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INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF LABORATORIES FOR POPULATION STATISTICS

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June 30, 1983

Ms. Johni Pittenger
PE Branch CM/COD
Rm. 765 SA-14
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

Dear Ms. Pittenger:

Enclosed please find three copies of the final report on the Birth and Death Data Collection project (AID/DSPE-C-0025) for the period 1 October 1978 through 30 June 1983. This report is submitted in compliance with the terms of the above mentioned contract between the USAID and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Recently we have been informed that a no cost extension of the Birth and Death Data Collection project has been approved by your office. Thus, a report covering period 1 July - 31 December 1983 will be sent to AID at the time of the expiration of the current extension.

Sincerely,

Arjun Adlakha
Director

AA/lcg

cc: John E. Lawson, Jr.
Bureau of Development Support
Kent Walker, Contracts and Grants, UNC/CH(SG125)

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

AID/DSPE-C-0025
"Birth and Death Data Collection"

International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics
(POPLAB)

1 October 1978 through 30 June 1983

This document is submitted in compliance with the
terms of Contract No. AID/DSPE-C-0025 between the
Agency for International Development and the Univer-
sity of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Department of Biostatistics
School of Public Health
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

A. INTRODUCTION

This report from the International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, Department of Biostatistics, University of North Carolina is submitted in compliance with AID General Provisions, 1420-23C(10-81), "Cost Reimbursement Contract with an Educational Institution," No. 12, paragraph (c) and (d) attached to Contract No. AID/DSPE-C-0025 between AID and UNC/CH, as amended. The report covers the Birth and Death Data Collection project in operation from October 1, 1978 through June 30, 1983.

The contract went into effect on October 1, 1978 with an anticipated five-year duration through September 30, 1983. It was subsequently amended in July, 1982 changing the termination date to June 30, 1983.

AID General Provision No. 12, paragraph (c) specifies that the final report "summarize the accomplishments of the assignment, methods of work used and recommendations regarding unfinished work and/or program continuation." This objective is met by relating the work accomplished during the contract period to the six broad objectives specified in the contract under "Role of Contractor." To facilitate this task, each of the six objectives is quoted at the beginning of the appropriate subsection of Section B and is followed by a discussion of accomplishments, methods used, etc. relative to that particular objective.

Section C of this report is devoted to the official evaluation of the Birth and Death Data Collection project, and Section D to recommendations regarding unfinished work.

B. Fulfillment of Objectives

1. *Conduct site visits to assess in-country technical capabilities, host country priorities, and resources for measuring fertility/mortality levels and trends.*

In the early months of the Birth and Death Data Collection project, concerted efforts were made by UNC/CH POPLAB to identify those countries with an interest in national demographic surveys in order to schedule site visits for the purposes listed in objective #1 above. The AID/UNC contract specified that 14 surveys were to be carried out during the 5 year contract (subsequently changed to 7 surveys). With the assistance of AID/W, several countries interested in demographic surveys were identified and site visits carried out. Appendix I contains a detailed listing of all overseas travel conducted by UNC/CH personnel during the contract period. Column 4 specifies the purpose of each trip. It will be noted that site visits were made to Indonesia, Jordan, Ecuador, Korea, Kenya, Somalia, Colombia, Guatemala,

Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, India, and Bolivia during the first 17 months of the contract. A detailed trip report was written for each site visit, a copy of which was sent to AID/W. The trip report number is shown in Col. 8 of Appendix 1 and the date it was sent to AID/W is in Col. 7. Subcontracts were subsequently signed with 7 of the 13 countries visited (Indonesia, Jordan, Ecuador, Somalia, Colombia, Mexico and Bolivia). Korea and Kenya requested the assistance of UNC/CH in the design and execution of national demographic surveys which, however, were not approved by AID/W.

It will be noted from Appendix 1 that the last site visit took place in February, 1980 (Bolivia). The momentum of UNC/CH POPLAB in carrying out Objective #1 was slowed at about this time and eventually halted due to failure of AID/W to allocate funds to UNC/CH at the level specified in the original contract budget. These funding irregularities were formalized two years later with an amendment to the AID/UNC contract, drastically reducing the funding and workscope of the Birth and Death Data Collection project.

2. *Recommend specific survey projects and develop a detailed plan of technical assistance for each. This plan should include: the design of a new survey system for demographic measurement and/or recommendations for adding fertility/mortality questions to existing surveys or substituting these questions for inadequate questions; information on organizational, budgetary, and contractual arrangements necessary to complete the proposed project.*

The 13 site visits described in the previous section resulted in recommendations for 8 specific survey projects and a plan of technical assistance was developed for each of them. These plans were developed in collaboration with country personnel and were approved by the respective USAID missions. Seven of the 8 plans resulted in subcontracts with UNC/CH (after 3 trips to Korea to develop the plan, the Korea plan was not approved by AID/W).

