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# CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES

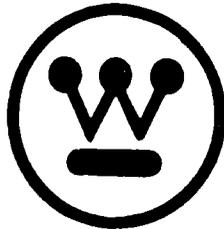
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PROGRESS REPORT NO. 8

JANUARY - JUNE 1983

Contract No. AID/DSPE-C-0052



Westinghouse Health Systems  
Post Office Box 866  
Columbia, Maryland 21044  
U.S.A.

**THE CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES II**

**PROGRESS REPORT**

**No.8**

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**CONTRACT NO. AID/DSPE-C-0052**

**WESTINGHOUSE HEALTH SYSTEMS**

**P.O. BOX 866**

**COLUMBIA, MARYLAND - 21044 USA**



**JUNE 30, 1983**

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## A. INTRODUCTION

The following report covers the period January 1, 1983 through June 30, 1983 for the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey II Project (Contract No. AID/DSPE-C-0052), and summarizes project activities and results for this six-month period.

The Contraceptive Prevalence Survey II Project (CPS II) provides assistance to countries that wish to conduct national or subnational surveys in order to obtain information on current levels of contraceptive use and attitudes toward contraception. Scientifically selected samples of women between the ages of 15 and 49 are interviewed to collect information on their knowledge, attitudes toward, and utilization of contraceptives. The collected information is available to planners, policy makers, and other concerned administrators in their health-related activities. Specifically, the collected data may be used to:

- o Assist in setting national population policy and goals.
- o Assist in selecting approaches which will result in maximizing acceptance and continued use of family planning.
- o Assist program planners to derive the maximum benefit from the limited resources available for family planning.
- o Identify target populations which require expanded family planning services.
- o Recognize geographic and administrative areas that are functioning efficiently in providing family planning services or conversely identify those areas with problems that require remedial action.
- o Provide "feedback" on existing operational family planning activities.

Recruiting activities continued during this period, introducing the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) concept to a number of new countries and thereby creating additional interest. In particular, this reporting period was a time for intensified recruiting activity in Subsaharan Africa resulting from staff visits in these areas and two regional conferences: one for Francophone Africa and one for Anglophone Africa and the Middle East.

## B. COUNTRY RECRUITMENT

Many of the countries that have carried out a first-round of surveys under CPS II have expressed a sincere interest in implementing a second-round of surveys. Barbados and Dominica are presently involved in ongoing male surveys, while Egypt and Morocco have each negotiated a second-round female survey. Brazil, Peru, and Sri Lanka are reviewing the possibility of second-round female surveys.

Most of the countries that had implemented a first-round survey under CPS I have completed or are presently conducting a second-round survey under CPS II (Colombia, Costa Rica, Thailand, and Tunisia). Moreover, Mexico, which completed two surveys under CPS I, and Thailand have conveyed a desire to conduct a third-round of surveys.

During this reporting period, Westinghouse has continued its recruiting efforts, particularly in Africa. New countries, such as Botswana, The Gambia, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Paraguay, and Zimbabwe have expressed an interest in conducting a survey. Contact with these countries will be ongoing.

The results of Westinghouse recruiting activities as of June 30, 1983 are summarized in Figure 1 on page 5. A detailed description of specific recruiting activities in each region is presented below.

### 1. The Caribbean, Central and South America

Under CPS II, Westinghouse has completed nine surveys in the region and is presently conducting eleven surveys in ten countries. In July and August, 1983, five more subcontracts are expected to be signed. Preliminary visits are planned to Peru (second round), Mexico (Male and Female surveys) and Paraguay. El Salvador and Brazil (National) projects are being reviewed. Many countries want to implement surveys which Westinghouse cannot support due to financial and other constraints. Costa Rica and Colombia want to field third round surveys. Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti are interested in starting male surveys. Trinidad would like to conduct its first female survey.

Through regular contacts with AID/Washington and Latin American regional staff, Westinghouse has continued to recruit countries in the region according to the priorities set by AID.

## 2. Asia

In Asia, under CPS II, Westinghouse has completed three surveys (Thailand, Nepal and Sri Lanka) and is assisting with surveys in two other countries (Pakistan and Indonesia). During this reporting period discussions have continued with Sri Lanka regarding a second-round CPS which will be designed to identify the factors that are related to the comparatively high levels of use of traditional methods among married women in Sri Lanka. Westinghouse also has been asked to provide assistance for a third-round CPS in Thailand.

## 3. Middle East and Subsaharan Africa

In the Middle East, prevalence surveys have been supported through the CPS program in four countries -- Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon and Morocco. The surveys in Egypt and Morocco (which were first-round CPSs) were completed in this reporting period.

In Subsaharan Africa, prevalence surveys are ongoing in Zaire, Somalia and Kenya.

As part of its recruitment activities in these regions, Westinghouse sponsored two conferences on the CPS program for countries in the Middle East and Africa during this period (Section F). English-speaking countries were represented at the first of these conferences which was held in Harare, Zimbabwe from March 20-24. The second conference in Tunis, Tunisia from June 12-16 was attended by participants from Francophone countries.

Both conferences were successful in raising the level of interest and awareness of the CPS program. Conference participants from a number of countries that are not currently involved in the CPS program expressed a desire to receive Westinghouse assistance with a CPS in the future.

Westinghouse is actively following up on the interest generated at the regional conferences among Subsaharan countries. A preliminary visit has already been paid to Botswana, and a project agreement is being finalized (Section C). Visits to Uganda, Nigeria and Zimbabwe are scheduled early during the next reporting period. There also has been correspondence with The Gambia, Liberia, Mauritius and Mali concerning the possibility of fielding a CPS in these countries.

Recruitment efforts in the Middle East during this reporting period have resulted in agreements being signed for second-round CPSs in both Morocco and Egypt. The second round surveys in both these countries will be national surveys. Fieldwork for the Morocco CPSII is scheduled for September - October 1983, while the Egypt CPSII will be fielded in January-February, 1984 (Section D).

During this reporting period an inquiry was also received from the Institute of Population Studies at Hacettepe University about the possibility of Westinghouse involvement in a CPS in Turkey. Westinghouse indicated its willingness to provide such support, but the Government of Turkey decided that Westinghouse assistance was not needed.

