No AID-funded Participants

Tenth Summer Seminar in Population
 (June 11 - July 13, 1979)

Workshop on Innovative Projects in Family Planning

Mr. Loehoer Widjajanto
 Research Staff
 Research Institute in Social Sciences
 Satya Wacana Christian University
 Jl. Diponegoro 54-58
 Central Java Salatiga

Workshop on Planning for Census Analysis

Dr. Alip Sontosudarmo**
 Lecturer in Population Geography and Demography
 Faculty of Geography
 Research Staff
 Population Institute
 Gadjah Mada University
 Yogyakarta

Mr. Suharso
 Computer Programmer
 Central Bureau of Statistics
 Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
 Jakarta

Appendix C-2, cont.

Census Fertility Estimation Working Group,
July 25 - September 7, 1979

Mr. Si Gde Made Mamas
Chief of Population Division
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

Seventh Population Census Conference, September 24 - 29, 1979

Mr. Abdulmadjid
Director General
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

Dr. Sam Suharto
Director
Data Processing Center
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

Census Editing Working Group, November 5 - 30, 1979

Mr. Muhammad Saat
Computer Programmer
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

Census Mapping Working Group, January 7 - February 20, 1980

Mr. Suradin
Chief, Cartographic Sub-Division
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 8
Jakarta

*Not funded by AID Contract 0002.

**Partial support from AID Contract 0002.

Appendix D

AID CONTRACT EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1978 - DECEMBER 1979
(By Output)

Appendix D

AID CONTRACT EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1978 - DECEMBER 1979
(By Output)

Output	Original 3-year Budget	6/1/78 to 9/30/78	10/1/78 to 9/30/79	10/1/79 to 12/31/79	19-Month Total
W/S Conference	\$ 617,444	\$ 59,386	\$130,302	\$ 5,264	\$ 194,952
W/Group	842,310	43,115	196,840	27,033 ¹	266,988
Analysis	967,496	109,695	391,325	60,825 ²	561,845
Consultation	151,326	5,144	16,069	1,394	22,607
Newsletter	<u>76,088</u>	<u>10,023</u>	<u>25,547</u>	<u>4,093³</u>	<u>39,663</u>
	\$2,654,609				\$1,086,055
Indirect	607,110				<u>271,514</u> Indirect
				TOTAL	<u><u>\$1,357,569</u></u>

¹Open P.O. \$29,445

²Open P.O. 14,717

³Open P.O. 1,494
\$45,656

Appendix E

PERCENTAGE TIME OF STAFF UNDER AID CONTRACT,
JUNE 1978 - DECEMBER 1979
(BY OUTPUT)

Appendix E

PERCENTAGE TIME OF STAFF UNDER AID CONTRACT, JUNE 1978 - DECEMBER 1979
(By Output)Contract No. AID-D/PE-0002 -- East-West Population Institute

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Percentage Time By Output</u>							<u>Remarks</u>
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Adamson, Keith	Administrative Officer	.10	.20	.20	-	-	.50	1.00	
Bender, Lois	Production Assistant	-	-	.30	-	.20	.50	1.00	
Bussin, Rubv	Computer Specialist	-	-	.50	-	-	.50	1.00	Not on AID-0002
Chu, Gregory	Cartographer	-	.30	.20	-	-	.50	1.00	
Feeney, Griffith	Research Associate	.10	.20	.20	-	-	.50	1.00	
(Gonsalves) Vacant	Secretary	.40	.40	.15	.05	-	-	1.00	
Gould, Elizabeth	Editor	-	-	.25	-	.50	.25	1.00	
Ho, Victoria	Computer Specialist	-	.05	.80	.15	-	-	1.00	
Mason, Janet	Program Officer	.30	.30	.40	-	-	-	1.00	
Nomura, Marie	Secretary	.40	.40	.15	.05	-	-	1.00	
Tom, Judith	Computer Specialist	-	-	.50	-	-	.50	1.00	
	TOTAL (% FTE)	1.30	1.85	3.65	.25	.70(7.75)	3.75	11.00	
	P/M	15.60	22.20	43.80	3.00	8.40	45.00		

Appendix F
CENSUS FORUM DISTRIBUTION
(As of February 1980)

Appendix F

CENSUS FORUM DISTRIBUTION
(As of February 1980)

Individual Copies Mailed: 1,340

<u>Asia</u>		555
Developed Countries	27	
Developing Countries	528	
<u>Pacific</u>		104
Developed Countries	42	
Developing Countries	62	
<u>Outside Region</u>		173
Europe	69	
Africa	35	
Canada	21	
Latin America	19	
Middle East	27	
USSR	2	
<u>United States</u>		508
Mainland	443	
Hawaii	27	
UH Campus	26	
East-West Center	12	

Appendix F, cont.

Bulk Copies Mailed:

633

<u>Asia</u>		545
Developed Countries	10	
Developing Countries	535	
<u>Pacific</u>		58
Developed Countries	38	
Developing Countries	20	
<u>Other</u>		30
Middle East	5	
Latin America	10	
U.S. Mainland	10	
Hawaii	5	