The technical assistance plans developed for the 8 specific survey projects were all drawn up in subcontract format, and all included information on organizational, budgetary, and contractual arrangements necessary to complete the proposed projects. All but one of the plans involved a new survey system for demographic measurement. The Colombia plan was different in that it called for adding fertility/mortality questions to an already existing quarterly household survey conducted periodically by the government of Colombia. Details of the specific survey projects as well as the plans for technical assistance may be found in trip reports filed with AID/W, referred to in Appendix 1 as "contract" visits. In addition, copies of the specific subcontracts which contain details on project justification, objectives, work plan, technical responsibilities of UNC/CH and the host country, budget, financial reimbursement procedures,

reporting requirements, dissemination of data, publications, audit provisions, general administration, and notices were duly filed with the Cognizant Technical Officer and with the Office of Contract Management of AID/W.

3. *In collaboration with AID/W and the AID Mission, negotiate the required survey agreements or subcontracts with host countries.*

As stated above, survey subcontracts were negotiated with appropriate officials of host countries in collaboration with AID/W and USAID Missions for 8 survey projects. These negotiations took place in-country in all cases. The final product of negotiations was discussed with appropriate USAID Mission personnel and approval obtained during the visit. In some cases USAID Mission personnel participated directly in the negotiations with country personnel. With regard to the role of AID/W, the Cognizant Technical Officer of the Birth and Death Data Collection project ably assisted UNC/CH in selection of countries to visit, relations with the Missions, details of subcontract provisions, in addition to reviewing all subcontract proposals drawn up. Contract trips are shown in Appendix 1 (trip numbers 5, 9, 10, 13, 22, 23, 28, and 45).

4. *Monitor fourteen (14) survey projects during the five-year contract period. Provide technical assistance in the areas of survey design, sampling, mapping, field organization and logistics, protests, manual preparation, data processing, tabulation, and analysis.*

UNC/CH POPLAB monitored 7 survey projects during the 5-year contract period (subsequently amended to 4 3/4 years). The reason for only 7 survey projects was alluded to in Objective #1 above: failure of AID/W to allocate full contract funding to UNC/CH forced a cancellation of site visits in early 1980. These funds were never restored and site visits were never resumed. An amendment to the AID/UNC contract initiated by AID/W which reduced overall funding and cut the number of surveys from 14 to 7 was formalized in July, 1982.

Technical assistance varied considerably from one country to another. Monitoring of the 7 survey projects will, therefore, be discussed for each country individually.

1. Mexico. The subcontract was between UNC/CH and DIPLAF, A.C. A great deal of planning with regard to sample design had been done prior to UNC/CH involvement in the survey project. Therefore, no technical assistance was needed in sampling. As can be seen from Appendix 1, trip numbers 12, 16, 25 and 26 to Mexico were for technical assistance purposes,

including the pretest fieldwork, data processing and analysis for a total of 41 person-days. In addition to UNC/CH personnel travelling to Mexico to render technical assistance, demographers from Mexico came to UNC/CH to work with POPLAB staff in data processing and analysis. Several demographers came to Chapel Hill with the data tape and spent a total of 117 person-days at UNC/CH expense, working on the data and on preparation of the final report of the survey project. There were also several occasions when the principal investigator of the Mexico project, Sr. José García Nuñez, visited Chapel Hill for discussions with UNC/CH staff regarding analytic procedures and data analysis.

2. Colombia. The subcontract was between UNC/CH and the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE). The survey project involved an add-on of fertility/mortality questions to an already-existing household survey. The existing survey mechanism, however, did not include a rural component and it was necessary to acquire a sample design which included a rural sample representative of the country as a whole. UNC/CH POPLAB proposed to DANE that Dr. Garrie Losee, who designed the original Master Sample for Colombia, be hired by UNC/CH as a consultant to spend two weeks in Colombia designing a special national sample for the survey project. DANE preferred instead to negotiate with the Ministry of Health, Government of Colombia, in securing an unused subsample of the original Master Sample for the purposes of the survey. One of the subsamples had previously been used in the 1976 World Fertility Survey and one had been used in 1978 for a national demographic survey sponsored by UNC/CH. Both had given good results. The subsample was obtained from the Ministry of Health and updated in the field prior to field work. Colombia, therefore, required very little assistance in sample design.