FIGURE 1. COUNTRY RECRUITMENT CPS II - SUMMARY - JUNE 30, 1983

<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>FIRST ROUND SURVEYS</u>	<u>SECOND ROUND SURVEYS</u>		<u>THIRD ROUND SURVEYS</u>
		<u>COMPLETED SURVEYS</u>		
CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	ANTIGUA <sup>1</sup> BARBADOS <sup>1</sup> DOMINICA <sup>1</sup> HONDURAS	PERU ST. LUCIA <sup>1</sup> ST. VINCENT <sup>1</sup>	COLOMBIA <sup>2</sup>	COSTA RICA <sup>2</sup>
ASIA	NEPAL	SRI LANKA	THAILAND <sup>2</sup>	
MIDDLE EAST	EGYPT <sup>3</sup>	MOROCCO <sup>3</sup>		
		<u>ONGOING SURVEYS</u>		
CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	BOLIVIA BRAZIL STATE OF AMAZONAS <sup>3</sup> STATE OF PIAUI <sup>3</sup>	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR HAITI JAMAICA NICARAGUA ST. KITTS-NEVIS <sup>4</sup>	BARBADOS <sup>4</sup> DOMINICA <sup>4</sup>	
ASIA	INDONESIA <sup>3</sup>	PAKISTAN <sup>1</sup> SRI LANKA		
MIDDLE EAST	LEBANON <sup>3,5</sup>	MOROCCO <sup>3</sup>	TUNISIA <sup>2,6</sup>	
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA	KENYA <sup>3</sup> SOMALIA <sup>3</sup>	ZAIRE <sup>3</sup>		
		<u>PROJECTED SURVEYS<sup>7</sup></u>		
CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	EL SALVADOR (83)		BRAZIL (83) <sup>6</sup>	MEXICO (83) <sup>8,10</sup>
ASIA			SRI LANKA (83) <sup>9</sup>	THAILAND (84) <sup>4</sup>
MIDDLE EAST			EGYPT (83) <sup>6,10</sup>	MOROCCO (83) <sup>6</sup>
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA	BOTSWANA (83) <sup>10</sup> GAMBIA LIBERIA NIGERIA ZIMBABWE (84)	MAURITIUS (84)		

1. No funding assistance, only technical assistance provided.
2. The first round survey was done under CPS I.
3. Subnational survey.
4. Male survey.
5. Work has resumed following almost seven-month suspension in activities.
6. First national level survey.

7. The date in parenthesis indicates the projected beginning of the survey. Where no date is specified, it indicates that as of May 18, 1983, these countries are potential CPS countries, but that there is no indication as to when a survey can be implemented.
8. The first two surveys were implemented under CPS I.
9. Follow-up survey of traditional users.
10. Both Male and Female Survey.

## C. PRELIMINARY VISITS

In anticipation of the approaching close of the project, only seven preliminary visits were made during this reporting period. As a result, Egypt, Morocco and Sri Lanka are expected to conduct a second-round CPS, while a sub-contract to field a male survey in the Dominican Republic is under review. Also, negotiations are in progress concerning a national level CPS in Brazil. Preliminary visits to Botswana and El Salvador, countries which have not previously been involved in the CPS project, are discussed in this section.

### 1. The Caribbean, Central and South America

a. El Salvador: At the request of the USAID mission in San Salvador a preliminary visit was made to discuss the implementation of a CPS for El Salvador during 1983. Meetings were held with representatives of Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena (ADS), USAID, the Ministry of Health and Social Planning, the Statistics and Census Office, the Ministry of Planning, the Salvadorean Social Security Institute, and the United Nations.

Interest is high for a national level survey to provide the country with some comparison data for the 1978 CPS conducted by the Centers for Disease Control. However, because of the political turmoil in the extreme eastern sections of the country, it could restrict the national scope of the CPS. No specific discussions of any modifications in the sample design were made and it was decided that these be deferred until a later date. Dr. Gustavo Argueta, Director of ADS, and Mr. David Araya, Chief of the Planning and Evaluation Unit of ADS, indicated that they would prepare a preliminary draft of the work plan, time implementation schedule and budget.

Communications concerning the El Salvador CPS are currently under way between ADS, USAID and Westinghouse.

### 3. Middle East and Sub Saharan Africa

a. Botswana: A Westinghouse visit was made to Botswana in May 1983 at the invitation of the Family Health Division of the Ministry of Health. Discussions were held with Dr. Pearl Marshalaba, the Director of the Family Health Division, and Mrs. Mary Kay Larson, the head of the Maternal and Child Health Services program. (Mrs. Larson had been a participant at the Zimbabwe CPS conference). Both Dr. Marshalaba and Mrs. Larson felt that there was a need for a CPS in Botswana to collect data on family planning behavior and attitudes among both women and men. A work plan, budget and timetable were developed which called for the prevalence survey to be fielded in two phases; during the first phase, beginning in September 1983, a female sample would be selected and interviewed while the second phase will focus on males.

The agreement for the Botswana CPS is currently being reviewed by Westinghouse. It is expected that survey activities will get under way in August 1983.

## D. ON-GOING PROJECTS

### 1. Caribbean, Central and South America

At present there are nineteen active CPS surveys in eighteen countries (see Figure 1, page 5). In addition, technical assistance is being provided to Pakistan.

a. Barbados, St. Kitts, and Dominico - Male KAP Surveys: The fieldwork in St. Kitts and Dominica was completed in January, 1983, and that in Barbados in April, 1983. The data from these surveys have been transferred to magnetic tapes. Editing of the data is presently being conducted in Columbia, Maryland. Analysis of the data will begin promptly after this editing phase.

b. Bolivia: Because of the extremely sensitive nature of family planning within the country's political and religious institutions, the study has been named the Bolivian Survey on the Prevalence of Maternal-Child Medicines. The Sociedad Bolivian de Reproduccion Humana is carrying out the survey.

During this reporting period the country monitor visited Bolivia to review the pretest results. The fieldwork was completed in June as planned. The coding and editing of the completed questionnaire are progressing well.

c. Brazil: Two state level surveys are near completion in Brazil. Each is discussed separately below.

Amazonas State: The CPS in the State of Amazonas is an urban survey that began in the first part of August 1982. Fieldwork was completed by November 15, 1982. From the end of November, 1982, to February, 1983, the data were coded and edited. It was originally anticipated that the data would be processed by Control Data located in Rio de Janeiro. However, BEMFAM felt they could obtain these data processing services from PRODATA, another organization in Rio de Janeiro.

This resulted in a delay since PRODATA used a special APL Program rather than relying on standard programs such as SPSS. The preparation of a clean tape took five months, two months of which were for programming and the remainder for error corrections. A total of 2,995 cases were obtained and the data tapes will be analyzed during the latter part of July and it is expected that the first tabulation will be ready by August 15. There is definite interest in a seminar to present the CPS findings to State officials. BEMFAM has requested Westinghouse for additional funding for the seminar and has suggested a mid-October date for the seminar. Whether or not funds will be available to support the Seminar will remain to be seen from discussion with Sam Taylor at USAID/ Brasilia and with AID/W.

Piau State: In the end of January, 1983, the completed questionnaires were shipped to CDC in Atlanta for data processing and analysis. It was noted that there were numerous coding errors among the 4,620 questionnaires and that BEMFAM technical staff had not followed a rigorous checking procedure. From among a preliminary run of 2,000 cases (unweighted) of currently married women, ages 15-44 years, current contraceptive use was 34.1% for the entire sample. For Teresina (Piaui State's capital), current use was 48.9%, for the Interior current use was 44.1%, for other urban, and for rural areas current use was 24.6%. Sterilization was the most prevalent method followed by orals and rhythm. It is expected that more complete data runs will be available by early August 1983, and that a seminar to present the findings will be held in October, 1983. Funding for the seminar has not been obtained, and it is expected that BEMFAM will attempt to locate funds from Columbia University, whose program in Piaui was partially assisted and evaluated by the CPS data.

d. The Dominican Republic: The Dominican Republic CPS is being conducted by the Research and Evaluation Division of the Consejo Nacional de Poblacion y Familia (CONAPOFA) of the Ministry of Health, with the Oficina Nacional de Estadistica (ONE), assisting with data processing.

