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Dates: 01/20/1983 - 06/30/1983

Fonds: Records of the Population, Health, and Nutrition Sector

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K.C.Z.*

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fm
Manager.

Qty.	Author & Title	Price	
1	Zachariah, K. C.: Population projections, 1980-2000, and long term. I.B.R.D., 1981.		

sent 4/28

SURFACE MAIL

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Requests for Demographic Assistance
from PHN Operations Divisions (man weeks)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY83</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>
<u>Division I</u>				
Uganda	6	1	5	
Tanzania	6	-	6	
Sudan	8	-	2	6
Somalia ^{1/}	4	-	4	-
Zaire	7	-	7	-
Rwanda	5	5	-	-
Zambia ^{2/}	4	4	-	-
Sub-Total	40	10	24	6
<u>Division II</u>				
Indonesia ^{3/}	8	8		
Philippines ^{4/}	8	8		
Thailand ^{5/}	13	3	10	
Malaysia	5	5	-	
Benin	3	-	3	
Cameroon	5	5	-	
Guinea	3	-	3	
Equatorial Guinea	3	3	-	
Ghana	8	-	8	
Ivory Coast ^{4/}	5	5	-	
Liberia	3	3	-	
Nigeria	12	-	12	
Sub-Total	76	40	36	
<u>Division III</u>				
PDRY	3	-	3	
Morocco	5	-	5	
Jamaica	4	-	4	
Dominican Republic	4	-	4	
Mexico	3	-	3	
Sub-Total	19	-	19	
TOTAL OF ALL	135	50	79	6

^{1/} Proposed for August '83 (Althea)

^{2/} Field work done, report writing in progress (Althea)

^{3/} Expected to complete the report after Sulekha's mission in March.
(Sulekha)

^{4/} Requires immediate programming (to be done by Althea).

^{5/} Work underway. (Sulekha)

NO. 75
9-78)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 21.4.83

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Mr. K.C. Zachariah, PHN	N446

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REMARKS:

Would it be possible for you to send a copy of the attached paper direct to the UN Research Institute for Social Development?

Many thanks.

Sent 4/28

FROM:

Barbara Webb

ROOM NO.:

Geneva Office

EXTENSION:

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL



UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE

Télex : 28 96 96

Téléphone : 98 84 00

RÉF. N°: FB
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations
CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10

20 April 1983

Dear Madam,

We would be most grateful if you could provide us with a copy of the following:

K.C. Zachariah, Anomaly of the Fertility Decline in Kerala: Social Change, Agrarian Reform, or the Family Planning Program?
World Bank, Population and Human Resources Division, Discussion Paper No. 81-17, Washington D.C. 1981

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Françoise Blanc'.

Françoise Blanc
Reference Centre

The World Bank
I T C
54-56 rue de Montbrillant
1202 - GENEVE

January 6, 1983

Messrs. R. Chander and S.E. Lee, EPD

K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

61578

Computer Expenses for Population Tables in WDI

As you are aware, the Demographic Unit, which was originally with the former PHR Division of the DPS, and which is now located in the Policy Unit of the PHN Department, has been preparing the population tables in WDI. When the work was done in the former PHRD, no separate records were maintained of the computer time needed to prepare these tables. The question as to which Department (EDP or DED) should pay for the computer time for this work, therefore, did not arise. Now that each project has to pay for its own computer time, I want you to budget for this expenditure in your Departmental budget next year and assign a charge number for the project. In the mean time, I would like to know the computer charge number to be used in the ongoing work related WDI (1983).

cc and cleared with Mr. J. Warford, PHNPR
cc: Mr. A. Kundu, EPD
Ms. M. Vu, PHNPR
Ms. K. Truong, PHNPR

KZachariah:mlo

January 6, 1983

Dr. Baskara K. Rao
Professor & Head
Population Research Center
Institute for Social & Economic Change
Bangalore, Nagarbhavi P.O. 560-072
Karnataka, India

Dear Baskara Rao,

The seminar is postponed. The reasons are that the Bank's Research Committee was not happy with the quality of the State reports and the incomplete nature of the project. (The comparative study is not ready.) They want to delay the seminar till the State reports are revised and the comparative study is prepared and discussed within the Bank. Therefore, you have some more time to revise the report, but I do hope that you will complete the revision by March 15th the latest. I have enough problems here with the Kerala report and the comparative analysis, and I hope that you won't add to it by delaying your report beyond March 15.

At London I had requested Dr. Srikantan to read the report and help you revise the trend analysis. He suggested that you calculate fertility by duration of marriage (instead of age); the estimates are likely to be more reliable. Why not try it in a few cases.

Please let me know by what date you intend to send me your revised version.

Yours sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

KCZachariah:mlo

List of Countries where more demographic work needs to be done in 1983/84

Division II

Cameroon

Nigeria (Lack of knowledge of population size and growth rate, work to begin when WFS data will become available.)

Ivory Coast (Lack of knowledge of fertility, mortality, natural increase. Work to begin in Spring 1983.)

Guinea (No reliable information available since 1955. Work to begin after the next census.)

Equatorial Guinea (Problem of population size and growth.)

Malaysia (Uncertainty about vital rates in part of the country.)

Philippines ?

Burma ?

/KCZachariah:mlo
1/12/83

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List of Countries where more demographic needs work needs to be done in 1983/84

Division II

Cameroon

Nigeria (Lack of knowledge of population size and growth rate, work to begin when WFS data will become available)

Ivory Coast (Lack of knowledge of fertility, mortality, natural increase. Work to begin in Spring 1983).

Guinea (No reliable information available since 1955 } work to begin after the next census)

Equatorial Guinea (Problem of population size and growth)

Malaysia (uncertainty about vital rates ~~in certain~~ ~~lack of~~ ~~in~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~)

Philippines ?

Burma ?

Ms. Attila Sonmez, New Delhi, India

January 20, 1983

K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

Seminar on Fertility Behavior in Kerala

The Research Committee has decided to postpone funding the proposed seminar on fertility behavior in S. India and Sri Lanka until a comparative analysis of these area studies is made and all the reports are fully reviewed within the Bank. I will contact you as soon as the funding is assured and a new date fixed.

cc: Ms. A. Hamilton, ASA
Mr. Z. Ecevit, ASA

KCZ:mlo

Desire for smaller family size is achieved through increase in age at marriage and/or increase in the use of contraceptives. A regression analysis of 50 countries showed that age at marriage is negatively related IMR irrespective of whether IMR is lagged or not. The partial regression coefficient was -0.0235 when a few selected socio-economic variables such as GNP per capita, female literacy, labor force in agriculture, etc. are controlled. Thus, a decrease of IMR by 100 points (say from 150 to 50) is associated with an increase in age at marriage by about 2 years.

To continue receiving the POPULATION POLICY COMPENDIUM
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United Nations Fund for Population Activities
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sent 1/20

Jan. 27, 1983

S. M. Denning

N-424

Here is a table which gives the dates of the 1970 and 1980 series of censuses taken all over the world.

Can we meet once again to finalize the list of priority countries for demographic work in Latin America and Middle East? Give me a call. Thanks.

K. C. Zachariah

N-446

61578

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<i>part 1/28</i>				

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1. a) Equipment, services, and special order supplies, other than those listed under 3 below, should be requisitioned by submitting this form in duplicate to the appropriate service unit noted in 2 below.

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- b) All requisitions must be typewritten or printed.
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- d) Requests for special supplies or materials must indicate whether or not they will be required on a continuing basis. Items that will be required on a continuing basis must show the estimated monthly/annual usage.
- e) Requisitions must be signed by a person authorized to sign in accordance with Administrative Manual Statement 2.40.
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Item

Submit requisition to:

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Building Operations & Services

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Procurement

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Property Control
Property Control
Property Control

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Telephone Installation & Planning

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Refer to Secretaries' Guide Statement 6.1 for instructions.

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Use form 750. Refer to Admin. Manual Statement 2.10.

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Use form # 51 and submit to Stockroom.

February 1, 1983

Mr. W.A.A.S. Peiris
Director
Department of Census and Statistics
No. 6, Albert Crescent
P.O. Box 563
Colombo 7
Sri Lanka

Dear Mr. Peiris:

In a recent review of the research papers from our Fertility Survey in Sri Lanka and South India, we found we lacked two (2) tables in one of the papers your department provided: Tables 4.3 and 4.8, "Sri Lanka: Fertility Trends and Differentials as Assessed from the World Bank Fertility Survey, 1979" (November 1982).

Would you be so kind as to send us the missing tables, so that our copy of the paper will be complete?

Best regards,

Sincerely,

K.C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

P. S. As soon as I get a copy of the data tape from Dr. Namboodiri I will send it to you through our pouch.

BN:mo
BN:mo

Comments on Draft Annual Report on Research

PHNPR

Reference No.

671-49	No change
671-70	No change
671-73	No change
671-78	No change
671-81	No change
672-03	No change
672-10	No change
672-35A	See xerox copy of page 120.
672-42	No change
672-52P (page 121)	We suggest that you drop this altogether.
672-60	No change
672-90P	See xerox copy of page 123.
ESNEJ (page 123)	Add names for <u>Responsibility</u> ad follows: "T.J. Ho, J.A. Kusin, Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam) and Sri Kardjati, University of Airlangga (Surabaya, Indonesia)."
NE (page 124)	Add names for <u>Responsibilities</u> as follows: "T.J. Ho and Robert Hornik, University of Pennsylvania (Consultant)."
RN-ML (page 124)	Add names for <u>Responsibilities</u> as follows: "T.J. Ho and Reynaldo Martorell, Stanford University (Consultant)."

KCZachariah:mlo
1/27/83

sent to S. Blanco IG-271
1/27/83

Policy Analysis of Fertility and Contraceptive Behavior in Bangladesh
Ref. No. 672-23C

Starting in 1976, the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) initiated an ambitious series of household surveys for a study of the determinants of fertility as part of the first World Bank population project in the country. These surveys were subsequently extended and combined with a study of rural poverty.

The purpose of this research application project, now completed, was to help in the processing of these data and to produce a policy-oriented report on the socioeconomic forces influencing the fertility and contraceptive behavior of households.

Responsibility: Development Research Department -- Rashid R. Faruqee, currently of the Western Africa Country Programs Department 1.

Reports

Faruqee, Rashid R. "The Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning Determinants in Four Regions of Bangladesh." Final Report. July 1982.

Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya
Ref. No. 672-35A

Kenya has been the first sub-Saharan country to adopt an official family planning program (in 1967); the program, however, has faced two persistent problems: a low effective demand for family planning and the high rate at which family planning acceptors drop out. The purpose of this "research application" project is ~~to work largely with two Kenyan institutions--the Population Studies and Research Institute, and the Family Planning Research and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Health--~~ to provide insights about the socioeconomic forces that explain high fertility in Kenya and the reasons for the poor contraceptive coverage achieved so far by the official Family Planning Program.

Responsibility: Population, Health, and Nutrition Department -- K.C. Zachariah, with assistance from Rashid R. Faruqee.

Determinants of Fertility in Egypt: An Analysis of the Second Round of the Egyptian Fertility Survey
Ref. No. 672-42

The research model proposed in this study goes beyond earlier theoretical and empirical work on economic models of fertility for developing countries by including husbands as well as wives in the determination of the

The Effectiveness of Family Planning Programs
Ref. No. 672-90P

Cross-national data that review the methodology of evaluating family planning programs will be examined, with specific interest in these questions: Do family planning programs make a difference in the levels of contraceptive use and of fertility among various socioeconomic groups? Do ^{Component} ~~selected~~ communication programs have greater impact on specific groups? And do ^{Program} ~~integrated~~ family planning/maternal-child health programs have greater impact than single programs? _{Such as}

Responsibility: Population, Health, and Nutrition Department --
Susan Cochrane and Karen Hall.

Economic Status and Nutrition in East Java
Ref. No. (ESNEJ) PHN

This study relates the levels of nutritional intake of individuals and of households and the nutritional status of children and mothers to the economic characteristics of their households. It uses the data from a survey of households, conducted in 1977, in the regencies of Sidoardjo and Madura in East Java, Indonesia.

Responsibility: Population, Health, and Nutrition Department. -- T. J. Ho,

J. A. Kusin, Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam) and Sri Kardjati

Infant and Child Mortality as a Determinant of Fertility: The Policy Implications
Ref. No. (ICMDF) PHN

Based on data of the World Fertility Survey from 25 countries, this study examines the effect of mortality of a woman's offspring on her subsequent fertility. The intervals between births, the use of contraception, and the number of additional children are estimated by bi-variate and multi-variate methods. Estimates of these effects and of various health interventions are thus used to calculate the cost of averting a birth by preventing a death. In turn, these estimates are compared with estimates of the costs of averting a birth through family planning programs.

While the cost estimates are very tentative, the results may illustrate the point that, in some environments, investing in health may be more cost-effective than averting births through family planning programs. More operational research is needed to identify the optimal mix of health and family planning programs.

Responsibility: Population, Health and Nutrition Department -- Susan
H. Cochrane and K.C. Zachariah.

To A. Wood AEA for clearance 2/10

DRAFT
KCZachariah:mlo
2/10/83

Memo to Files

From: K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

Subject: Chinese Population Data for WDI, 1983

At a meeting held in T. King's office ~~this afternoon,~~ ^{on 8th February,} population data that should be used in the 1983 WDI was discussed. Earlier T. King had circulated a set of demographic estimates for China for the period 1950-80. In order to ensure that the PHN Sector report on China and WDI, 1983 give the same set of data, it was decided that:

- i. For 1980 and earlier years, the estimates prepared by Ken Hill should be used. These estimates include total population (Table 1) birth rate, death rate, TFR, life expectancy at birth and IMR.
- ii. For 1981, the official birth rate (20.91) and death rate (6.36) from the 1982 census should be used. TFR and e_0^o for 1981 consistent with the official vital rates, and Ken Hill's age-sex distribution of the population, fertility pattern, mortality pattern and S.R. at birth should form the basis of the WDI projections.
- iii. When the 1981 census age distribution will become available, the historical series should be revised and made consistent with the age distribution.

cc and cleared with A. Wood, AEA

cc: J. Warford, PHNPR; K. Hill, PHNPR; My Vu, PHNPR; T. King, DRD; R. Chander, EPD; N. Prescott, PHNPR; A. Kundu, EPD

China 1950 - 1980

Estimated Demographic Parameters

Year	Mid-Year Population $\times 10^6$	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Natural Increase	TFR	IMR	e(0)
1950	556.7	45.8	25.6	2.0	6.2	190	36.4
1951	568.2	46.1	25.3	2.1	6.3	187	37.1
1952	580.3	46.4	25.0	2.1	6.4	185	37.5
1953	593.0	46.0	24.3	2.2	6.4	180	38.6
1954	606.1	45.6	23.6	2.2	6.4	175	39.7
1955	619.6	45.2	22.7	2.3	6.4	168	41.2
1956	633.9	44.8	21.8	2.3	6.4	161	42.7
1957	648.8	44.4	20.9	2.4	6.4	153	44.5
1958	662.4	39.9	21.7	1.9	5.8	170	40.7
1959	673.2	37.0	23.1	1.4	5.4	188	36.9
1960	676.7	25.8	22.0	-0.2	3.8	210	33.4
1961	677.4	27.0	22.8	0.4	4.0	196	36.4
1962	685.7	39.0	18.8	2.0	5.8	158	43.6
1963	702.3	45.5	18.0	2.8	6.8	145	46.9
1964	720.6	42.0	17.8	2.5	6.3	143	47.4
1965	738.9	41.3	15.3	2.6	6.2	123	52.1
1966	758.1	39.9	14.5	2.5	6.0	116	53.7
1967	777.7	39.2	13.7	2.5	5.9	110	55.1
1968	797.6	37.9	12.9	2.5	5.7	106	55.7
1969	817.4	36.2	12.1	2.4	5.4	101	56.9
1970	837.5	35.8	11.4	2.4	5.3	97	57.8
1971	856.9	32.0	10.4	2.2	4.7	91	59.2
1972	875.7	31.5	9.8	2.2	4.6	86	60.4
1973	894.2	29.2	9.0	2.0	4.2	79	62.0
1974	911.0	25.5	8.5	1.7	3.6	74	63.3
1975	926.5	23.8	8.1	1.6	3.3	71	64.1
1976	939.8	20.6	7.7	1.3	2.8	67	65.1

1977	951.7	19.5	7.4	1.2	2.6	64	65.9
1978	963.3	19.0	6.8	1.2	2.5	59	67.2
1979	975.0	18.5	6.6	1.2	2.4	57	67.7
1980	986.7	18.7	6.6	1.2	2.4	57	67.7
1981	1000.1	20.9	6.4	1.5	2.7	55	68.2

Files

February 18, 1983

K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

Chinese Population Data for WDI, 1983

At a meeting held in T. King's office on 8th February, population data that should be used in the 1983 WDI was discussed. Earlier T. King had circulated a set of demographic estimates prepared by Ken Hill for China for the period 1950-80. These estimates are the results of a new and ingenious effort to reconcile (i.e., adjust in such a way as to eliminate the inconsistencies among) the various official Chinese demographic statistics, the 1982 census data and previously published age distributions. They supersede the simpler adjustments made at the time of the first economic mission, and will be used in the PHN Sector report on China. For WDI, 1983 it was decided that:

- i. For 1980 and earlier years, the estimates prepared by Ken Hill should be used. These estimates include total population, birth rate, death rate, TFR, life expectancy at birth and IMR (Table 1).
- ii. For 1981, the official birth rate (20.91) and death rate (6.36) from the 1982 census should be used. TFR and life expectancy for 1981 consistent with the official vital rates, and Ken Hill's age-sex distribution of the population, fertility pattern, mortality pattern and sex ratio at birth should form the basis of the WDI projections.
- iii. When the 1981 census age distribution will become available, the historical series should be revised and made consistent with the age distribution. The revisions are likely to be minor.

Attachment

cc and cleared with A. Wood, AEA

cc: J. Warford, PHNPR; N. Prescott, PHNPR; My Vu, PHNPR; K. Hill, PHNPR; D. Jamison, PHND2; T. Kin, DRD; R. Chander, EPD; A. Kundu, EPD; N. Birdsall, CPD; C. Kock-Weser, AEA; E. Lim, AEA; W. Byrd, AEA; I. Porter, AEA; J. Chang, AEA; J. Woo, AEA.

KCZ:AW:mo

TABLE 1

China, 1950 - 1980

Estimated Demographic Parameters

Year	Mid-Year Population $\times 10^6$	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Natural Increase	TFR	IMR	e(0)
1950	556.7	45.8	25.6	2.0	6.2	190	36.4
1951	568.2	46.1	25.3	2.1	6.3	187	37.1
1952	580.3	46.4	25.0	2.1	6.4	185	37.5
1953	593.0	46.0	24.3	2.2	6.4	180	38.6
1954	606.1	45.6	23.6	2.2	6.4	175	39.7
1955	619.6	45.2	22.7	2.3	6.4	168	41.2
1956	633.9	44.8	21.8	2.3	6.4	161	42.7
1957	648.8	44.4	20.9	2.4	6.4	153	44.5
1958	662.4	39.9	21.7	1.7	5.8	170	40.7
1959	673.2	37.0	23.1	1.4	5.4	188	36.9
1960	676.7	25.8	28.0	-0.2	3.8	210	33.4
1961	677.4	27.0	22.8	0.4	4.0	196	36.4
1962	695.7	39.0	18.8	2.0	5.8	158	43.6
1963	702.3	45.5	18.0	2.8	6.8	145	46.9
1964	720.6	42.0	17.8	2.5	6.3	143	47.4
1965	738.9	41.3	15.3	2.6	6.2	123	52.1
1966	756.1	39.9	14.5	2.5	6.0	116	53.7
1967	777.7	39.2	13.7	2.5	5.9	110	55.1
1968	797.6	37.9	12.9	2.5	5.7	106	55.7
1969	817.4	36.2	12.1	2.4	5.4	101	56.9
1970	837.5	35.8	11.4	2.4	5.3	97	57.8
1971	856.9	32.0	10.4	2.2	4.7	91	59.2
1972	875.7	31.5	9.8	2.2	4.6	86	60.4
1973	894.2	29.2	9.0	2.0	4.2	79	62.0
1974	911.0	25.5	8.5	1.7	3.6	74	63.3
1975	926.5	23.8	8.1	1.6	3.3	71	64.1
1976	939.8	20.6	7.7	1.3	2.8	67	65.1

1977	951.7	19.5	7.4	1.2	2.6	64	65.9
1978	963.3	19.0	6.8	1.2	2.5	59	67.2
1979	975.0	18.5	6.6	1.2	2.4	57	67.7
1980	986.7	18.7	6.6	1.2	2.4	57	67.7
1981	1000.1	20.9	6.4	1.5	2.7	55	68.2

These estimates are the results of a ^{ingenious effort to reconcile} new and ^{(is adjust in such a way} as to eliminate the inconsistencies among the various official Chinese demographic statistics, ^{the 1982 census data and previously published} including age distributions. They supersede the simpler adjustments made at the time of the first economic mission, and will be used in

DRAFT
KCZachariah:mlo
2/10/83

Memo to Files

From: K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

Subject: Chinese Population Data for WDI, 1983

At a meeting held in T. King's office ^{on 8th February,} this afternoon, population data that should be used in the 1983 WDI was discussed.