Technical assistance rendered to Colombia in other areas of the survey was extensive. As shown in Appendix 1, trip numbers 18, 24, 36, 36a, 39, 50 and 51 provided technical assistance to the survey project. Approximately 15 person-days of assistance were provided by UNC/CH POPLAB staff, while some 35 person-days of assistance were provided by consultants hired by UNC/CH POPLAB. The consultants were hired at the request of DANE for specific technical purposes. Delta Systems (Appendix 1, trip #36a) were engaged to acquire and install software on the DANE computer, including the CONCOR data cleaning program and CLUSTERS, the standard error program. Dra. Hill and Zlotnik (Appendix 1, trip #39) were hired to conduct a week-long seminar at DANE on indirect analytic techniques to be used by DANE in the analysis of data phase of the project. Dr. Losee (Appendix 1, trip #51) was hired to work with DANE and the Ministry of Health in resolving some problems which had cropped up concerning sample weighting factors.

3. Bolivia. The subcontract was between UNC/CH and the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). The project involved designing and carrying out a new national survey and involved a considerable amount of technical assistance, as indicated by trip numbers 23, 27, 30, 33, 41, 47, 49, and 52 in Appendix 1. Approximately 112 person-days of technical assistance by UNC/CH staff and 47 person-days by consultants hired by UNC/CH

(Appendix 1, trip numbers 27, 30) were rendered. The two consultants were sampling experts who handled the computer task of designing the urban-rural sample used in the survey.

In addition to the technical assistance rendered by UNC/CH POPLAB and the two sampling experts, UNC/CH provided funds for the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia (CELADE), located in Santiago, Chile, to provide technical assistance and training to two Bolivian demographers in the analysis phase of the project. CELADE also provided assistance in monitoring certain aspects of the project during the period when travel to Bolivia by UNC/CH POPLAB personnel was prohibited due to political upheaval in the country.

4. Ecuador. The subcontract was between UNC/CH and the Ministry of Public Health. This was a collaborative effort involving another AID/W subcontractor who provided technical expertise with regard to the sample design of the project. UNC/CH POPLAB provided technical assistance in all other areas of the project including questionnaire development, field work, data processing, and data analysis. Technical assistance trips to Ecuador are identified in Appendix 1 as trip numbers 8, 26, 53, 56, and 62. UNC/CH arranged for part of the data processing tasks to be performed by a local firm in Ecuador with whom the POPLAB project monitor had worked in the past. In addition, UNC/CH made arrangements to hire a demographer from Costa Rica as consultant to work with the Ecuadoreans in data analysis and report writing.

5. Indonesia. The subcontract was between UNC/CH and the Central Bureau of Statistics. This project was unique in that it was a multi-round survey with three rounds of field work taken at one-year intervals. UNC/CH was involved in providing technical assistance at all levels. The sample was designed by UNC/CH staff and a full-time resident advisor was provided by UNC/CH POPLAB for two years to provide continuous technical assistance to the project.

Other technical assistance to Indonesia by UNC/CH POPLAB staff is indicated by trip numbers 11, 22, 37, 38, 44, 55, and 61 of Appendix 1. Of particular significance is trip number 38 which involved a UNC/CH POPLAB staff programmer who spent 46 days assisting in software installation of certain programs necessary for data tabulation and analysis.

In addition to technical assistance rendered on-site, two Indonesian demographers spent a total of about 9 weeks at UNC/CH working with POPLAB staff in data processing, studying analytic techniques, and analyzing data from round three of the survey.

6. Jordan. The subcontract was between UNC/CH and the Department of Statistics. Technical assistance covered the full range of survey activities, including the sample design by a UNC/CH staff member. The sample was designed in such a way that the Jordanians can use subdivisions of the sample for nationwide demographic surveys for several years in the future. Technical assistance trips are shown in Appendix 1, trip numbers 31, 34, 40, 43, 48,

54, 57, 58, and 60. Trip number 57 is of particular importance, as it involved a UNC/CH staff programmer who spent 6 weeks in Jordan working on software installation and assisting in data cleaning operations.

In addition to technical assistance rendered in Jordan, a Jordanian demographer spent 5 weeks at UNC/CH working with POPLAB staff in data processing and analysis of the data from the survey.

7. Somalia. The subcontract was between UNC/CH and the Central Statistical Department. Technical assistance to Somalia was very broad and covered the full range of survey activities from the sample design up to and including the writing and publication of the final report of the survey. The sample design was particularly challenging to the UNC/CH POPLAB sampling expert in that a separate sample was necessary for the settled population and for the nomads. The latter was unique and involved a sample of water holes where the herdsmen watered their cattle and other animals.