Technical assistance was provided for the selection of the survey's primary sampling units, for questionnaire development and data processing.

CONCOR, the U.S. Census Bureau editing package, has been installed by the Westinghouse staff. In addition, a training course on CONCOR was conducted during this visit. The course was attended by fourteen persons from CONAPOFA, ONE, PROFAMILIA, and the National Planning Office.

The fieldwork was started in early May and was finished on schedule. Coding and editing are underway. The range, skip and internal consistency edit specifications for computer editing have been developed. The complete program will be run against a test deck in July.

e. Ecuador: The Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones y Medico-Sociales (ININMS) which is a part of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Health, is conducting a first-round CPS in Ecuador.

During this reporting period, fieldwork was completed. Additional fieldwork had to be done because of low response rate in some segments and inadvertent omission of some selected areas. Overall completion rates are 93 percent and 92 percent at the household and individual questionnaire levels.

The data processing started in May after completing a computer edit package. The data are edited at the data entry stage, therefore, a clean tape will be available when all questionnaires are entered on the tape. The tabulation plans are ready and computer programming is underway.

Two seminars are planned to disseminate the CPS results. One seminar is for policy makers and is tentatively scheduled to be held on September 27, 1983. The other seminar will have 70 participants, mainly technical personnel and service providers. The latter seminar will be for two days and will be held outside Quito on September 29 and 30, 1983.

The final report is scheduled to be published by the end of October of this year.

f. Haiti: The first-round Haitian CPS is being fielded by the Division d'Hygiene Familiale, a division of the Ministry of Public Health and Population, with the assistance of the Institute Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique which has provided the Census maps and prepared the listing for the rural areas. The Institute will also do the data entry and data cleaning. The survey will cover a nationally representative sample of 4,500 women between 15 and 49 years of age.

During this reporting period the questionnaire was finalized and the field staff trained. Fieldwork started in late April and was still in progress at the time of this writing.

Some conceptual misunderstandings developed in the selection of the households where interviews have to be carried out. In order to solve this situation, the Westinghouse sampling expert retrained the fieldstaff with reference to household selection. This situation caused some delays and some additional work will have to be done in Port du Prince to make up for the fact that the selection procedures were not implemented correctly. At this time, it is expected that fieldwork will be completed by late July or early August. In general, monitoring in Haiti has been much closer than in other countries which have more experience in national household surveys, and such monitoring will continue until the end of data collection.

Tabulations will be done in Columbia, Maryland and Haitian Institute y Statistics. Expert demographers from HISI will assist with data analysis and report writing.

The project is scheduled to be completed by January, 1984.

g. Honduras: The first-round Honduras CPS was conducted by the Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos with the collaboration of the Asociacion Hondurena de Planificacion Familiar, CONSUPLANE, and the Ministry of Health. The final report, in Spanish, has been published and will be distributed shortly. The first draft of the English Summary has also been completed.

Preparations are now being finalized for the Honduras National CPS conference which will be held later this year.

h. Jamaica: The CPS in Jamaica officially began in April, 1983 under a subcontract with the National Family Planning Board of Jamaica. The data collection in the survey will be carried out by the Department of Statistics, Jamaica, under an agreement with the Board. They will also do the editing and coding of the data. Transferring the data to a magnetic tape and cleaning the data set will be done at the University of West Indies under the supervision of the local CPS project director. Analysis of data and preparation of the final report will also be done by the Jamaican team with technical assistance from Westinghouse.

A questionnaire for the survey is being finalized now. Arrangements for starting the field work are also being made.

i. Nicaragua: The first-round Nicaraguan Contraceptive Prevalence Survey is subcontracted with Asociacion Demografica Nicarraguense (ADN) which administers the subcontract. The National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) is implementing the survey.

Problems continue to plague the survey in Nicaragua. The old technical director left the project without finishing the report. After she left, errors were found on the tape and tape editing had to be redone. Computer availability has always been a problem and has become even more severe. However, the clean data tape is now ready. The new Project Director is a capable person but she cannot write the report without the tabulations. Because the data tape cannot be taken out of the country, Westinghouse is unable to help in doing tabulations.

Regular telephone contracts with ADN have been maintained to follow-up on the progress of the project. The final completion date at present is uncertain.

## 2. Asia

a. Indonesia: At the request of the AID Mission and the National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN), several visits were made during this reporting period. The purpose of these visits was to carry out the projected design phase of the CPS in Indonesia. The CPS will be used to monitor the impact of a new large urban sector delivery system the BKKBN is setting up. The delivery system will operate first in Jakarta, and then, after a one-year trial period, begin operations in five other major urban areas of the country. Some baseline data are already available for Jakarta. BKKBN is interested in using CPS as a follow-up to evaluate program impact in the Jakarta area and to provide baseline data in the other urban areas to be brought into the urban delivery scheme.

The implementing organization will be the Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia (FKM), who will be the subcontractor with Westinghouse. Survey Research-Indonesia (SRI) a commercial survey firm will do the fieldwork. The project is jointly funded by the Westinghouse centrally funded CPS contract and the Mission's bilateral funding project.

The fieldwork is scheduled to start in August 1983.

b. Pakistan: During the period covered by this report, a visit was made to Pakistan. The survey was originally scheduled to begin during this period, however, due to both technical and financial reasons the project had to be delayed until September 1983. During the visit, the questionnaire was developed and reviewed and plans for a pretest were made. In addition, plans for integrating the CPS into a larger management information system were also discussed.

Previously it was planned that the full project should be handled by the centrally funded Westinghouse CPS project. However, after extensive discussions with the Government of Pakistan and AID/Islamabad the decision was made to have all local costs covered directly by the bilateral program with technical assistance cost supported by the bilateral program through a PIO/T to Westinghouse. The PIO/T has been submitted to AID.

Visits will be made to assist in the implementation of the project and provide the necessary technical assistance during the next reporting period.

Presented below are some of the major characteristics of the Pakistan CPS:

- o The survey will be implemented by the Population Development Center in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Statistics.
  - o Fieldwork is scheduled for March 1983.
  - o The sample will be 7,500 households resulting in approximately 7,800 interviews with currently married women 15 to 49 years of age.
  - o The sample will be stratified to allow analysis of urban/rural and provincial segments. There will also be some analytical stratification by program and non-program areas. In addition, there will be some modification of the sample (possibly with oversampling) to allow for more effective analysis and evaluation of both the UNFPA and World Bank population projects.
  - o The survey will produce one national and four provincial reports.
- c. Sri Lanka: The preliminary results of the CPS generated a considerable amount of concern on the part of the Sri Lankan Government over the use of traditional methods. As a result of this concern, AID/Colombo and the Ministry of Plan Implementation requested Westinghouse to consider carrying out a follow-up survey of traditional method use. During this reporting period, preliminary discussions were held with the Department of Census and Statistics. A review of the issues involved in traditional method use was conducted and possible new data collection approaches were considered. During the next period a contract and detailed work plan will be developed, and hopefully, a small follow-up survey will be implemented. The survey will represent a new utilization of CPS data and expand the capabilities of the project into more specialized data collection and analysis.