Earlier T. King had circulated a set of demographic estimates ^{prepared by Ken Hill} for China for the period 1950-80. ~~In order to ensure that~~ the PHN Sector report on China ^{For} and WDI, 1983 ~~give the same set of data,~~ it was decided that:

- i. For 1980 and earlier years, the estimates prepared by Ken Hill should be used. These estimates include total population, ^(Table 1) birth rate, death rate, TFR, life expectancy at birth and IMR. ^(Table 1)
- ii. For 1981, the official birth rate (20.91) and death rate (6.36) from the 1982 census should be used. ^{life expectancy} TFR and ^{e₀} for 1981 consistent with the official vital rates, and Ken Hill's age-sex distribution of the population, fertility pattern, mortality pattern and ^{sex ratio} S.R. at birth should form the basis of the WDI projections.
- iii. When the 1981 census age distribution will become available, the historical series should be revised and made consistent with the age distribution. ^{The revisions are likely to be minor.}

^{attached Table 1}
cc and cleared with A. Wood, AEA

cc: J. Warford, PHNPR; K. Hill, PHNPR; My Vu, PHNPR; T. King, DRD;
R. Chander, EPD; N. Prescott, PHNPR; A. Kundu, EPD; N. Birdsall, CPD;
C. Koch-Weser, ^{W. Byrd,} E. Lim, I. Porter, J. Chang, J. Woo, AEA.

(Will the #s be attached, as here? I think they should be)

Ms. Sulekha Patel, PHNPR

February 23, 1983

K.C. Zachariah, Actg. Chief, PHNPR

THAILAND: Terms of Reference

1. On your way back from Indonesia, you will stop in Bangkok for one week (March 21-25, 1983) to follow up on work you have done in support of the Thailand CEM. With guidance from the Resident Mission, you will:

- a. Meet with officials of the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Public Health, National Institute of Development Administration, and other relevant agencies, along with Prof. John Knodel at Chulalongkorn University, to discuss the background population note for the CEM and to gather such additional information as will enable you to complete the note upon your return; and
- b. Meet with relevant NESDB officials (Kh. Visit Boonyakesanonda, Director, Population and Manpower Planning Division; Kh. Orathip Tanskul, Director, Social Projects Divisions; and Kh. Tamarak Karnpisit, Director, Social and Economic Analysis Division) and MOPH officials (Dr. Amorn Nondasutha, Director General, Department of Health or his designate and Dr. Morakot Kornkasem, Director, Family Health Division) to discuss the population section of the draft CEM, which is to be distributed by AEADA in early March.

2. Upon your return, in association with Mr. Radel, you will prepare a revised version of the background note by May 31, 1983 for review in the Bank.

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Radel, PHND2; Mr. Linn, AEADA
cc: Mr. North, PHN; Dr. Kanagaratnam, PHN; Mr. Warford, PHNPR;
Ms. Cochrane, PHNPR; Ms. Husain, PHND2; Ms. Fogle, PHND2,
Dr. Park, PHND2; Messrs. Temple, Burns, and Chaudhri, RMTI

March 8, 1983

Ms. N. Maraviglia

N-337

This is the summary of my report on Kerala. I want to make it as readable and tight as possible, as most people won't read the full report. Your comments will be very useful.

K. C. Zachariah

N-446

61578

March 8, 1983

Mr. H. Jones

N-350

This is the summary of my report on Kerala. I want to make it as readable and tight as possible, as most people won't read the full report. Your comments will be very useful.

You may also be interested in my estimate of the unmet demand for family planning (Tables 7.8, 7.9 & 7.10).

C. Zachariah

N-446

61578

Mr. E. Schebeck, PHND1; Ms. I. Musain, PHND2;
and Mr. S. Denning, PHND3
K. C. Zachariah

February 24, 1983

Population Data in WDI 1983

The attached tables give the revised estimates of population and demographic measures for countries in your region. They have been sent to EPD who will use them in the next WDI and social data sheets after getting the necessary clearance from the Regions. If you have any comments on any of them please let me have them before 15th of March. They are expected to be "frozen" for one year for external use by the end of March.

attachment

KCZachariah:mlo

March 2, 1983

All PHN Staff

K. C. Zachariah, Acting Chief, PHNPR

61578

Results of Evaluations Completed on the January Seminar

Attached is a summary, prepared by Lauren Chester, of the results from the evaluation forms completed at the conclusion of the Seminar. It is being distributed in accordance with requests made at the February 3 Department Staff meeting.

Highlights are presented first, followed by a more detailed description of the responses.

DdeFerranti:lcj

March 7, 1983

Mr. Harold W. Messenger, Acting Assistant Director

K. C. Zachariah, ^{all} Acting Chief, PHNPR

61578

Attendance at Meetings and Conferences - PHN

I have two small comments on the paper:

- (1) The general tone of the document is restrictive, not promotive of professional development through staff participation in professional meetings and conferences. I would like this to be changed.
- (2) I would like to change the last sentence (page 6). It should read as:

"The costs of meetings.....borne by the staff members concerned. The time missed will be considered as on duty.

cc: Mr. Warford (v/r)

KCZachariah:veo

March 8, 1983

Mr. Subra Rao Duvvuri
29 Revere St, #4
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Dear Mr. Rao,

I will be happy to see you when you visit Washington. Give me a call when you reach Washington (676-1578).

Yours Sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

KC/mo

SUBBARAO DUVVURI
29 REVERE ST #4
BOSTON : MASS 02114

Dear Mr: Rao,
I will be happy to
see you when you
visit Washington. Give me a
call when you reach
Washington. (676-1578)
Yours truly
ell

Feb 28, 1983

Dear Dr. Zakhwani:

First let me introduce myself. I work for
the Indian Administrative Service in the State of Andhra
Pradesh.

I am currently at MIT studying economic
development and macrolevel planning on a Humphrey
Fellowship. I will be returning to India in June this
year at the end of my fellowship year.

I gather from the World Bank Research
Program catalogue that you are doing a study of the
fertility behaviour in Kerala. I am myself presently
engaged in building a model for India using the
System Dynamics methodology and the population subsector is
a major part of my model. I would like to discuss
some aspects of my work with you to seek your
expert advice and guidance.

I am planning to be in Washington DC during
21-25 March. Will it be possible for you and members of
your team to spare some time during that period?

I shall be grateful if you can reply at your
earliest.
with regards,
Yours sincerely,
Subbarao Duvvuri

COMMENTS ON SCOTT RADLOFF'S PAPER ON DETECTING MIGRATION

I have read Scott Radloff's paper "Detecting migration: an exploration of measurement issues using the MFLS." The paper deals with a well-known problem in migration analysis, namely, the effect of the temporal and areal classifications on the volume and characteristics of migrants. The general directions of these effects were fairly wellknown, but such detailed analysis as is done in this paper is rare. In that respect, the paper has made a contribution to our knowledge about the relationship between migration and the basis for its definition.

Dr. Goodman wanted me to comment on the overall importance of the study and its technical quality. It is easier to comment on the second point. On the basis of my quick reading I could not find any flaw in the methodology. I thought that the paper was technically sound and very well presented. About the importance of the study, I am somewhat equivocal. Most of the results are what you expect on the basis of our previous knowledge. The quantification is useful, but has little relevance elsewhere.

Unless there are stronger claims by other papers, I will recommend this paper seriously for the award.


K. C. Zachariah

*Ms. Bright
Gibson Hopkins*

Mr. John D. North

March 15, 1983

K. C. Zachariah

Population Census

1. In the last Division Chief's meeting you asked me whether I will be willing to give a talk on population census either in one of the future division chiefs meeting or Department meeting. As I mentioned at that time, I will be happy to give a "lecture" if there is sufficient interest. I feel that the Department meeting will be a better forum.

2. If you want me to talk on the topic, I propose to cover the following topics:

I. Essential features of a population census. Methods of census taking, various steps involved in conducting a census; steps where countries would benefit most from external assistance.

II. Coverage of population census

Distribution of countries which have taken population census by the year in which they were taken--countries which have delayed their censuses in the 1980's. Countries likely to be in need of external help in census taking and analysis. Countries likely to benefit most from such assistance.

III. Financing of census

- a. Cost of census taking; how much for planning (cartography, etc.) how much for enumeration, data processing, analysis, etc.
- b. How are census financed; extent of external finances by countries and regions; UN assistance in census taking since 1980, UNFPA assistance since 1969 (how much, which country, which year, etc.) bilateral assistance: AID, UK, France.

IV. Constraints in census taking

V. Possible Bank help in census taking and analysis

- cartography and preparation of maps enumeration blocks, house list, etc.
- data processing, including establishment and maintenance of computer center
- data analysis (in conjunction with UN work in this area).

cc: Mr. H. Messenger, PHN
Mr. J. Warford, PHNPR
KCZachariah:mlo

March 22, 1983

Dr. W. A. A. S. Peiris
Republic of Sri Lanka
Department of Census and Statistics
No. 6, Albert Crescent
P.O. Box 563, Colombo 7
Sri Lanka

Dear Dr. Peiris:

We have not been able to locate Table 4.3 (which would have followed page 10 of the "...Fertility Trends and Differentials...1979" paper), but we appreciate your sending Table 4.8. If you could send us a reconstruction of Table 4.3, we would appreciate it.

The tape will be on its way to you this week; we have had to take time to define its parameters, which has delayed us in getting it to you.

Regarding the future plans for the survey, Dr. Namboodiri is combining all of the Sri Lanka findings into one report; and we are currently doing the same for all three surveys. We expect a first draft in July.

Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance at this time.