Technical assistance trips to Somalia are contained in Appendix 1 as trip numbers 17, 21, 29, 35, 38, 42 and 46. A great deal of assistance was necessary in questionnaire design, field work, data processing and analysis. In addition, UNC/CH POPLAB sent a staff programmer to Somalia for 5 weeks (trip number 38) to work on computer and data processing problems associated with the survey data.

A Somalia demographer spent 3 weeks at UNC/CH working with POPLAB staff in analyzing data and writing of the final report.

5. *Propose and conduct training appropriate for LDC Staff personnel as necessary for project completion, either in-country or at the contractor's site.*

Since the training was limited to that "necessary for project completion", the full training resources of the Department of Biostatistics could not be used. This objective was satisfied by providing on-the-job training to country demographers who spent time at UNC/CH working on specific country data, and by ad-hoc training provided by special consultants and UNC/CH POPLAB staff in-country. A few examples of both types of training are presented below even though training aspects were alluded to in the discussion of Objective #4 above.

Training at UNC/CH. The Mexicans spent 4 person-months at UNC/CH; Indonesians, 9 person-weeks; Jordanians, 5 person-weeks, and Somalis, 3 person-weeks. The type of training varied depending on the particular needs of the visitors. Generally, POPLAB's staff demographers worked with the visitors in data processing, data cleaning, and data analysis of the specific set of data. This day to day "hands-on" approach was valuable to

the visitors in learning the latest techniques and methodology in these areas, and permitted ample opportunity to ask questions and clarify theoretical and practical issues in processing large volumes of data and the latest innovations in analysis of demographic data.

Training in-country. The most notable examples of this type of training are the consultation of Delta Systems to Colombia in installation and use of data cleaning and data tabulation programs; the seminar in Colombia financed by UNC/CH which provided a week's training on the latest indirect methods of analyzing demographic data; two person-months of training of Bolivian demographers in demographic techniques at Santiago; extended visits of POPLAB programmer staff to Indonesia, Jordan and Somalia for computer/data processing training; training provided during routine visits of UNC/CH POPLAB monitors; and the resident advisor stationed in Indonesia for 2 years to provide training and supervision in the multi-round survey.

Finally, the publication program of POPLAB continued during this period funded from non-AID funds. These publications have been very valuable as demographic training aids in developing countries.

6. *Provide technical assistance and/or facilities to ensure timely processing and analysis of data and dissemination of findings by means of reports or other mediums.*

As discussed in Objectives #4 and #5 above, adequate technical assistance and training was provided to all of the countries involved in the POPLAB program. The reports of the survey findings were, in general, produced in a timely fashion. There were some unforeseen problems which impeded the reports in some cases, but most of them were resolved satisfactorily even if it required first drafts of the report being written at UNC/CH.

Unfortunately, the phasing out and truncation of the Birth and Death Data Collection project had an adverse effect on the production of the Round III Indonesia report and the Ecuador final report. Both were expected to be finished well within the original time frame but there were some delays. The Ecuador subcontract was expected to be operational by 1 February 1982, but there was a 5-month delay due mainly to sporadic funding of the UNC/CH contract discussed in the Introduction of this report. Delays in acquiring the Indonesia Round III data tape for analysis at UNC/CH negated the possibility of finishing the final report of Round III by June 30. The reports of Round I and Round II were completed in due course and the results have been disseminated.

Summary

UNC/CH has more than fulfilled all of the objectives of the Birth and Death Data Collection project which time and funds permitted. The project got off to an excellent start in October 1978 and continued at a remarkable pace toward accomplishing the 14 survey projects of the original contract until the funding from AID was reduced two years into the five-year contract. An outstanding group of demographers and support staff were recruited to supplement the experienced staff who were already on board. This outstanding group, coupled with the experience gained from working in developing countries for some 12 years, enabled POPLAB to move swiftly toward the attainment of contract objectives during the first two years of the project. Technical assistance of high quality was rendered to all countries associated with the project and survey results of high quality were obtained in all of the countries in which UNC/CH was involved.

C. POPLAB Evaluation

The Birth and Death Data Collection project had one evaluation during the 4 3/4 year period of its existence. This evaluation took place from March 2 to June 16, 1981. The team was composed of a team of outside experts: Mr. Benjamin Gura, Statistical Consultant and Team Leader; Dr. Conrad F. Taeuber, Center for Population Research, Georgetown University; and Dr. Dennis F. Hogan, Population Research Center, University of Chicago. During the week of March 9-13, the team visited the offices of POPLAB. The team then separated to visit three sites overseas where POPLAB surveys were under way and in different stages of progress. Mr. Gura visited Colombia, Dr. Taeuber visited Somalia, and Dr. Hogan visited Indonesia.