### 3. Middle East and Subsaharan Africa

a. Egypt: A visit was made to Egypt at the end of this reporting period to finalize an agreement for the second-round CPS II. The Egypt CPS II (ECPS II) will be a national survey. It will be implemented by the Population and Family Planning Board, the organization which fielded the first round CPS which covered only rural areas. Funds for the survey as well as for related analysis and dissemination activities will be provided by the USAID Mission in Egypt.

During the visit, Dr. William Kalsbeek, who is a consultant to Westinghouse, developed the sampling plan for the ECPS II. The design calls for the selection of a self-weighting sample of approximately 10,000 ever-married women. Attention during Dr. Kalsbeek's visit was paid to the need to update the sample frame, prepared from the 1976 census, prior to the sample selection to allow for the rapid growth in the Egyptian population during the period 1976-1984 and changes in its distribution. In the sampling plan, emphasis is also placed on the importance of obtaining an accurate and exhaustive household listing in the selected sampling units before the final household selection. To ensure the quality of the listing, particularly in urban areas, Dr. Kalsbeek is recommending that a complete relisting be carried out for every sampling unit in urban areas and that 20 percent of the units be relisted in rural areas.

The questionnaire for the ECPS II also was reviewed during this visit. It will be finalized during in late summer and pretested in early October. Fieldwork for the ECPS II is scheduled for January - February 1984.

b. Kenya: The Kenya CPS is a first-round survey that is being carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). It will be a national level survey of roughly 6,400 women aged 15-49, and will utilize a subsample of the CBS national master sample of households. The questionnaire follows the CPS Model Questionnaire with several modifications so as to be more comparable with the WFS which was carried out in Kenya in 1977-78.

In conjunction with other travel in the area, two short trips were taken to Kenya during this reporting period. The first, by the Westinghouse country monitor, was to check on the translation of the questionnaire and preparations for the pretest. Subsequently the questionnaire was translated into nine local languages, and back-translated into English, with discrepancies between the two versions resolved in meetings with both translators. During the second trip the Westinghouse monitor and the sampling statistician worked out a design for subsampling the number of households necessary for the KCPS from the master sample.

The KCPS unfortunately suffered further delays when the Kenya Government raised several contractual questions in April. These issues are being discussed and hopefully can be resolved during a visit to Kenya in August by the Coordinator for Africa, Asia and the Middle East. If a new agreement is reached, the pretest will be rescheduled in September or October.

Lebanon: A subcontract to carry out a CPS in rural areas in three regions of Lebanon (South Lebanon, North Lebanon and the Bekoa Valley) was negotiated with the Lebanon Family Planning Association (LFPA) in March, 1982. The project agreement called for a sample of approximately 3,000 ever-married women to be interviewed in these areas. Fieldwork was originally scheduled for August, 1982. Due to the fighting which broke out in June, 1982, a stop work order was issued by Westinghouse. Activities on the Lebanon CPS resumed early in 1984 at the request of the LFPA who assured Westinghouse that it was possible to conduct the CPS at least in South Lebanon.

Westinghouse recruited a consultant to monitor the Lebanon survey, Dr. Nabil El-Khorazaty, who served as a co-director for the first-round CPS in Egypt. Dr. El-Khorazaty traveled to Lebanon twice during this reporting period to review LCPS activities. During his first visit in March 1983, he reviewed and revised the survey work plan, performance schedule and budget with Mr. Toufic Osseiran, the Director of the CPS. He discussed the sampling plan with the LCPS staff and checked on the procedures which had been used by the LFPA in updating the household

listings which the LFPA used in selecting the sample. He also monitored the field work in South Lebanon which began shortly before his visit.

During his second visit, Dr. El-Khorazaty checked on the progress of field operations in South Lebanon and talked with Mr. Osseiran regarding the survey schedule for the Bekaa Valley and North Lebanon. Field activities got underway in the Bekaa Valley during this reporting period but, due to the security situation, there have been delays launching the CPS in North Lebanon. It is planned that the CPS will begin in North Lebanon in early summer and that the field work will be completed in all three regions in September.

Dr. El-Khorazaty also talked with the LFPA about their plans for coding, editing and tabulating the LCPS data. When the LCPS agreement was signed, it had been expected that the data processing of the survey results would be done at the American University in Beirut (AUB). Mr. Osseiran informed Dr. El-Khorazaty that it would not be possible to use the AUB computer facilities. The LFPA obtained estimates of the cost of processing the data from several private firms; these estimates are now being reviewed by Dr. El-Khorazaty and the Westinghouse data processing coordinator.

d. Morocco: Westinghouse staff visited Morocco in late March 1983 to discuss with the Ministry of Health plans for implementing a second-round CPS in Morocco. The survey agreement and draft of the questionnaire for the CPS II were worked out, and are currently under review at Westinghouse. Unlike the first round CPS (which was completed during this reporting period), the Morocco CPS II will be a national survey.

Presented below are some of the major characteristics of the second round Morocco CPS:

- the survey will be implemented by the Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Health, the same unit which conducted the first round CPS;

- fieldwork is scheduled for October, 1983;
- the sample will consist of 5,950 households resulting in approximately 6,000 interviews with ever-married women between the ages of 15 and 49. The sample will allow estimates of contraceptive knowledge and use to be provided for Morocco as a whole as well as for urban and rural areas. The design will also provide data on contraceptive behavior for three groups in Morocco: 1) the three provinces initially canvassed in the integrated health and family planning service delivery project "Visitor Domiciles de Motivation Systematique" (VDMS) and surveyed in the first round CPS; 2) the eight provinces in which VDMS activities will begin this summer and; 3) the remaining 32 provinces which are not currently covered in the VDMS project.

e. Somalia: The Somali CPS, which is being carried out by the Community Health Unit of the Ministry of Health, was started in June 1982. Approximately 4,250 women living in the five largest cities will be interviewed. During this period a pretest was conducted, mapping of selected segments was completed, fieldstaff were trained and fieldwork was launched.

During a trip to Somalia in February, the Westinghouse country monitor assisted in conducting the pretest. Eight women, most of whom were nurses or nurse-midwives with advanced training, were instructed for over a week on how to conduct interviews and how to fill the questionnaire. The pretest itself took four days, during which 84 women were interviewed. Respondents were selected at random from four different sections of the capital -- Mogadishu. Although initial plans had called for the pretest to cover two of the five cities, it was later decided that travel to a second city would be an unnecessary waste of time and money.

The pretest questionnaires were thoroughly edited and the information was coded and tabulated by hand. Although the sample is too small and unscientific to draw any conclusions, the results were helpful in revising the questionnaire. Many of the revisions were minor; however, some were more substantial, such as modifying the probe for age, (since virtually none of the respondents knew their date of birth) and deleting questions on childhood diarrhea. The pretest resulted not only in a questionnaire that was more appropriate to the Somali situation, but also in a CPS staff that was more experienced in training and fieldwork.

Also during the pretest visit, the Westinghouse monitor reviewed the maps made in November, December 1982 and January 1983. The mapping team reported no problems in chunking and segmenting the primary sampling units except in Hargeisa, where the names of some units had changed recently. Also, due to exceptionally high population growth rates in both northern cities (Hargeisa and Burao), the estimated number of respondents in selected segments is substantially higher than expected. After consultation with the Westinghouse sampling statistician, it was decided to subsample two-thirds of the households in these two cities at the time of interviewing in order to bring the sample size closer to what was projected in the original design.