Kinds regards,

Sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

KCZachariah/dmd

March 23, 1983

Dr. K. Baskara Rao
Institute for Social & Economic Change
Nagarbhavi P.O.
Bangalore 560-072
Karnataka, India

Dear Dr. Rao:

We find we are in need of a list of the incentive payments for Family Planning which are provided by the Karnataka Family Welfare Program, to use in our regional report on the fertility surveys. We would like to know the following kinds of information if possible:

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Incentive Payments in the Karnataka FWP Per Acceptor (Rs)</u>					<u>Payment Source</u>
	<u>Method</u>					
	<u>Steri-</u> <u>lization</u>		<u>IUD</u>	<u>CCs</u>	<u>Orals</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>				
<u>Regular Incentives</u>						
Acceptor						FWP
Motivator						Other
Other FP Personnel						(list)
Medical Officers,						
ANM, etc. (list)						
Any Others (list)						
<u>Bonus Incentives</u>						
Recipients (list)						

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

KCZachariah/dmd

March 23, 1983

Mr. John Duloy, VPERS

K. C. Zachariah, Senior Demographer, PHNPR

61578

Narangwal Population Research, Phase II (672-03)

This is to request you to carry over the unspent balance of the above-mentioned project to the next fiscal year. Narangwal Phase II is a follow-up project of Narangwal Population and Nutrition (671-38) which was completed last June. (The main results have been reported in Research News Vol.3 #3 and two books on the results are forthcoming from the Johns Hopkins Press). But the progress of the Phase II work has been hampered by several factors:

- o Rashid Faruqee, who was the research coordinator from the Bank, since been transferred to WAI. On Rashid's transfer, we modified the scope of the project and defined tasks to be completed by the Johns Hopkins research team and by a local consultant. (See our memo dated May 27, 1982 on the subject).
- o A key member of the Narangwal research team from Johns Hopkins, Dr. Carl Taylor was away most of the current fiscal year on long assignments abroad. He expects to return on April 1, 1983 and resume his work on the project.
- o The Phase II analysis needed some merging of data files (longitudinal case records with cross-sectional survey data), which took more time originally stipulated.

Fortunately, these factors, although delayed the work, will not require any additional funds for the research project. Under the present award letter, Johns Hopkins is entitled to payments only on completion of the research tasks assigned to them.

In view of the above points, please authorize a carry over of the unspent account of the project to FY84.

Cleared with and cc: Mr. J. Warford, PHNPR

cc: Mr. J. North, PHN
Mr. R. Faruqee, WAI

KCZachariah:lcj

March 24, 1983

Ms. Nancy Birdsall and Ms. R. Chander, WDR

K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

61578

List of Suggested New Tables on Population for the 1984 WDR

This is too long a list. We can use this as a starting point for discussion. Some of these data are available for almost all countries (A); some will be available for many countries (B); some for the WFS countries and possibly a few other countries (C). I don't have a feel of the availability of those listed with (D).

One possibility is to prepare the special tables for only the WFS countries. In that case, data will be available and comparable for all countries in the list. We can get them done easily through the WFS.

I have listed the tables under their substantive headings instead of their availability.

Attachment

KCZachariah:lcj

cc: Mr. J. Warford, PHNPR
Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, PHN
Ms. S. Cochrane, PHNPR

List of Indices

Household

- Average household size (A)
- projection of the number of households by countries (A)
- appropriate table based on household composition (e.g., sex of the head of the household) (C)

Marriage

- median age at marriage (B)
- percent married at ages 15 - 24 yrs. (B)

Age-Sex Composition

- Dependency ratio, adolescent and old age (A)
- Sex ratio at ages 50+ (A)

Fertility

- Age specific fertility rates (B)
- Marital fertility rates (B)
- Mean desired family size (C)
- Proportion wanting no more children (C)

Mortality

- percent of deaths under 5 years of age (A)
- adult mortality (e_5^0) (A)
- disease specific mortality rates (D)

Migration

- percent foreign-born (D)
- net rural-urban migration (D)

Family planning

- proportion of woman using contraceptives (C)
- proportion of woman (or her husband) sterilized (C)
- external assistance in population/family planning (B)

Population projection

- alternate population projections, on the basis of alternate trend in family planning program and/or development in education, etc. (A)

April 11, 1983

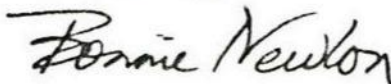
Dr. Tim Nigel
Program Organizer
British Society for Population Studies
London School of Economics and Political Science
Houghton Street, Aldwych
London, WC2A 2AE
ENGLAND

Dear Dr. Nigel:

Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Zachariah's "Oxford Conference" paper for use in your volume of the proceedings, along with 25 copies of the Kerala map for insertion. If you need more of these, we can supply them. (Printing of the maps by the Bank usually takes about two weeks.)

Mr. Zachariah asked me to send his best regards and thanks.

Sincerely,



Bonnie L. Newlon

POPULATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION DEPARTMENT

Enclosures: Paper and maps

ROUTING SLIP		DATE:
NAME		ROOM NO.
T. King		78-139
N. Birdsall		16-124
B. Cochrane		
K. Kanagarathnam		
J. Warford		
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL	NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE	PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT	PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION	PREPARE REPLY	
INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL	SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE	URGENT	
REMARKS:		
<p>This is what I could do with the Kerala data on fertility and land reforms. I will appreciate your comments on what I have written, and what I could have written with the current data.</p>		
FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
K. C. Zachand	16469	61578

April 11, 1983

Mr. K.T. de Graft-Johnson
Deputy Chief
Statistics Division
United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Dear Mr. de Graft-Johnson:

I will be able to attend the ISI meeting on "Measurement and Analysis of Internal Migration" on Monday, September 19, 1983.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

K.C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

KCZachariah:ndm

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



AFRICA HALL
ADDIS ABABA

CABLE: ECA, ADDIS ABABA
P. O. BOX 3001
TELEPHONE 447000-447200

DATE 29 March 1983

REFERENCE

Dear Dr. Zachariah,

Dr. D.G. Horvitz, Chairman of the ISI Programme Committee, has advised me that the tentative date for our meeting on "Measurement and Analysis of Internal Migration" is Monday, September 19, 1983, 3:00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Please advise me as soon as possible if this schedule creates problems for you. I am requested to advise Dr. Sanchez-Crespo, Vice Chairman of the ISI Programme Coordinating Committee immediately if there are any problems.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "K.T. de Graft-Johnson".

K.T. de Graft-Johnson
Deputy Chief
Statistics Division

Dr. K.C. Zachariah
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

April 12, 1983

Dr. Neelambar Hatti
Associate Professor
Lund University
Department of Economic History
Finnngatan 16
S-223 62 Lund
Sweden

Dear Dr. Hatti:

Please find enclosed two reports related to your research interest. There are chapters in forthcoming reports on determinants of fertility decline in these populations. Please use them discretely.

Yours sincerely,

K.C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

Enc

KCZachariah:ndm



LUND
UNIVERSITY

Department of Economic History

Research Group in Population Economics

30 March 1983

Dr. K.C. Zachariah

Senior Demographer

Population and Human Research
Division

The World Bank

Washington D.C. 20433

Dear Dr. Zachariah,

My colleague, Prof. Rolf Ohlsson, and I recently started a three-year project, "Age at Marriage in India: A Study of Sirsi Taluk, Karnataka". The project deals with a micro-study of Sirsi Taluk with the objective of analysing the causes of marriage delay over time for females. We shall be presenting some preliminary results at a conference in Pattaya, Thailand, during May 30-June 3, 1983. The conference is cosponsored by the Institute for Population Research, Mahidol University and The East-West Population Institute, Honolulu.

We are interested in obtaining information on similar studies conducted by your organisation and would also be grateful if you could kindly send us your publications from the studies.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Neelambar Hatti
Dr. Neelambar Hatti

Associate Professor.

Dear Dr. Hatti,

please find enclosed two reports related to your research interest. These are chapters in forthcoming reports on determinants of fertility decline in these populations. please use them directly.

Yours
K.C.

April 13, 1983

Dear Dr. Kurup:

I have utilized your report on determinants of age at marriage to write a chapter in my report on Kerala. As you can see from the enclosed copy of that chapter, I had to make some changes to make it fit with the other chapters. I could not revise Appendix I as the original was not readable. Can you correct the enclosed version and send it back to me. It can be used as an appendix.

I have received the additional data on never-married men and ever-married men, but I have not yet tabulated them. Sulekha was away in Indonesia. We have little data on abortion in any of the data set I brought with me. It was not included in the recent set which you sent. In our tape, there are only 20 cases of abortion. I am afraid not much analysis or tabulation can be done with that. My data set is incomplete and probably other questions (which I have not copied) can provide basis for a better analysis of the abortion question. So have not sent any data to Trivandrum. If you want me to send anything, ask Somasekaran to specify the tables.

I hope you are enjoying your new job in Delhi.

Yours sincerely,

K.C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

Enc

Dr. R.S. Kurup
Consultant
Family Planning Foundation
198, Golf Link Road
New Delhi, 110003
India

KCZachariah:ndm

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

MAR. 21 RECD

1) BHL (has copy)
2) ZAH (copy)

3) A Prost (has copy)

4) Mr. Zamboni (has copy)

5) Files

BHL to check
w/ Prost & Zamboni
on 3/30/83

for action

DATE: March 17, 1983

TO: Ms. Ishrat Z. Husain, Chief, PHNII
through: Michel Palein, Chief, WA2DC
FROM: Kathryn Larrecq, Economist, WA2DC

EXTENSION: 75181

SUBJECT: MAURITANIA: Population Estimates

1. In May of last year, the Bank revised its estimates of Mauritania's national income and population to accord with those of the Government. The population estimates had been revised downward to reflect the results of the 1977 national census. The lower population estimates are principally responsible for the fact that the per capita GNP series now published by the Bank is significantly higher than the series published previously.

2. The Mauritanian Ministry of Planning now questions the census year data we have adopted, indeed which the Ministry had adopted in preparing the IVth Plan (1981-85) (letter of February 15 attached). The point in question is the proper treatment of the border population (see page 7 ff. of the letter in particular). An additional copy of Chapter II ("Population and Employment") of the IVth Plan, which we sent to you last May, is attached for your reference.

3. We are preparing a reply to the Ministry of Planning concerning the revised national income aggregates, adding that the population question has been referred to your office for review. We should therefore appreciate your preparing a reply which we can transmit to the Government.

Attachments (2)

cc (without attachments): Mr. de Leede, Ms. Ono

KLarrecq:jcv

Mauritania
 III^e Plan (1981-85)
 Returned w/ 3-4/82
 K. Mission.

CHAPITRE II - POPULATION ET EMPLOI

Artisan du développement économique et social, et son principal bénéficiaire, la population joue un rôle essentiel pour la réalisation des objectifs du plan : la recherche de l'indépendance économique et l'auto-suffisance alimentaire en particulier.