Principal findings of the evaluation team are shown in Appendix 2 of this report. POPLAB interpreted the findings of this evaluation committee as very favorable toward its performance in carrying out the Birth and Death Data Collection project objectives.

D. Recommendations on Unfinished Work

UNC/CH POPLAB has requested a 6-months no-cost extension of the Birth and Death Data Collection contract with AID in order to complete the remaining work to be done in Indonesia and Ecuador.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX 1
Birth and Death Data Collection
Overseas Travel Report

Trip No.	Country(s)	Personnel	Trip Purpose	Start	Finish	Trip Report to AID/W	Trip Report Number
1	Indonesia	Sullivan	Site	11/29/78	12/21/78	1/17/79	1
2	ISI-WFS	Wells Abernathy	Coordination	12/9/78	12/12/78	1/17/79	2
	Jordan	Wells Abernathy	Site	12/13/78	12/21/78	1/17/79	3
3	Ecuador	Bilsborrow	Site	3/5/79	3/16/79	3/26/79	4
4	Hawaii	Allison	Training	3/10/79	3/17/79	4/4/79	5
5	Indonesia	Sullivan	Contract	3/15/79	4/5/79	5/7/79	6
	Korea		Site	4/10/79	4/16/79	5/7/79	7
6	Kenya	Adlakha Cross	Site	3/20/79 3/21/79	3/31/79 3/31/79	4/18/79	8
	Somalia	Adlakha Cross	Site	4/1/79 4/1/79	4/9/79 4/9/79	4/18/79	9
7	Colombia	Abernathy Chanlett	Site	5/13/79 5/14/79	5/18/79 5/18/79	6/4/79	10
	Guatemala	Abernathy Chanlett	Site	5/19/79 5/19/79	5/24/79 5/24/79	6/4/79	11
8	Ecuador	Losee	Sample Con- sultation	6/27/79	7/5/79	7/24/79	12

Birth and Death Data Collection
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Trip No.	Country(s)	Personnel	Trip Purpose	Start	Finish	Trip Report to AID/W	Trip Report Number
9	Mexico	Bilsborrow Chanlett	Site, Contract	7/2/79 7/1/79	7/14/79 7/14/79	7/24/79	13
10	Somalia	Adlakha Cross	Contract	7/1/79 7/1/79	7/19/79 7/18/79	7/29/79	14
11	Indonesia	Kalsbeek Wilson Sullivan	Tech. Asst. Survey Design	6/25/79 6/26/79 7/17/79	7/27/79 7/29/79 8/11/79	9/24/79	18
	Korea	Sullivan	Site	8/14/79	8/29/79	9/21/79	17
12	Mexico	Bilsborrow	Tech. Asst.	8/19/79	8/26/79	8/30/79	15
13	Colombia	Abernathy Chanlett	Contract	8/26/79	9/2/79	9/14/79	16
14	WFS	Krasowski	Coordination	9/16/79	10/7/79	10/29/79	19
15	WFS	Bilsborrow	Coordination	9/19/79	9/22/79	2/1/80	19 (Revised)
16	Mexico	Biisborrow Wolowyna	Tech. Asst.	10/14/79 10/20/79	10/28/79 10/27/79	11/6/79	20
17	Somalia	Cross Nizamuddin Baker	Tech. Asst.	11/4/79 11/4/79 11/11/79	11/26/79 11/25/79 11/22/79	12/6/79	21

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Trip No.	Country(s)	Personnel	Trip Purpose	Start	Finish	Trip Report to AID/W	Trip Report Number
18	Colombia	Abernathy Chanlett	Tech. Asst.	11/25/79	12/1/79	12/11/79	22
19	Ecuador	Bilsborrow	Site	11/26/79	12/12/79	12/28/79	23
20	Philippines Thailand New Delhi Jordan	Wells	Site	12/2/79 12/15/79 12/31/79 1/4/80	12/15/79 12/18/79 1/3/80 1/7/80	2/11/80 2/18/80 2/13/80 1/21/80	25 27 26 24
21	Somalia	Cross Nizamuddin Kalsbeek	Pre-test Tech. Asst. Survey Design	1/25/80 2/29/80 3/13/80	3/2/80 5/27/80 3/24/80	3/17/80 6/26/80 4/4/80	29 40 32
22	Indonesia Korea	Sullivan	Tech. Asst. Contract	2/8/80 3/11/80	3/3/80 3/25/80	4/22/80 4/10/80	34 33
23	Bolivia Chile	Abernathy Wolowyna Wolowyna	Site, Contract Coordination	2/9/80 2/9/80 2/17/80	2/20/80 2/17/80 2/19/80	3/5/80	28
24	Colombia	Chanlett	Tech. Asst.	3/9/80	3/15/80	3/26/80	30
25	Mexico	Wolowyna	Tech. Asst.	3/16/80	3/22/80	4/1/80	31
26	Ecuador Mexico	Bilsborrow	Tech. Asst.	4/7/80 4/15/80	4/14/80 4/22/80	4/24/80 4/24/80	35 36