The Westinghouse monitor made a second trip to Somalia in May to assist with interviewer training and preparations for launching the fieldwork. A total of 35 interviewers and supervisors were trained in Somali by the CPS Technical Director and Fieldwork Coordinator. Classroom lectures on how to fill the questionnaire were supplemented by mock interviews in which trainees questioned each other, and practice interviews with respondents in various parts of Mogadishu. Other topics covered in the course included an introduction to the various methods of contraception, background information on the history of the project, techniques of interviewing and household listing. At the end of the course, all participants took a short test which was used to evaluate their progress. Those who were selected to work in the field were organized into four teams of four interviewers and two supervisors each.

f. Tunisia: The Tunisian second-round CPS is being conducted by the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP). The national survey will cover approximately 3,000 ever-married women between 15 and 49 years of age.

At the time of the last Progress Report, the pre-test was completed, the questionnaire was finalized and the listing was in progress.

During this reporting period, the listings in the two remaining cities, Sfax and Sousse, was completed. The field work began in May

with five teams of interviewers. At the end of June nearly 1,500 ever-married women had been interviewed. It is expected that field work will be completed by mid-August, 1983. Also, during this period, specifications for the computer edit of the Tunisian CPS data were drawn up with assistance from the Westinghouse data processing specialist. The ONPFP will utilize a Texas Instruments micro-computer to edit the data.

g. Zaire: The first-round CPS in Zaire is being implemented by the Institut National de la Statistique (INS). Fieldwork for the survey in Kinshasa was scheduled to begin in July 1982. The initial sampling plan for the survey called for total of 5,000 women aged 13 to 49 years of age to be selected: 4,250 in the urban areas covered in the CPS (Kinshasa, Lumbumbashi, Kananga, and Kisangani) and 750 women in the two rural areas. The USAID Mission has asked that the plan for the rural surveys be revised to cover three sites.

At the time of the first visit in February 1983, fieldwork had been completed in Kinshasa, Lumbumbashi and Kananga and was underway in Kisangani. During this and a follow-up visit in May by the Westinghouse Country monitor, there were discussions with the INS staff and the USAID Mission about the plans for the rural surveys. It was agreed that the survey in the Vanga area would get underway in July. Vanga had been identified as an area of moderately active family planning service delivery. The USAID Mission requested that a second survey site identified near Vanga where the cultural composition of the population would be similar to that of the Vanga area but the level of family planning activity would be significantly lower. Data from such an area when compared with data from Vanga would permit useful inferences with regard to the impact of the Vanga Mission's family planning program.

The USAID Mission recommended that Westinghouse and INS also continue plans to conduct a CPS in a third rural area. Originally, Imme-Loko was selected as the other rural site for the CPS. During the May visit, it was suggested the Bibanga would be a more appropriate site since a major selection criteria had been the level of family planning effort; there had been a desire to choose an area where the level of family planning

activity was low to contrast with Vanga where it was comparatively high. Bibanga seemed to be a better choice in this respect than Imme-Loko as acceptor statistics indicated family planning awareness and practice was almost negligible in Bibanga while in Imme-Loko, there was evidence from acceptor statistics that family planning activities had had some impact. A final decision on the third rural site will be made in August during the next visit to Zaire by Westinghouse staff.

Westinghouse staff also provided considerable data processing support for the Zaire CPS during this reporting period. A coding form was finalized and data from all four urban surveys was coded and keyed. The Data Processing Coordinator assisted INS in an effort to install CONCOR, an edit package. It is expected that problems which developed during the attempt to install CONCOR will be worked out during the next visit to Zaire in August. The installation of CONCOR and training of the INS data processing staff in its use is very important from the point of view of increasing INS capability to process survey results. It is expected that INS also will be using CONCOR to edit the results of its upcoming census.

## E. COMPLETED PROJECTS

During this reporting period four Country Reports have been completed and are now or will be soon available: Egypt, Nepal, Morocco and Sri Lanka. Activities which took place in the countries where a CPS has been completed since January 1983 are outlined in this section.

### 1. The Caribbean, Central and South America

a. Barbados: The final report for this survey was published, in English, and is now available for distribution.

b. Colombia: The summary report for this survey has been typeset and will be available for distribution within the next few months.

c. Costa Rica: The summary report has been completed and is currently under review for publication. The printed report is expected to be ready shortly.

d. Honduras: The first-round Honduras CPS was being conducted by the Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos with the collaboration of the Asociacion Hondurena de Planificacion Familiar, CONSUPLANE, and the Ministry of Health. At the time of the previous Progress Report, the country report was being readied for publication.

Five hundred copies of the country report have been published and will be distributed to all Government ministers at the CPS briefing to be held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras on September 2nd. Westinghouse has prepared a summary of the country report in English. This will be translated into Spanish for distribution in Honduras (at the request of AID/Tegucigalpa).

The National CPS Conference will be held in two parts. All Government ministers will attend a CPS on Friday afternoon. The Minister of Health will open this meeting. He will be followed by a RAPID presentation, and a summary of the CPS results. Twenty-five middle-level government

officials will then spend 3½ days in an applications workshop. They will be introduced to the CPS data base and methodologies for its use in population and health planning.

e. Peru: The first-round CPS in Peru has been completed by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Ministry of Health. The final report in Spanish has been published and the English summary will be available within the next few months.

The second-round CPS is expected to start in August 1983. The CPS II will measure in-depth knowledge of and attitude toward rhythm in addition to measuring trends and changes in the CPS core variables.

## 2. Asia

a. Nepal: During this reporting period the final report of the Nepal CPS, which was carried out by the Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health Project (FP/MCH) of the Ministry of Health, was completed. The report was further edited and expanded by the country monitor.

Due to the poor quality of printing services and the problems of obtaining paper in Nepal, the FP/MCH requested Westinghouse to print the report in the United States. This has been accomplished and the report has been distributed. Reaction to the report has been found to be positive.

b. Nepal (Four-District): The four-district survey was carried out after the national-level CPS by the Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health Project (FP/MCH) of the Ministry of Health. The preliminary analysis and report for each district in the survey has been completed. The reports have been sent to Nepal for review by AID/Kathmandu and FP/MCH. The final reports should be available in September.

c. Sri Lanka: The Sri Lankan CPS has been carried out under the general supervision of the Ministry of Plan Implementation and by the Department of Census and Statistics. During this reporting period, the

data was cleaned, tabulations run, and both a preliminary and final draft report were completed. Visits were made by Westinghouse to finalize the report in preparation for printing. It is anticipated that the report will be available for distribution in September/October.

### 3. Middle East and Subsaharan Africa

a. Morocco: The Morocco CPS project was conducted by the Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Public Health. At the time of the last Progress Report, an initial, incomplete draft of the report was reviewed. By mid-January, 1983 all eight chapters of the report were completed. The report was typed in the Westinghouse office in Columbia, Maryland during February, 1983. Offset printing was completed in Morocco in May 1983.