2. Situation Démographique Actuelle et Evolution :

2.1 Population mauritanienne en 1980 : principales caractéristiques et perspectives :

La Mauritanie de 1980 est peu peuplée : la population estimée est de 1 443 000 habitants et répartie sur 1 031 000 km² environ. Il s'agit d'une population jeune, présentant un taux de croissance de 2,5 % par an¹⁾. Si ce rythme se poursuit²⁾ la population atteindrait 2 370 000 ha en l'an 2000, répartis à peu près également entre hommes et femmes (49,6 et 50,4 %).

correct?

Groupe d'âge en an	Masculin		Féminin		Total population	
	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%
0 - 4	118.739	8.2	114.717	8.0	233.456	16.2
6 - 9	122.560	8.5	113.501	7.9	236.061	16.4
10 - 14	87.380	6.0	77.024	5.3	164.404	11.3
15 - 19	72.694	5.0	76.212	5.3	148.906	10.3
20 - 24	56.834	3.9	63.043	4.4	119.877	8.3
25 - 29	44.119	3.1	61.755	3.6	95.874	6.7
30 - 34	35.584	2.5	43.809	3.0	79.393	5.5
35 - 39	31.128	2.2	35.326	2.4	66.454	4.6
40 - 44	35.177	2.4	38.791	2.7	73.968	5.1
45 - 49	25.638	1.8	25.884	1.8	51.522	3.6
50 - 54	25.433	1.8	26.311	1.8	51.744	3.6
55 - 59	18.211	1.3	18.832	1.3	37.043	2.6
60 - 64	13.735	0,9	15.624	1.1	29.359	2.0
65 +	22.753	1.6	31.963	2.2	54.716	3.8
Total	709.985	49,2	732.792	50,8	1.442.777	100 %

Source : Clacul DEP à partir des données du recensement national de la période de 1977.

1) Dépouillement du recensement de 1977 où la population était estimée à 1.339.000 ha et projections des résultats.

2) Il pourrait même atteindre 3 % du fait de la diminution du taux de mortalité et de l'accroissement du taux de natalité ; la population de l'an 2000 serait alors de 2.600.000 habitants.

44% de la population a moins de 15 ans ; la population active représente 50% du total, et les personnes de plus de 60 ans, 6%. La population active a donc des charges importantes à supporter, ce qui pèse sur l'épargne et par conséquent l'investissement national.

La répartition selon le type de résidence était la suivante en 1977 : (sédentaires et nomades par région).

Région	Sédentaires	%	Nomades	%	Total	%
Nouakchott	134.704	10,1	-	-	134.704	10,1
Hodh Chargui	71.013	5,3	85.708	6,4	156.726	11,7
Hâdâh Gharbi	60.184	4,5	64.010	4,8	124.194	9,3
Assaba	85.724	6,4	43.438	3,2	129.162	9,6
Gorgol	133.067	9,9	16.365	1,2	149.432	11,1
Brakna	100.750	7,5	50.603	3,8	151.353	11,3
Trarza	109.900	8,2	106.108	7,9	216.008	16,1
Adrar	37.700	2,8	17.654	1,3	55.354	4,1
Nouadhibou	23.526	1,8	-	-	23.526	1,8
Tagant	32.445	2,4	42.535	3,2	74.980	5,6
Gúdimaka	74.164	5,5	9.067	0,7	83.231	6,2
Tiris Zemour	21.817	1,6	737	0,1	22.554	1,7
Inchiri	9.816	0,8	7.795	0,6	17.611	1,4
	894.810	66,8	444.020	33,2	1.338.830	100

Source : Recensement national de 1977.

2.2. Accroissement de la population :

Le taux de croissance de 2,5% retenu pour les estimations résulte d'un taux brut de natalité élevé (47 pour mille) et d'un taux de mortalité en baisse (22 pour mille). En l'absence d'une émigration internationale importante on obtiendrait le doublement en 28 ans, dans l'hypothèse d'une stagnation des taux.

En supposant le taux de natalité stationnaire et le taux de mortalité en baisse, on peut penser que l'accroissement va s'accélérer. Les conséquences en seront :

- un rajeunissement de la population et une migration accélérée des jeunes des zones rurales vers les villes (problèmes d'emploi et problèmes sociaux liés à une urbanisation galopante) ; d'une manière concomitante on constatera une moindre disponibilité de main d'oeuvre agricole, pourtant nécessaire pour assurer l'autosuffisance alimentaire ;

- une pression grandissante sur les services sociaux tels la santé et l'éducation, les infrastructures publiques ; les capacités d'accueil des différents systèmes (éducatif, hospitalier...) qui ne seront pas capables de répondre à une demande accrue sans un effet d'investissement considérable ;

- un accroissement de la demande alimentaire et de produits de base.

Le rythme de croissance de la population, la répartition de cette croissance suivant les catégories, est retracée dans le tableau suivant :

Population	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Nouakchott	173.000	254.000	345.000	451.000	574.000
Taux de Crois.		47%	36%	31%	27%
Populations urbaines (sans					
Nouakchott	181.000	206.000	233.000	257.000	280.000
Taux crois.		14%	13%	10%	9%
Population rurale					
(sédinaire)	680.000	813.000	944.000	1.084.000	1.235.000
Taux Crois.		20%	16%	15%	14%
Pop. Rurale (Nomade)	409.000	363.000	330.000	304.000	282.000
Taux Crois.		-10%	-9%	-8%	-7%
POP. TOT. (Maurit.)	1 443.000	1.636.000	1.852.000	2.096.000	2.371.000
Taux Crois.		13%	13%	13%	13%
Global					

Source: Calcul a partir des données du recensement .

L'évolution permanente des systèmes de vie des populations depuis l'indépendance résultant des processus de sédentarisation et d'urbanisation, distincts et concomitants, a précédé la période de sécheresse sévère des années 1968-1973 et persisteront probablement au delà de l'an 2000.

La composition sociale de la population a changé. La population nomade est passée de 65% à 36% de la population totale entre les recensements de 1965 et de (1977)¹⁾, la population rurale sédentaire est passée de 25% à 42%, la population urbaine de 10% à 22%. L'élevage, l'agriculture et les activités industrielles ou tertiaires ont vu ainsi leur potentialité en ressources humaines varier grandement.

Une projection de la répartition de la population peut être résumée dans le tableau suivant :

Mauritanie (POPULAT.)	1965	1977	1980	1985	1990	1985	2000
Urbaine	: 10%	: 22%	: 25%	: 28%	: 31%	: 34%	: 36%
Rurale sédentaire	: 25%	: 42%	: 47%	: 50%	: 51%	: 52%	: 52%
Rurale nomade	: 65%	: 36%	: 28%	: 22%	: 18%	: 14%	: 12%
TOTAL :	: 100%	: 100%	: 100%	: 100%	: 100%	: 100%	: 100%

Source : Calcul DEF à partir des données du recensement.

Les deux mouvements migratoires correspondant à la sédentarisation dans les zones agricoles, et à la fixation des nomades et des populations rurales déjà sédentaires dans les centres urbains correspondent à des évolutions de nature différentes :

- l'une lente, résultant de la modification progressive des habitudes de vie ;
- l'autre rapide, résultant des catastrophes climatiques qui ont brisé l'ensemble des équilibres internes sur lesquels reposait la société mauritanienne, ces changements correspondent aussi à un bouleversement des formes de production et de travail, de l'alimentation

1) La définition de la population nomade a changé entre les deux recensements : en 1965 en 1977.

et de l'hygiène, de l'habitat, des habitudes familiales. Dans ce phénomène général, le cas de Nouakchott est à signaler comme spécifique et particulier : créé en 1960, la capitale compte 20 ans plus tard 170 000 habitants ; elle pose des problèmes particuliers, importants et urgents à résoudre.

D'une manière générale, l'évolution de la population urbaine de 1961 à 1977 peut se résumer ainsi : villes citées par ordre de taille décroissante).

Villes	POPULATION				
	: moyennes annuelles				
	: des taux de croissance				
	1977	1975	1961/62	1962/75	1975/1977
NOUAKCHOTT	134.7	104.1	5.8 ^(a)	23.8	13.8
NOUADHIBOU	21.9	23.0	5.3 ^(b)	11.5	- 2.3
KÆDI	20.7	20.0	9.2	6.3	2.4
ZOUERATE	19.5	23.1	4.7	12.8	- 8.1
ROSSO	16.5	19.5	4.8 ^(b)	10.9	- 8.1
ATAR	16.2	18.9	9.5	5.6	- 7.5
KIFFA	10.3	16.7	4.4	11.4	-21.7
AIOUN	8.5	13.6	4.9	8.6	-20.9
AKJOUJT	8.0	13.0	2.5	14.0	-21.4
NEMA	7.9	9.2	3.9	7.1	7.3
TIDJIKJA	7.9	9.2	3.7	6.6	-1.9
BOGHE	7.8	11.6	5.9 ^(b)	5.2	-17.9
BOUTILIMIT	7.3	7.6	2.8	8.4	-2.4
SELIBABY	6.0	5.8	2.7	6.2	1.8
ALEG	5.3	5.2	1.4	11.4	0.9
TIMBEDRA	5.3	- ^(d)	1.8	-	-
TOTAL	303.8	299.3	76.1	11.8 ^(c)	-0.1%

Source ¹⁾ : Bureau Central de Recensement.

a) Zouérate F'Dérick inclus.

b) villes enquêtées en 1961. Les autres populations sont recensées en 1962.

c) Timbédra exclus.

d) moins de 5.000 en 1975

SOURCE : BCR, Recens. 1977, Résultats définitifs du Recensement en milieu urbain, Janvier 1975.

2.3. Répartition spatiale de la population

Elle est très inégale suivant les grandes zones agro-écologiques et les divisions administratives. En 1977, 85% du total de la population se trouvait implantée dans le tiers sud du pays, en dessous de la ligne Nouakchott-Néma plus de 70% de la population du pays se situe dans des zones dont l'économie est particulièrement dépendante de la climatologie et pratiquant l'élevage et les cultures céréalières pluviales habituelles.