**Birth and Death Data Collection
Overseas Travel Report**

Trip No.	Country(s)	Personnel	Trip Purpose	Start	Finish	Trip Report to AID/W	Trip Report Number
27	Bolivia	Wolowyna Drummond Lasprilla	Tech. Asst. Sample Design Sample Design	4/14/80	4/26/80	5/14/80	37
				4/23/80	5/6/80	6/12/80	39
28	Jordan	Wells	Contract	5/5/80	5/16/80	6/4/80	38
29	Somalia	Adlakha	Sample design	5/29/80	6/27/80	7/15/80	42
30	Bolivia	Drummond Lasprilla Wolowyna	Tech. Asst.	6/7/80	6/21/80	7/29/80	44 Appended to 44 43
				6/7/80	6/15/80	8/27/80	
				6/11/80	6/25/80	7/22/80	
31	Jordan	Kalsbeek	Sample design	6/23/80	7/7/80	7/15/80	41
	England						
32	England	Wells Abernathy	WFS Meeting	7/5/80	7/12/80	7/24/80	46
33	Bolivia	Cross	Tech. Asst.	7/6/80	7/20/80	7/29/80	45
34	England	Nizamuddin	Sample design	7/1/80	7/11/80	9/4/80	49
	Jordan			7/12/80	8/4/80		
35	Kenya	Cross	UN Conference	7/21/80	7/26/80	10/29/80	51
	Somalia		Fieldwork	7/27/80	10/5/80		
36	Colombia	Chanlett Abernathy	Fieldwork	7/27/80	8/1/80	8/21/80	47

Birth and Death Data Collection
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Trip No.	Country(s)	Personnel	Trip Purpose	Start	Finish	Trip Report to AID/W	Trip Report Number
36a	Colombia	Delta Sys.	Tech. Asst.	7/80	7/80	9/19/80	50
37	Indonesia	Bilsborrow	Tech. Asst.	7/27/80	8/18/80	9/4/80	48
38	Indonesia	Krasowski	Data Proc.	8/15/80	9/29/80	12/5/80	52
	Somalia		Tech. Asst.	9/30/80	11/6/80		54
39	Colombia	Hill Zlotnik	Tech. Asst.	9/13/80	9/20/80	10/13/80	-
40	Jordan	Nizamuddin	Sample design	9/22/80	10/12/80	11/25/80	53
41	Bolivia	Wolowyna	Tech. Asst.	10/23/80	11/1/80	12/22/80	55
-	Bolivia	CELADE	Tech. Asst.	10/80	10/80	1/13/81	-
-	Bolivia	CELADE	Tech. Asst.	11/80	11/80	1/13/81	-
42	Somalia	Adlakha	Tech. Asst. Data processing	12/4/80	12/21/80	1/22/81	56
43	Jordan	Nizamuddin	Sample design	12/2/80	12/25/80	1/29/81	57
44	Indonesia	Sullivan	Tech. Asst.	1/26/81	3/5/81	4/14/81	61
45	Ecuador	Bilsborrow	Contract	3/15/81	3/26/81	4/6/81	58
46	Somalia	Cross	Fieldwork	2/13/81	3/20/81	4/27/81	60
47	Bolivia Chile	Wolowyna	Tech. Asst.	3/7/81	3/22/81	4/7/81	59

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Trip No.	Country(s)	Personnel	Trip Purpose	Start	Finish	Trip Report to AID/W	Trip Report Number
48	Jordan	Nizamuddin	Tech. Asst.	5/4/81	6/5/81	7/6/81	62
49	Mexico Bolivia Chile	Wolowyna	Tech. Asst.	6/28/81 7/2/81 7/7/81	7/1/81 7/6/81 7/30/81	8/17/81	63
50	Colombia	Abernathy	Tech. Asst.	9/20/81	9/24/81	10/6/81	64
51	Colombia	Losee	Tech. Asst.	10/18/81	10/22/81	11/2/81	--
52	Bolivia	Wolowyna	Tech. Asst.	11/23/81	11/30/81	12/29/81	65
53	Ecuador	Bilsborrow	Tech. Asst.	11/30/81	12/10/81	12/23/81	66
54	Jordan	Adlakha	Fieldwork	1/2/82	1/16/82	2/9/82	67
55	Indonesia	Sullivan	Tech. Asst.	4/13/82	5/15/82	6/1/82	68
56	Ecuador	Bilsborrow	Tech. Asst.	6/21/82	7/3/82	7/9/82	69
57	Jordan	Martell	Data Processing	8/15/82	9/22/82	10/21/82	70
58	Jordan	Adlakha	Tech. Asst.	9/12/82	9/24/82	10/21/82	71
59	Ecuador	Bilsborrow	Fieldwork	9/28/82	10/15/82	10/28/82	72
60	Jordan	Adlakha	Tech. Asst.	4/24/83	5/6/83	6/6/83	73
61	Indonesia	Sullivan	Tech. Asst.	5/28/83	6/17/83	6/28/83	75
62	Ecuador	Bilsborrow	Tech. Asst.	5/23/83	6/5/83	6/27/83	74