## F. ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

### 1. Africa/Middle East Regional Conferences

As required by the CPS II contract, Westinghouse has been organizing CPS regional conferences. The first one, for Asia, was held in Pattaya, Thailand, in February 1981, and the second one, for Latin America, took place in Lima, Peru, in November 1981. Two other conferences were held for countries in Africa and the Middle East during this reporting period. The first of these two conferences took place in Harare, Zimbabwe in March 1983 and was attended by participants from fourteen anglophone countries. The second conference was held in Tunis, Tunisia in June 1983. Twelve francophone countries were represented at the Tunis conference.

The objectives of these conferences were somewhat different from those of the previous conferences. Emphasis was put on introducing the concept of CPS and the elements of the survey, stressing how CPS data can be used in family planning/population program planning and evaluation. Other objectives were to assist participants in identifying their basic data needs which can be met by a CPS survey and in determining the technical, personnel, and other resources needed to conduct a CPS. Finally, some emphasis was placed on the type of data, other than CPS data, which can be collected by the CPS questionnaire. The addition of some health questions to the CPS questionnaire makes it more relevant in many African countries where contraceptive prevalence and interest in family planning are low and where health data are limited.

Participants at both conferences were enthusiastic about the CPS program. Westinghouse has received invitations to visit several countries which were represented at the conferences including Botswana, Uganda, Zimbabwe and The Gambia to discuss the possibility of implementing CPSs.

### 2. Distribution of CPS Publications

During the past six months, a number of CPS publications have been mailed to various groups of people on the CPS mailing list. The distri-

bution matrix (Figure 2, page 27) designates the types of organizations and individuals to whom these reports have been sent. In addition, 83 individual requests for CPS documents have been processed.

As reported in the last Progress Report, the use of microfiche to aid in the dissemination of CPS publications was being investigated. Reaction to the initial microfiche publication (Colombia CPS2 1980) was found to be positive. As a result, four additional reports have since been published in microfiche form: Bangladesh 1979, Barbados 1981, Egypt 1980, and Thailand 1980.

### 3. Papers for Presentation

During the period covered by this Progress Report, Westinghouse staff have co-authored three technical papers based on CPS Project data. Two papers were presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America and one has been accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association. The abstracts of these papers are presented below.

- a. Richard M. Cornelius and John A. Novak, "Recent Research on the Availability of Family Planning Methods in Developing Countries", presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 14-16, 1983.

This paper examines the relationship between perceived availability and use of contraception in countries with high family planning availability (Costa Rica and Thailand), medium availability (Colombia and Honduras), and low availability (Nepal), using recent Contraceptive Prevalence Survey data. The study uses multiple classification analysis to compare the proportion of women using and not using family planning methods as accessibility to method sources (defined as travel time) decreases, while controlling several sociodemographic variables that influence family planning use, e.g., age, education, number of living children, and desire for more children. In urban areas in the 5 countries the median travel time to source never exceeded 30 minutes. In both urban and rural zones in all countries, current users of supply methods (pill,

FIGURE 2

MAILING LIST DISTRIBUTION MATRIC

(JANUARY - JUNE 1983)

Code*	01	02	3A	3B	4A	4B	5A	5B	06	09	Month of Mailing
Barbados Final Report	X	L.A.	X	X	L.A.	X	X	L.A.	L.A.	X	April
Colombia II Final Report	X	L.A.	X	X	L.A.	X	X	L.A.	L.A.	X	March
Egypt Final Report	X	M.E./A	X	X	M.E./A	X	X	M.E./A	M.E./A	X	April
Nepal Final Report	X	ASIA	X	X	ASIA	X	X	ASIA	ASIA	X	June
Thailand II Final Reprot	X	-	-	-	ASIA	-	-	ASIA	ASIA	X	January
Latin American Conference Proceedings	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	L.A.	X	January

Coding Legend

- |    |   |        |   |
|----|---|--------|---|
| 01 | AID - State Department<br>DS/POP Front Office and Division Chiefs<br>AA/DS, Regional Bureaus, DES/CP, PPC                       | 5a     | United Nations H.Q. and specialized agencies - U.S. (UNBP, PAHO, UNSO, UNPD, UNFPA, WHO, etc.)  |
| 02 | AID - Population Officers   | 5b     | United Nations and specialized agencies - regional representatives  |
| 3a | Libraries and Universities with population studies centers - U.S.   | 06     | Developing Country Government Decision Makers (gov't family planning administrators, MOH, Census & Statistics Office, Ministry of Planning) |
| 3b | Libraries and Universities with population studies centers - Non - U.S.   | 09     | Miscellaneous (individuals, etc.)   |
| 4a | Population Related Organizations and Development Organizations - Regional Representatives (IPPF, FPIA, Pop. Council, AVS, etc.) | L.A.   | Latin America   |
| 4b | Population Related Organizations and Development Organizations - (IPPF, FPIA, Pop. Council, AVS, etc.) - U.S.                   | M.E./A | Middle East/Africa  |

condom, injectable, vaginal) reported shorter mean and median times to sources than users of clinic methods (sterilization, IUD). In countries with moderate or low levels of family planning availability, there were important urban/rural differentials in source knowledge and perceived travel time. Time-to-source is more clearly associated with contraceptive use in rural than urban areas. Accessibility appears to constrain use of supply methods when travel exceeds 1 hour. A comparison of potential users with women currently using supply methods indicates that method availability can have a greater impact on prevalence levels of supply methods and availability analyses should differentiate between users of supply methods and users of clinic methods, which are less sensitive to distance.

- b. Anne R. Cross and Jeremiah M. Sullivan, "Indirect Estimation of Infant Mortality from Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys" presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 14-16, 1983.

This paper presents results from an attempt to measure the levels of infant mortality using data from 12 Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys conducted in 8 countries in Latin America and Asia between 1978 and 1981. The reported proportions dead among children ever born to women by age group were transformed into infant mortality estimates using the Brass-Sullivan method. Results indicate implausible trends in infant mortality over time which are presumably due to biases inherent in the estimation methodology, especially in the assumption of homogeneity of mortality of children born to women of different ages. A more detailed examination of data from Bangladesh also reveals rather severe underreporting of dead children in the CPS. The conclusion is that this method appears to be inappropriate for use in situations in which a high degree of accuracy of the estimates is required.

- c. Neal K. Nair and Lawrence Smith, "Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Men in the Caribbean", accepted for presentation at the 111th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held in November, 1983.

This study is based on national samples of men aged 15-49 from Barbados, Dominica and St. Kitts. In this paper men's knowledge of

specific methods of contraception and their attitude toward using male methods have been presented. Also presented is their attitude toward women using specific female methods. Stated reason for disapproval has also been analyzed and presented. Men's opinion as to who should use contraceptives in different types of conjugal unions when (additional) children are not wanted has been discussed. Ever-use and current use levels have been presented, as also the proportion who have used specific methods. Men's conjugal relationship experience, attitude toward such relationships, and their actual as well as desired fertility have been presented and discussed. Interisland variations in the above, in addition to variations across socioeconomic characteristics within an island, have also been examined in detail. These findings pertaining to men, hitherto largely unavailable, enhance the understanding of the dynamics of fertility and family planning in the region. The implications of these findings for population planning in the region have also been discussed.