Les projections des densités de population par région administrative sont les suivantes :

REGIONS	Surface des régions : km2(1000km2)	PROJECTIONS ESTIMEES DE LA DENSITE(Popul.par km2)			
		1977	1980	1990	2000
00 NOUAKCHOTT	0.120	1.122.3	1.441.7	2.875.0	4.783.3
01HODH ORIENT.	182.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
02 HODE OCC.	53.4	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.1
03 ASSABA	36.6	2.3	2.6	3.6	5.0
04 GORGOL	13.6	9.8	10.4	12.8	15.1
05 BRAKNA	33.0	3.1	3.7	4.9	5.7
06 TRARZA	67.8	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.8
07 ADRAR	215.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
08 NCUADHIBOU	22.3	2.2	1.3	2.6	5.1
09 TAGANT	95.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9
10 GUIDIMAKA	10.3	7.2	7.8	9.5	11.3
11 TIRIS ZEMOUR	252.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8
12 INCHIRI	46.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

BASE : BCR "Seconds résultats provisoire" et calcul de la DEP.

Les Projections par Zones Agroécologiques sont
les suivantes (en milliers d'habitants)

ZONE AGRO-ECOLOGIQUE	POPULATION TOTALE					
	Estimations		%	Projections		%
	1977	1980		1990	2000	
Zone 1 - Vallée du fleuve Sénégal	125	136	9.4	182	257	10.8
Zone 2 - Agriculture sous pluie	315	342	23.7	416	463	19.5
Zone 3 - Agriculture de décrue des Oueds	111	122	8.5	155	181	7.6
Zone 4 - Oasis	135	153	10.6	210	270	11.4
Zone 5 - Pastorale	470	453	31.4	441	457	19.3
Zone 6 - Ville moderne	185	237	16.4	448	743	31.4
Total	1.340	1.443	100	1.852	2.371	100

Source : Calcul de la Direction des Etudes et de la Programmation
à partir des données du recensement.

On constate sur la base de ces hypothèses une forte augmentation de la disponibilité de main-d'oeuvre, liée à l'explosion démographique ; ce calcul, même approché, illustre l'acuité grandissante que prendront les problèmes de l'emploi, ceux de constructions d'infrastructures urbaines et sociales (éducation et santé) dans les deux décennies à venir.

2.5 Analyse de la Situation de l'Emploi et de son Evolution

En 1980, l'offre de main-d'oeuvre était de 482.000 personnes ; 413.000 avaient un emploi et 69.000 chômaient (14 % de l'offre). Par rapport à 1977, l'accroissement du nombre de chômeurs était de 53 %.

Le tableau suivant retrace la situation par secteur en 1980 :

Tableau _____

	1977	1980
<u>Secteur Primaire</u>	<u>281.339</u>	<u>284.291</u>
Agriculture (irriguée)	125.736	134.669
Agriculture (autre)	1.735	4.311
Elevage (sédentaires)	124.001	130.558
Elevage (nomades)	152.470	145.161
Pêche	36.147	36.147
Sylviculture	116.323	109.014
Pêche	2.362	3.500
Sylviculture	711	711
<u>Secteur Secondaire</u>	<u>33.578</u>	<u>33.707</u>
Mines	7.278	5.701
Manufacture moderne	1.541	1.541
Production artisanale	15.194	16.900
Bâtiment et T.P.	9.565	9.565
<u>Secteur Tertiaire</u>	<u>91.608</u>	<u>94.800</u>
Transport, commerce, services	62.709	65.901
Institutions gouvernementale -financiers	28.899	28.899
Total global	406.525	412.798

Sources : ¹⁹⁷⁷ DEP, la Situation de l'Emploi, 1980 calcul à partir des données du recensement.

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Il y a lieu aussi d'avoir à l'esprit l'impact de la sédentarisation des nomades impliquant une décroissance dans les deux prochaines décennies de la force de travail nomade et l'importance pour obtenir un taux de chômage faible d'une croissance élevée.

2.5.1. Régionalisation de l'Emploi :

De récentes enquêtes ont montré une grande diversité des emplois existants par secteur et par région. Elles ont permis de constater que le chômage était surtout important dans les centres urbains, dont Nouakchott, ce phénomène étant amplifié par l'exode rural.

Dans le secteur rural, ce phénomène, plus difficile à mettre en évidence, existe sous forme de chômage déguisé pendant les périodes où les travaux ruraux ne requèrent pratiquement pas de main-d'oeuvre : il est toutefois légèrement atténué :

- soit par l'adoption d'activités saisonnières secondaires ;

- soit par le développement d'activités agricoles nouvelles liées à l'expansion de l'agriculture irriguée ou de décrue derrière les barrages.

2.5.2. Obstacles Principaux à l'Obtention du Plein Emploi :

Ils sont de deux ordres : la formation professionnelle insuffisante et l'analphabétisme.

Le recensement de 1977 permet d'avoir une idée de l'importance de ces obstacles.

En matière de formation professionnelle, le tableau suivant donne le niveau des études de la population de 6 ans et plus :

NIVEAU DES ETUDES	NOMBRE	% par rapport au nombre d'alphabétisés	% par rapport à la population âgée de 6 ans et +
Technique et professionnel	2.990	1.5	0.3
Secondaire et supérieur	14.120	7.4	1.3
Primaire	80.240	42.4	7.6
Sous total formel	97.350	51.4	9.2
Traditionnel organisé	19.580	10.3	1.8
Trad. dans la famille	72.370	38.2	6.8
Sous total traditionnel	91.950	48.5	8.7
Grand total	189.300	100	17.9
Sans éducation	863.960		82.0

Source : données résumées à partir du recensement.

En matière d'alphabétisation, les tableaux ci-dessous décrivent la situation de l'alphabétisation par catégories de population (arabe et en français) et par spécialisation professionnelle :

	Urbains	Sédent. ruraux	Nomades ruraux	Total ruraux	Total nation.	Total ruraux nationaux	Total nationaux
Lit/écrit arabe	16%	8%	10%	9%	10%	3%	9%
" " français	8%	1%	0,1%	0,5%	2%	1%	2%
" " arabe et français	13%	4%	0,4%	2%	5%	2%	3%
Total population	37%	12%	10%	12%	17%	6%	13%

Source : BCR 1977 recensement.

PROFESSION	ALPHABETISME	ANALPHABETISME	TOTAL	% D'ALPHABETISME
Sans profession	9.5	26.9	36.4	26
Agriculture	10.0	133.0	143.0	7
Industrie	1.6	2.0	3.6	44
Artisanat	2.2	10.7	12.9	17
Bureaux et communication	6.5	0.9	7.4	88
Construction et T.P.	4.8	12.0	16.8	29
Commerce et transport	16.6	20.5	37.1	45
Ouvriers spécialisés	1.7	0.3	2.0	85
Forces armées et de sécurité	9.2	6.6	15.8	58
Services sociaux	7.4	18.9	26.3	28
Total travailleurs sédent.	69.2	232.1	301.3	23

Source : BCR, 1977 recensement.

2.6. Éléments de Démographie et d'Emploi pour la Stratégie du développement

2.6.1. Les considérations précédentes permettent d'ores et déjà de dégager les lignes essentielles d'une politique qui prenne en compte les besoins du secteur rural en priorité et renverse la tendance antérieure, sans pour autant négliger le secteur moderne, le secteur de la pêche et le secteur de la petite et moyenne entreprises.

Quatre grands critères de choix peuvent être proposés dans le domaine de la planification de l'emploi pour améliorer la situation au cours du IVème Plan :

- promouvoir une politique de développement permettant l'utilisation d'une main-d'oeuvre abondante ;
- éviter dans la mesure du possible des choix technologiques à haute intensité de capital et à faible incidence de main-d'oeuvre ;
- privilégier les choix de projets débouchant sur des créations d'emploi ;

- favoriser, dans le cadre d'une politique d'aménagement du territoire, le maintien, voire le retour de la population rurale dans sa région d'origine, en prenant les mesures d'incitation appropriées (aide alimentaire favorisant les régions rurales, développement d'infrastructures collectives, amélioration générale du cadre de vie y compris le cadre culturel).

Au surplus, un effort important doit être prévu pour l'amélioration de la qualification professionnelle de la main-d'oeuvre dans les différents secteurs, amélioration apte à faciliter la création de petites et moyennes entreprises, moyen efficace et privilégié, (en dehors de la création d'emplois dans les secteurs de l'administration et des entreprises publiques où certains efforts de rigueur sont à entreprendre et empêcheront les recrutements nombraux) pour résorber le chômage. Les besoins du secteur rural devront être pris en compte mieux que par le passé où la formation n'a connu jusqu'à présent qu'un développement limité (par exemple ENFVA de Kaédi¹) avec un nombre réduit de boursiers ayant choisi à l'extérieur une formation en rapport avec les sciences agronomiques. L'immense effort nécessaire à l'avenir pour faire face aux besoins de la mise en valeur rurale doit couvrir de nombreuses et diverses spécialités : mécaniciens, pompistes, pédologues, zootechniciens, agronomes, vétérinaires...).

2.6.2. Evolution Prévisible de l'Offre d'Emploi dans la période 1981-1985

Avec les hypothèses de croissance démographique retenues (2,5% par an), c'est environ 330.000 emplois nouveaux qu'il faut créer en Mauritanie de 1980 à 2000 pour absorber les générations abondant pour la première fois le marché de l'emploi ; ce chiffre ne tient pas compte des 70.000 chômeurs constatés en 1980. Pour la période 1980-1985, il s'agit de 68.000 emplois, correspondant à des tranches annuelles moyennes de 13.000. En tenant compte des chômeurs de 1980, c'est 138.000 emplois correspondant à des tranches annuelles de 27.600 qu'il faudrait créer d'ici à 1985 pour atteindre, cette année là, le plein emploi.

D'une manière générale, cette politique de l'emploi devra être accompagnée d'une politique des salaires et des prix qui encourage les jeunes demandeurs d'emploi à s'engager dans des secteurs absorbant de la main-d'oeuvre qualifiée, et en particulier le secteur rural. Dans ces secteurs, ce sera plutôt la production que la consommation qui devra être privilégiée. En contrepartie, une analyse des répercussions de ces politiques sur le pouvoir d'achat des salariés sera conduite avec soin pour ne pas entraver la politique d'austérité et de redressement économique en cours d'application. La mise en oeuvre progressive d'une certaine "vérité des prix" s'accompagnera au surplus de mesures nécessaires pour aider les plus défavorisés et en particulier les populations flottantes installées dans la périphérie des centres urbains, à surmonter les difficultés que cette politique pourrait avoir pour eux.

1) Ecole Nationale de Formation et de Vulgarisation Agricole.