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II

III. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

Progress of POPLAB/UNC

POPLAB/UNC has made excellent progress in fulfilling the terms of the contract. In accordance with the implementation plan, seven demographic survey projects were negotiated successfully by September 1980: three in Latin America, two in Asia, one in Africa, and one in the Near East. Of these, six were approved for implementation by AID/W. The exception was the Korean contract, which was not approved.

The results of the Mexican survey have been published. A draft of the introductory and analytic sections of the Colombian survey is being reviewed; it is expected to be published in June or July of 1981. The first round of the Indonesian survey is being analyzed; a second round will be undertaken in June and July of 1981. The report on the Bolivian survey is expected to be available by September 1981. The report on the Somalian survey is expected to be available by December 1981. Fieldwork for the Jordanian survey will begin in November 1981.

Depending on the results of site visits, new projects may be developed for Korea, Ecuador, and Kenya, and a second round may be started in Mexico (Mexico II). No new surveys have been negotiated since October 1980. There is uncertainty about the future of the POPLAB project; there was a shortfall of \$414,009 for Year 3 and no funds were advanced for Year 4.

POPLAB/UNC has prepared the basic documentation. This information has been used sensibly by the countries following pilot tests. The documentation includes a prototype questionnaire, manuals for enumerators and supervisors, and some specifications for tabulations. These are contained in POPLAB Manual No. 7, "A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analysis in Sample Surveys." The manual contains a supplement. The tabulation plan indicates what basic tables are needed to calculate indirect estimates of age-specific fertility and mortality rates; however, the format for all the tables required under the POPLAB contract is not provided. In his memorandum to POPLAB technical staff, dated November 21, 1979, H. Bradley Wells provided guidelines for the final reports, but the guidelines were not published as a POPLAB manual. Most, but not all, the staff and some subcontractors have seen the guidelines. The basic documentation for the broad survey should be completed by August 1981.

POPLAB/UNC has provided specialized technical assistance in sampling, fieldwork, data processing, and data analysis. POPLAB/UNC also has installed software programs in the countries and provided instruction in their use to facilitate data processing and analysis. POPLAB/UNC has arranged for follow-on collaborative research on survey data at Chapel Hill.

The semiannual and trip reports which POPLAB/UNC issues are excellent. They are a comprehensive summary of POPLAB activities and progress.

Quality of the POPLAB Surveys

In assessing quality, the evaluators examined staff from the host countries and from UNC, the sampling design and sampling procedures, preparation and use of documentation, field-training and organization, data processing, and the production of the final reports. Their observations and experiences during their overseas site visits are presented below.

Host Country Survey Staff

Generally, the host country survey staffs seemed to be technically competent and experienced in survey work. Competence, skill in a specialty, and experience among the technicians varied, depending on the country. In a lesser developed country, one was apt to find fewer highly skilled technicians. Many of the technicians have advanced degrees (masters and doctorates). They worked well together, combining their diverse skills (in demography, survey methodologies, fieldwork, data processing, etc.) to carry out the POPLAB surveys. There were technical gaps which had to be filled by outside technical experts.

During the surveys in some countries, a number of key staff left projects for one reason or another. The turnover of specialized personnel in sampling and in the application of software created problems, although other qualified technicians were recruited or subcontracted.

POPLAB/UNC Staff

The staff of the Data Analysis Unit have outstanding academic credentials. All have advanced degrees (most have doctorates; the others have masters). Many are fluent in a foreign language. Their continuing technical research in demography, economic demography, economics, and other specialties and their work overseas make them uniquely qualified to participate in the project.

POPLAB/UNC staff make overseas site-assessment visits, negotiate subcontracts with organizations in host countries, monitor the progress of surveys, provide technical assistance, and serve as resident advisers. They collaborate with host country technicians to analyze the results of the surveys. In addition, they conduct their own research.