#### 4. Further Analysis

In addition to providing financial and technical assistance for conducting prevalence surveys, the CPS II program also funds qualified researchers and organization's to undertake further analysis of CPS data. Westinghouse has devised a standard protocol for soliciting and reviewing further analysis proposals. To date, six proposals have been funded and two are awaiting USAID/Washington approach (See Figure 3, page 30 for a summary of each project). Of the seven projects funded so far, five involve the data from individual country surveys. The other two focus on the comparative analysis of data from a number of countries. A number of further analysis reports are being either revised or reviewed and one is ready for publication.

Two projects for further analysis of the Egyptian CPS are awaiting approach of AID/Washington.

FIGURE 3

FURTHER ANALYSIS SUBCONTRACTS - STATUS AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

<u>COUNTRY/REGION</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION/SUBCONTRACTOR</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE</u>
<b>1. Latin America/ Caribbean</b>					
- Costa Rica	Asociación Demográfica Costarricense, San Jose Costa Rica	Lic. Luis Rosero Bixby	Data Reliability of the Costa Rica CPS: Analysis of Sub-sample	Report Available (Spanish)	4-30-83
- Costa Rica	Asociación Demográfica Costarricense, San Jose Costa Rica	Lic. Luis Rosero Bixby	Availability of Services and Use of Contraceptive in Rural Areas	Preliminary Report Completed	1-30-83
- Mexico	Maestros Sistemas, S.A., Mexico City, Mexico	Lic. José García Nuñez	Estimation of Prevalence Rates at Subnational Levels	Report Available (Spanish)	11-30-82
- Mexico	Population Council Regional Office (L.A. and Caribbean) Mexico City, Mexico	Dr. Joseph Potter	An Evaluation of the Fertility Data Collected in CPS 2	Work in progress	1-31-83
- Latin America	Population Reference Bureau Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	Dr. Emily Moore	Preparation of a Compilation of Analytical Findings - Contraceptive Knowledge, Availability and Use in Latin America	Draft Report Being Reviewed	2-28-83
<b>2. Asia</b>					
- Korea	East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, U.S.A.	Dr. Chai Bin Park	Qualitative Multivariate Analysis on Contraceptive Availability	Report Being Revised	3-31-83
<b>3. Middle East and Subsharan Africa</b>					
- Egypt	Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	Ms. Mary Kent	Preparation of an Executive Summary of Information on Family Planning in Egypt	Awaiting Approved USAID	9-15-83
- Egypt	Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	Ms. Mary Kent	Preparation of a Population Wall Chart for the Governorates and Regions of Egypt	Awaiting Approval USAID	9-1-83
<b>4. Worldwide</b>					
- Several	Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	Ms. Mary Kent	Preparation of Technical Paper and Non-technical Summary of the Effects of Contraceptive Method Mix on Current Fertility	Report Being Revised	8-31-83

## 5. Contraceptive Prevalence Working Group

Representatives from Nepal, Indonesia, Korea, Sri Lanka and Westinghouse participated in the Contraceptive Prevalence working group sponsored by the East-West Population Institute in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The group used CPS data from three surveys (Korea, Nepal and Sri Lanka) and data from the Jakarta baseline survey to conduct comparative analyses utilizing log-linear models. It is anticipated that papers produced from this group will be available for publication in the near future.

Westinghouse had been involved in the original planning of the working group and was responsible for supplying the data tapes and for much of the early data processing. Westinghouse was also instrumental in obtaining the appropriate country approvals necessary to use the data and in contacting potential participants for the working group.

**G. PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS PREPARED UNDER CPS II\***

**1. CPS Core Documentation:**

Model Questionnaire (E, F, S)  
Supervisor Manual (E, F, S)  
Interviewer Manual (E, S)  
Analysis Manual (E)  
Coding and Editing Plan (E)

**2. Country Final Survey Reports:**

Barbados 1981 (E)  
Colombia CPS2 1980 (E)  
Costa Rica CPS2 1980 (S)  
Egypt 1981 (E)  
Honduras 1981 (S)  
Morocco 1982 (F)  
Nepal 1981 (E)  
Peru 1981 (S)  
Sri Lanka (E) (forthcoming)  
Thailand CPS2 1980 (E)

**3. Country Survey Summary Reports:**

Colombia CPS2 1980 (E)(forthcoming)  
Costa Rica CPS2 1980 (E, S)(Forthcoming)  
Egypt 1981 (E)(forthcoming)

**4. CPS Data Tapes and Codebooks:**

Barbados 1981  
Barbados (Male) 1983  
Colombia CPS2 1980  
Costa Rica CPS2 1980  
Dominica (Male) 1983  
Egypt 1981  
Honduras 1981  
Morocco 1982  
Nepal 1981  
Nepal (Four District) 1982  
Peru 1981  
Sri Lanka 1982  
St. Kitts (Male) 1983  
Thailand CPS2 1980

**\*E - English, F - French, S - Spanish, P - Portuguese**

5. Regional Workshop Proceedings:

Asia 1981 (E)

Latin American 1981 (S)

6. Other Papers:

- A. Way, M. Ayad, and E. Maguire, "Experiments in the Delivery of Family Planning Services in Rural Tunisia: A Case Study," 1981, (E).
- T. Wardlaw, A. Way, and L. Smith, "Comparison of Results of Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys in Six Countries with Particular Emphasis on Knowledge, Use, and Availability," 1981 (E).
- G. Lewis and J. Novak, "An Approach to the Measurement of Availability of Family Planning Services," 1981 (E).
- A. Khalifa and A. Way, "Evaluation of Impact of the Population Development Program Based on Data from the 1980 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey," 1981 (E).
- Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins University, "Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys; A New Source of Family Planning Data", Population Reports, Series M. Number 5, May-June 1981 (E, F, S, P).
- N. K. Nair, L. Smith, and G. Lewis, "Factors Associated with Contraceptive Use in Costa Rica," 1982 (E).
- A. Way and T. Wardlaw, "Comparative Data from Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys: Knowledge, Use, and Availability of Family Planning in Eight Countries," 1982 (E).
- N. K. Nair and L. Smith, "Reason for not using Contraceptives: An International Comparison," 1982 (E).
- Elizabeth M. Maguire, Ann A. Way and Mohamed Ayad, "The Delivery and Use of Contraceptive Services in Rural Tunisia," International Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 8, September, 1982 (E).
- Dorothy L. Nortman, "Measuring the Unmet Need for Contraception to Space and Limit Births", International Family Planning Perspectives. Vol. 8, Number 4, 1982 (E).
- J. Mayone Stycos, Azziz Bindary, Rober C. Avery, Atef M. Khalifa, Hussein Abdel-Aziz Sayed and Ann Way, "Contraception and Community in Egypt: A Preliminary Evaluation of the Population/Development Mix," Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 13, December 1982 (E).

Neal Kar Nair and Charles G. Alleyne, "Family Planning and Fertility in Barbados." Family (The News Letter of the Barbados Family Planning Association), No. 14, May 1983.