Handwritten note: 3/9/83

ادارة المشاريع
DIRECTION DES PROJETS

Nouakchott, le 15 FEV. 1983 في نواكشوط

No. 200064 / MPAT/DP

Le Directeur المدير
à

La Banque Mondiale
Département pour
l'Afrique de l'Ouest
Washington, D.C

ETATS-UNIS

OBJET : Produit national brut par habitant et population totale de la Mauritanie - Quelques observations concernant les chiffres récents de la Banque Mondiale.

Messieurs,

En 1982, la Banque Mondiale a augmenté sensiblement le chiffre qu'elle utilise pour exprimer le produit national brut (PNB) par habitant de la République Islamique de Mauritanie, et elle a diminué en même temps son chiffre pour la population totale de la Mauritanie.

Ces changements sont d'un intérêt considérable pour la Mauritanie et risquent d'avoir des conséquences importantes sur le plan international.

Je me permets donc de vous transmettre sous ce pli, un mémorandum à ce sujet qui a été préparé par un Conseiller Technique du Ministère du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire. Je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir nous faire parvenir à votre meilleur convenance, vos commentaires relatifs aux questions soulevées dans le mémorandum.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

.../...

PS : Je viens de recevoir vos chiffres du mois de Janvier 1983 et je constate qu'il y a des modifications en comparaison avec les "données Banque Mondiale" citées dans le mémorandum. Néanmoins, le problème des statistiques continue à mériter une réflexion et discussion.

AMPLIATION :

- Représentant Résident du PNUD
à NOUAKCHOTT

• M'RABIH RABOU-OULD CHEIKH BOUNENA -



Produit national brut par habitant
et population totale
de la Mauritanie

Quelques observations concernant les chiffres récents
de la Banque Mondiale

Dieter F. Robert
Nouakchott, février 1983

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1. Introduction

En 1982, la Banque Mondiale a augmenté sensiblement le chiffre qu'elle utilise pour exprimer le produit national brut (PNB) par habitant de la République Islamique de Mauritanie (RIM), et elle a diminué en même temps son chiffre pour la population totale de la Mauritanie. Ces changements sont d'un intérêt considérable pour la RIM et risquent d'avoir des conséquences importantes sur le plan international. Malgré cette importance, il semble que l'administration mauritanienne n'a pas été consultée ni informée par la Banque Mondiale à ce sujet.

La présente note décrit donc les dits changements et essaie une première analyse et évaluation.

2. PNB par habitant

Divers documents de la Banque Mondiale quantifiaient le PNB par habitant de la Mauritanie à 270 \$ en 1978 et à 320 \$ en 1979.¹⁾ Par la suite, le chiffre pour 1979 a été ramené à 300 \$,²⁾ et c'est ce chiffre qui figure dans l'atlas le plus récent de la Banque Mondiale, le "1981 World Bank Atlas". Continuant dans cette perspective, le PNB par habitant pour 1980 était évalué à 320 \$, ceci encore en mars 1982.³⁾

La révision majeure vers le haut, de 320 \$ à 440 \$ pour l'année 1980, apparaît pour la première fois dans le "Social Indicators Data Sheet" de mai 1982, annexé à la proposition de financement du "Second Technical Assistance Project". Le nouveau chiffre est déjà utilisé dans une publication à distribution générale, le "Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1982" (p.126).⁴⁾

1) Pour 1978, voir par exemple "1980 World Bank Atlas" et "Rapport sur le développement dans le monde, 1980" (p.130); pour 1979 voir "Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1981" (p.158) et "Le développement accéléré en Afrique au sud Sahara" (p.167).

2) Voir "Mauritania - Social Indicators Data Sheet" de mai 1981, annexé aux propositions de crédit de développement pour plusieurs projets récents: "Petroleum Exploration Promotion Project", daté 6/8/1981; "Second Education Project", daté 10/2/1982; "Fourth Highway Project", daté 23/3/1982.

3) "Fourth Highway Project", p.1.

4) Il semble que dans ce document, la révision parallèle du chiffre pour le produit intérieur brut (PIB) a été oubliée. Ainsi, dans le "Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1981" un PNB global (pour 1979) d'environ 512 mio.\$ correspond à un PIB de 470 mio.\$. Dans le "Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1982", le PNB (pour 1980) saute à environ 660 mio.\$, mais le PIB correspondant ne monte qu'à 490 mio.\$.

Une note explicative dans le document précité relatif au deuxième projet d'assistance technique (p.1) relate que l'ajustement en question a été fait suite à l'adoption officielle (par le gouvernement mauritanien?) d'une série révisée de comptes nationaux et^a une révision vers le bas des estimations de la population en vue d'une adaptation aux résultats du recensement de 1977.

Dans ce qui suit, nous traitons d'abord la question des comptes nationaux, reléguant le détail des problèmes démographiques au chapitre 3.

La Banque Mondiale donne comme source d'information sur le produit national de la RIM - à part les estimations des services Banque Mondiale/Fonds Monétaire International - la Banque Centrale de Mauritanie (BCM).⁵⁾ Celle-ci publie en effet dans ses rapports annuels, des chiffres concernant le produit intérieur brut (PIB) en Mauritanie. Le PNB n'est pas chiffré dans les publications de la BCM, mais comme nous verrons plus loin, on peut faire des déductions à ce sujet à l'aide de données supplémentaires publiées par la Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances.

Bien que la Banque Mondiale parle d'une série "révisée de comptes nationaux, les rapports annuels 1979, 1980 et 1981 de la BCM (le dernier pas encore publié) ne contiennent pas de révision du PIB. Aussi n'est-il pas évident qu'il ait eu une "adoption officielle" de ces chiffres ou que l'officialisation soit différente de celle des années passées, pendant lesquelles la Banque Mondiale s'est apparemment basée plus sur ses propres estimations.

*CCM
au 20/03/81
Banque
Mondiale*

⁵⁾Réponse à une question du Ministère du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire.

Pas encore publiée (et donc moins officielle?) est une révision que les services de la BCM ont effectuée très récemment, et il s'agit ici d'une révision vers le bas. Par exemple, le PIB pour 1980 devient 30 260 mio. UM au lieu du montant publié de 31 635 mio. UM.⁶⁾ *This is what we are using*

Notons seulement en passant que la BCM n'est pas vraiment le porte-parole ou au moins pas le porte-parole unique du gouvernement mauritanien au sujet des comptes nationaux. Comme indiqué plus haut, la Direction de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux publie dans ce domaine des données plus complètes qui, bien que comparables, ne sont pas identiques avec les chiffres de la BCM. De même, la Direction des Etudes et de la Programmation - dépendant comme la Direction de la Statistique du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (maintenant du Ministère du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire) - a présenté dans le IV^e Plan de développement économique et social 1981-1985, ses propres calculs relatif au PIB des années dernières, mais en se limitant à une étude de la composition et des taux de changement du PIB, sans chiffrer son niveau d'une année à l'autre.

Comme déjà mentionné, on peut déduire du PIB le chiffre pour le FNB à l'aide des informations publiées par la Direction de la Statistique,⁷⁾ en ajoutant la rémunération des salariés en provenance du reste du monde, net (28 mio. UM en 1980) et le revenu de la propriété et de l'entreprise provenant du reste du monde, net (-236 mio. UM). Sur la base du chiffre que la BCM a publié pour le PIB 1980, à savoir 31 635 mio. UM, ceci donne un FNB de 31 427 mio. UM.

6) Les nouveaux chiffres sont repris dans le rapport (confidentiel) du Fonds Monétaire International, "Mauritania - Recent Economic Developments" de janvier 1983.

7) Agrégats de la comptabilité nationale et indicateurs socio-économiques 1980, p.6. Ce document (ci-après Agrégats II) remplace une publication antérieure, appelée Agrégats des comptes nationaux et indicateurs socio-économiques 1970-1980, septembre 1980 (ci-après Agrégats I). Agrégats I est avec 31 728 mio. UM plus proche du chiffre de la BCM pour le PIB en 1980; Agrégats II stipule 34 406,5 mio. UM, surtout à cause d'une quantification plus élevée de la contribution de l'élevage.

Pour calculer le PNB par habitant, il y a lieu ici, où nous essayons de suivre les raisonnements de la Banque Mondiale, d'utiliser dans une première approche le chiffre démographique nouvellement avancé par la Banque, à savoir 1, 462 mio. habitants en 1980. (Mais certains arguments présentés plus loin militent en faveur d'un chiffre démographique plus élevé.)

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De ce calcul, il résulte un PNB par habitant de 21 496 UM.

La transformation de ce montant en dollars requiert, selon la méthodologie de l'Atlas de la Banque Mondiale, un taux de change moyen sur trois ans. Pour 1980, ce taux est de 1 \$ = 45,916 UM.⁸⁾ On obtient alors un PNB par habitant de 466 \$ (448 \$ en tenant compte de la baisse précitée du chiffre pour le PIB).

Si on quantifie la population en 1980 selon les résultats définitifs du recensement, à savoir à 1,547 mio. habitants (voir en bas, p.9), le PNB par habitant en 1980 devient 20 315 UM ou 442 \$ (423 \$ avec le nouveau chiffre pour le PIB).

Il s'avère ainsi que le chiffre révisé de la Banque Mondiale pour le PNB par habitant de la Mauritanie, à savoir \$ 440 en 1980 (et \$ 466 en 1981⁹⁾), est pratiquement identique à ce qui ressort d'une transformation des statistiques mauritaniennes. La Banque Mondiale a donc, semble-t-il, rejeté ses anciennes estimations en faveur des chiffres locaux.

D'une façon générale, il est certes souhaitable qu'il ait une compatibilité entre les diverses publications au sujet du produit national. Néanmoins, sans entrer ici dans une discussion de la fiabilité absolue et relative des chiffres venant de différentes sources, il est à souligner que l'utilité principale des statistiques de la Banque Mondiale est la comparaison internationale. Et en fait, la Banque Mondiale essaie

Not quite
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#1 to you
#2 -

8) Communication de la Banque Mondiale

9) "Second Technical Assistance Project", p.1.

en principe de fournir "des indicateurs économiques pour des périodes données ... sous une forme permettant de comparer les pays, ou groupes de pays".¹⁰ Pour ceci il serait souhaitable qu'elle emploie partout la même méthode pour ses estimations économiques, surtout dans le cas des pays en développement.

En se basant soudainement, en ce qui concerne la Mauritanie, sur la quantification locale du produit national, renonçant ainsi à ses propres résultats, la Banque Mondiale s'est probablement éloignée de l'objectif de la comparabilité des indicateurs qu'elle publie pour les différents pays.

10) Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1982, p.176.