POPLAB/UNC provides additional technical-assistance support in countries such as Somalia, where there are fewer trained and skilled survey technicians. In Indonesia, where it is more difficult to implement the surveys, a resident adviser from POPLAB is available for consultation.

POPLAB hires consultants with specialized skills for short-term assignments and contracts with other organizations with specialized capabilities to conduct overseas seminars (e.g., Delta Systems Consultants, Inc., which held seminars in data processing, and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which sponsored a seminar in demography).

Collaborative research for the Mexican survey was conducted at Chapel Hill and proved to be very useful. Remaining inconsistencies and errors in the survey data were identified and corrected. The effort is expected to result in in-depth analyses of fertility and mortality that will influence Mexico's population policies and family planning programs.

POPLAB/UNC has been cautious about monitoring surveys and providing technical assistance requested by host countries and USAID missions. Technical problems would be reduced, the evaluators believe, if POPLAB/UNC increased the number of monitoring and technical-assistance visits.

POPLAB activities have been directed skillfully, and the management of POPLAB affairs has been prudent.

Sampling Designs and Procedures

The multi-stage probabilistic samples are of sufficient size to provide accurate estimates of the characteristics under study. Generally, the surveys are national in scope and will provide information on both urban and rural areas. In Somalia, however, the survey is confined to a specified number of regions and the principal city. In Indonesia, the survey covers the province of East Java, which has a population of approximately thirty million.

In some of the countries, monitoring and technical-assistance visits may need to be increased to ensure that sample controls are used, and to provide assistance in the calculation of weighting factors, sampling errors, and expansion procedures. Generally, however, the sampling procedures recommended by POPLAB are being followed.

Documentation

The prototypical questionnaires and the instruction manuals are suitable for nationwide adaptation in the countries where POPLAB/UNC is

involves the compilation and critical evaluation of existing data. The POPLAB project is unique, however, because it involves the collection of new data and will yield estimates of current levels. Both approaches are necessary to understand recent trends and to make projections for the near term. It is gratifying to have learned that the workers have cooperated on both kinds of projects.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Progress of POPLAB/UNC

The AID should take the necessary steps to enable POPLAB/UNC to negotiate subcontracts with developing countries for the three surveys which are to be initiated by September 1981. This will require an advance of funds for Year 4, as was done for Years 1 and 2 and part of Year 3. Furthermore, the funds that were not allocated for Year 3 should be restored. If AID/W cannot fulfill these requirements, the scope of work will have to be modified accordingly.

The demographic survey in Korea, which will be conducted under the auspices of POPLAB, should be approved by the AID. The proposed project will extend the data series on population and development planning in Korea.

Quality of the POPLAB Surveys

Recommendations are presented below under the sections "Host Country Survey Staff," "POPLAB/UNC Staff," "Sampling Designs and Procedures," and "Final Reports."

Host Country Survey Staff

In some of the countries, the rate of turnover of key technical staff is high. To minimize the problems that occur as a result of constant turnover, POPLAB/UNC should organize a series of short-term seminars for the middle-level personnel involved in the project. The seminars should cover sampling procedures, data processing, and the preparation of data analyses.

POPLAB/UNC Staff

POPLAB should promote collaborative research with survey analysts from the developing countries. The research should yield in-depth analyses of fertility and mortality that can be used to formulate population policies and develop family planning programs.

Sampling Designs and Procedures

Generally, the sample designs are adequate, and the sampling procedures are being followed properly. Monitoring, however, should be improved and more technical-assistance visits should be made to ensure control over samples, the provision of assistance to calculate weighting factors and sampling errors, and the correct use of procedures for expansion.

Final Reports

POPLAB/UNC has prepared specifications for tabulations and a prototypical format for reports from each country. These materials are not available in a single source, and the memorandum describing the prototypical report has not been circulated widely. The format for final country reports affects directly population policy planning. POPLAB/UNC should, therefore, give special attention to the design of the final reports. It also should provide the technical assistance that is required to prepare those reports. It is recommended that a new and comprehensive manual be prepared that contains guidelines to preparing data for publication. The manual should be circulated to all POPLAB staff and subcontractors.

AID's Need for POPLAB Survey Data

The POPLAB project is an important effort, for it is yielding information on the levels of and trends in fertility and mortality. In some of the developing countries that were selected or considered for the POPLAB project, the fertility rate is high and population policies are needed. In other countries participating in the project, fertility is declining, but the resulting changes need to be measured continually. In recognizing the need for data, the regional offices have stated that surveys should be made in-country to document fertility levels and trends.

The POPLAB project should be continued; however, if funds are not available to fulfill the original terms of the contract, the program should be modified. Agreement on modifications should be reached as rapidly as possible to maintain momentum.