**H. STATUS SUMMARY REPORTS**  
**June 30, 1983**



CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES II PROJECT  
 CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA  
 STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLE POPULATION	FIELDWORK DATES	STATUS AS OF 6/30/83	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/REMARKS
Antigua	Systems, Inc.	978	All women 15-49 years of age	6/81	Final report completed	Completed	Westinghouse provided only technical assistance
Barbados 1	Barbados Family Planning Association	1,463	All women 15-49 years of age	10/80 to 2/81	Final report completed	Completed	Questions on exposure to family planning information (Radio/TV)
Barbados 2	MMMS Consultants (Systems Inc.)	1,500*	All men 15-49 years of age	9/82 to 2/83	Data processing in progress	3/31/84	Some attitude questions
Dominica	MMMS Consultants (Systems, Inc., Barbados)	1,000*	All men 15-49 years of age	9/82 to 1/83	Data processing in progress	12/31/83	Conducted in conjunction with Barbados 2
Dominica	Systems, Inc.	1,000	All women 15-49 years of age	6/81	Final report completed	Completed	Westinghouse provided only technical assistance
Dominican Rep.	Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia	4,800*	All women 15-49 years of age	3/83 to 5/83	Field work in progress	2/29/84	Breastfeeding module CONAPOFA Program Variables Teenage Attitudes Module
Haiti	Division d'Hygiène Familiale	4,500*	All women 15-49 years of age	4/83 to 7/83	Field work in progress	1/31/84	Questions on breastfeeding; modules on maternal health, abortion and child health
Jamaica	National Family Planning Board	2,940*	Women 15-49 years of age	7/83 to 9/83	Questionnaire design in progress	7/84	Additional questions to be decided
St. Kitts-Nevis	MMMS Consultants (Systems Inc., Barbados)	1,000*	All men 15-49 years of age	9/82 to 1/83	Data processing in progress	6/30/84	Conducted in conjunction with Barbados 2
St. Lucia	Systems, Inc.	1,000	All women 15-49 years of age	6/81	Final report completed	Completed	Westinghouse provided only technical assistance
St. Vincent	Systems, Inc.	1,000	All women 15-49 years of age	6/81	Final report completed	Completed	Westinghouse provided only technical assistance
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>							
Costa Rica 2	Asociación Demográfica Costarricense	4,580	Women 15-49 years of age	1/80 to 3/81	Final report completed	Completed	Women never pregnant were not asked all questions; Community Module
Honduras	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social; Asociación Hondureña de Planificación de Familia; Dirección de Estadística y Censos	3,594	All women 15-49 years of age	4/81 to 6/81	Final report being published	6/15/83	Breastfeeding module; IBC module; Vaccination History Module
Nicaragua	Asociación Demográfica	3,344	All women 15-49 years of age	7/81 to 9/81	Data processing in progress	12/31/83	Abortion module Method failure and side effects

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## WESTINGHOUSE HEALTH SYSTEMS

## CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES II PROJECT

CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA  
STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

PAGE 2 OF 2

COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLE POPULATION	FIELDWORK DATES	STATUS AS OF 6/30/83	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/REMARKS
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Bolivia	Sociedad Boliviana de Reproducción Humana	4,500*	Ever married women aged 15-49 years of age	4/83	Field work in progress	12/31/83	Child Health Module
Brazil Piauí State	Sociedad Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM)	4,620*	All women 15-44 years of age	7/82 to 9/82	Data processing under-way	7/31/83	Breastfeeding module, CBD module, pregnancy history
Amazonas State	Sociedad Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM)	3,000*	All women 15-44 years of age	8/82 to 10/82	Data processing under-way	5/30/83	Breastfeeding module, CBD module, pregnancy history
Colombia 2	Corporación Centro Regional de Población	3,462	All women 15-49 years of age	10/80 to 12/80	Final report completed	Completed	MCH Module; Household Survey; Country report in English only
Ecuador	Ministerio de Salud Pública	4,500*	All women 15-49 years of age	9/82 to 3/83	Data processing in progress	12/31/83	Patterns of lactation Level of use of MCH services
Perú	Instituto Nacional de Estadística; Ministerio de Salud	6,437	All women 15-49 years of age	8/81 to 12/81	Final report	Completed	Medical attention before & for pregnancy termination. Mortality questions; published report will be available in mid-February.
* Expected number of individuals who will be interviewed.							

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WESTINGHOUSE HEALTH SYSTEMS  
 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES II PROJECT  
 ASIA  
 STATUS SUMMARY REPORT



COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLE POPULATION	FIELDWORK DATES	STATUS AS OF 6/30/83	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/REMARKS
<u>ASIA</u>							
Indonesia	Faculty of Public Health University of Indonesia and INSEARCH	10,000*	Currently married women, 15-49 years of age	6/83 to 7/83	Prestest completed.	6/30/84	Five separate urban surveys to be used as an evaluation tool for new urban delivery scheme.
Nepal	Family Planning/Maternal & Child Health Project	5,470	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	2/81 to 4/81	Final report completed	Completed	Survey done in three major language groups. A separate four-district survey has also been carried out.
Pakistan	Population Development Center	5,000*	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	3/83 to 4/83	Pretesting in progress	9/30/84**	National sample to be modified to allow evaluation of World Bank and UNFPA Project areas.
Sri Lanka	Ministry of Plan Implementation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Dept. of Census and Statistics)	5,881	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	1/82 to 2/82	Report submitted to printer	10/31/82	Survey done in two languages: Sinhalese and Tamil.
Thailand	National Institute of Development Administration	7,038	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	3/81 to 6/81	Project completed	Completed	Community Characteristics module
	* Expected number of women who will be interviewed						
	** End of Westinghouse involvement						

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WESTINGHOUSE HEALTH SYSTEMS  
 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES II PROJECT  
 MIDDLE EAST AND SUBSAHARAN AFRICA  
 STATUS SUMMARY REPORT



COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLE POPULATION	FIELDWORK DATES	STATUS AS OF 6/30/83	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/REMARKS
<u>Middle East</u>							
Egypt	Population & Family Planning Board	5,313	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	10/80 to 12/80	Final Report completed	9/30/82	Rural survey only
Lebanon	Lebanon Family Planning Association	3,000*	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	3/83 to 4/83	Field work in progress in the North	10/31/83	Regional survey to be conducted in areas where LFPA is implementing a household distribution program
Morocco	Ministry of Public Health	3,062	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	11/81 to 1/82	Final report completed	Completed	Regional survey providing baseline data for three provinces where Ministry of Public Health has MCH integrated services
Tunisia	Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population	3,000*	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	5/83 to 8/83	Field work in progress	12/31/83	National level survey including special series of questions on utilization of private sector sources for contraceptive services
<u>Subsaharan Africa</u>							
Kenya	Central Bureau of Statistics	6,400	All women 15-49 years of age	11/83 to 2/84	Questionnaire translated. Work temporarily halted due to contract problems.	9/30/84	National level survey to provide regional prevalence estimates
Somalia	Ministry of Health	4,250*	Ever married women 15-49 years of age	6/83 to 8/83	Field work in progress	6/30/84	Regional survey providing prevalence for five urban areas
Zaire	Institut National de la Statistique	5,000*	All women 13-49 years of age	9/82 to 2/83	progress	12/31/83	Regional survey conducted in four urban centers and two rural areas. Include questions on abortion and frequency of illness.
* Expected number of women who will be interviewed.							

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