3. Population

Quant à la population totale de la Mauritanie, la Banque Mondiale l'avait chiffrée jusqu'à récemment à 1,588 mio. habitants en mi-1979 et à 1,634 mio. habitants en mi-1980, avec un taux d'accroissement d'environ 2,7% par an.¹⁾ Maintenant, comme déjà mentionné, la Banque Mondiale parle de 1,462 mio. habitants pour mi-1980, et d'un taux d'accroissement de 2,5%.²⁾³⁾

Le recensement auquel la Banque fait allusion (voir plus haut, p.3) eut lieu fin 1976/début 1977, et la population fut dénombrée avec référence au 1^{er} janvier 1977. Les résultats provisoires, publiés en 1977, étaient les suivants:⁴⁾

population résidente en Mauritanie	1 365 000
population nomade mauritanienne à l'étranger	96 000
population totale de la Mauritanie	1 461 000

1) Voir par exemple "1981 World Bank Atlas".

2) Social Indicators Data Sheet " de mai 1982, en annexe du rapport "Second Technical Assistance Project".

3) Le Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1982, dont les estimations de la population au milieu de 1980 proviennent "le plus souvent" de la Division de la population des Nations Unies (p.176), arrondit le nombre à 1,5 mio. habitants. Le taux d'accroissement n'y est pas mentionné explicitement, mais les chiffres avancés pour la natalité et la mortalité (p.160) sont encore les mêmes que ceux du Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1981 (p.192), à savoir respectivement 50 et 22 pour mille, impliquant un taux d'accroissement naturel de 2,5%.

Signalons en passant qu'un autre document récent se référant aux estimations démographiques des Nations Unies, l'annuaire FAO de la production 1981 (publié en 1982), continue à utiliser le chiffre de 1,634 mio. habitants pour 1980 et à calculer avec un taux d'accroissement d'environ 2,8% (p.62). Les Nations Unies elles-mêmes ne nous ont pas répondu à la question concernant leurs données démographiques actuelles pour la RIM.

Après une phase d'exploitation détaillée des données, la Direction de la Statistique et le Bureau Central du Recensement de la Population publiaient des résultats définitifs comme suit :⁵⁾

Population résidente	1 338 830
Transhumants à l'étranger	67 000
Population totale	1 405 830

Il paraît que la Banque Mondiale - ou sa source - utilise le chiffre de 1 338 830 personnes comme point de départ (au 1/1/1977) pour calculer la population en 1980.⁵⁾ En faisant ceci, elle exclut les transhumants frontaliers, ce qui constitue une procédure au moins discutable, si non inadmissible. Déjà en 1977, les auteurs des résultats provisoires argumentaient pour une inclusion de ces nomades, expliquant (p.7) qu'il s'agit des nomades de nationalité mauritanienne, membres de collectivités administrativement recensées en Mauritanie, revenant habituellement à la saison de pluies en Mauritanie, "qui reste leur pays de 'référence', où sont scolarisés leurs enfants, où ils construisent des maisons dans les villages, etc..." Et dans l'introduction générale du rapport définitif, le Directeur du Bureau Central de Recensement de la Population (nul autre que le Directeur de la Statistique) précise bien le résultat que "la population totale au 1^{er} janvier 1977... est de 1 405 830 habitants" (p.10).

4) Résultats provisoires généraux du recensement général de la population, p.7.

5) Recensement général de la population 1977, Volume I : Résultats prioritaires, Volume II: Caractéristiques démographiques, (sans date, mais imprimés en décembre 1981). D'autres volumes sont encore en préparation, à savoir Volume III: Résultats complets, Volume IV: Répertoire des villages. (Cf. l'introduction aux Données Essentielles, publiées en décembre 1982.)

6) C'est aussi le cas pour Agrégats I et Agrégats II. Mais Agrégats II contient aussi l'estimation plus complète de 1 605 000 habitants au 1/1/82, que nous aller retrouver plus loin. Dans le même ordre d'idées, l'Annuaire statistique 1980 indique 1,405 mio. habitants au 1/1/1977.

Il est vrai que certaines parties du rapport définitif ne se réfèrent qu'à la population effectivement recensée (les 1 336 630 personnes), mais ceci est seulement dû au manque d'informations sur la composition de la population nomade en transhumance dans les pays limitrophes (volume I, p.17). Ainsi, dans les projections détaillées par âge et par sexe, cette partie de la population n'est pas pris en compte parce qu'on ne dispose pas d'information "ni de sa répartition par sexe, ni de sa répartition par groupe d'âge" (volume II, p.137). Mais les projections régionales, qui ont un caractère plus général, sont faites les transhumants inclus.⁷⁾

D'ailleurs, ces projections de la population ajoutent au chiffre de base 13 200 femmes (voir volume II, p.144,146 et 148 ainsi que p.162) pour tenir compte de la sous-estimation constatée de la tranche d'âge 0-14 ans de jeunes filles (p.122-123), montant alors un nombre de 1 352 110 habitants résidents et 67 000 transhumants frontaliers, donc 1,419 mio. personnes pour la population totale au 1^{er} janvier 1977. Même avec cet ajustement il s'agit encore de données minimales, parce qu'il y a certainement d'autres omissions. Par exemple, il semble qu'on devrait ajouter quelques milliers ou même quelques dizaines de milliers de paysans qui, habitant des villages frontaliers, étaient partis au moment du recensement pour travailler des champs sur le côté malien.⁸⁾

7) Par contre, les projections établies antérieurement par le projet KAMS (Rural Assessment and Manpower Surveys : - Mission d'Etudes et d'Evaluation du Secteur Rural et des Ressources Humaines) excluent ces nomades, (Projections Démographiques, p.113), ceci à l'encontre de l'esprit de la source citée - les Seconds résultats provisoires - où une fois de plus la population nomade mauritanienne à l'étranger est comptée dans la population totale de la Mauritanie.

8) Cette information nous a été fournie par Monsieur Noel du Centre d'Etudes Démographiques et Sociales à Nouakchott.

Somehow
none
of this
was
incorporated
in
your
Plan?

Mais laissant les chiffres de départ comme décrits ci-dessus, la projection de la population totale arrive à 1 605 000 habitants au 1^{er} janvier 1962 (volume II, p.162), ce qui correspond à un taux d'accroissement moyen de 2,5% par an. Pour mi-1960, ceci implique une population d'environ 1,547 mio. habitants, bien plus que le nouveau chiffre utilisé par la Banque Mondiale (1,462 mio.).

Si on tient compte des omissions qui se produisent inévitablement lors d'un recensement général, surtout dans des conditions aussi difficiles que celles de la Mauritanie, l'ancien chiffre utilisé par la Banque Mondiale (1,634 mio) n'était pas beaucoup au-dessus de ce qui paraît comme la meilleure approximation à la réalité. En tout cas, la révision effectuée va plus loin que ce qui était justifié sur la base de l'information disponible.

Si dans le cas du PNB par habitant, la Banque Mondiale s'est peut-être trop appuyée sur les chiffres mauritaniens, elle n'a pas assez respecté les résultats nationaux concernant la population. On ne peut qu'espérer que la Banque réexaminera ses révisions décrites ici. L'enjeu semble bien valoir l'effort.

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a) Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale:
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Agrégats de la comptabilité nationale et indicateurs socio-
économiques 1980, sans date (cité comme Agrégats II).

Annuaire statistique, année 1980.

b) Direction de la Statistique et Bureau Central du Recensement
de la Population :

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Volume I : Résultats prioritaires.

Volume II: Caractéristiques démographiques.

Données Essentielles, décembre 1982.

April 13, 1983

Ms. Kathryn Larrecq, WA2

K. C. Zachariah and Althea Hill, PHNPR

Social Indicators Data Sheets - Mauritania and The Gambia:
Memo sent to A. Nojaddidi, EPD, 14th March, 1983

Mauritania

1. Two points are at issue: (1) the size of the population at the census date in 1977; and (2) the rate of growth subsequent to the census.
2. With regard to point (1) we, following the UN Population Division, were using the enumerated resident population of 1.339 million for the 1977 census date. The government, however, feels that 67,000 "transhumants a l'etranger" should also be included in the population, since although seasonally absent they maintain settlements in Mauritania, send their children to school there, and have Mauritanian nationality: the total population would then be 1.406 million at census date. Although we normally prefer to follow the UN practice of using only a de facto population, we recognize the special difficulties with nomad populations and will accept the figure of 1.406 million for the 1977 census date.
3. Government population projections include another upward adjustment to the census total, namely 13,280 females aged 0-14 estimated to have been omitted from the count (though their detailed national projections do in fact exclude the 67,000 nomads already mentioned). There is also a feeling apparently that many thousands of people in the border villages were absent in Mali at the time of the census. We do not propose to include an adjustment for either of these two types of omissions, since the basis for estimating exact numbers is not firm in either case.
4. With regard to point (2), the difference in the rates of growth we used last year and this year is due to differing levels of fertility. The figure for the total fertility rate used last year was 6.9 and was taken from UN estimates; it is not known how or why this figure was adopted. In the course of our general revision of Subsaharan base estimates this year, we reviewed the information available on fertility in Mauritania and concluded that a better estimate for the TFR was 6. All the data so far available are rather old (dating mainly from the national demographic survey in 1964), but we understand that the results from the recent World Fertility Survey conducted in Mauritania are now ready. The First Report from WFS will not be published till June, but if the government wishes to pursue this matter further now, we recommend requesting WFS tables from them in order to settle the point. If the WFS supports a higher fertility rate, we will be happy to revise our lower figure. At present we see no reason to maintain an unsupported estimate of 6.9 for the TFR. Inevitably this lowering of estimated fertility will also lower the estimated rate of growth, and hence the projected population for dates after 1977.

The Gambia

5. The differences between Government-projected growth rates and population totals after 1973 and our new projections arise from the assumptions regarding migration after 1973. The government projections assumed net immigration to continue for the rest of the 1970s at the same level as in the 1960s, while we had not included any allowance for migration at all. Hence our growth rates and population totals were lower. We have now consulted the Population Division of the UN; they tell us that in their new revised projections they have assumed a net immigration of 17,000 during 1970-75 and 10,000 during 1975-80, and that these figures are government estimates from the Quarterly Digest of Statistics. We therefore propose to increase our mid-1980 figure, 574 thousand, by 17 thousand in order to incorporate estimated net immigrants, between 1973 and 1980: the new population total for mid-1980 is thus 591 thousand. After 1980, we (and the UN) will assume no net migration. Our new 1981 figure should thus be just over 600 thousand; this is still lower than the government figure, but we feel that it is as well-based as can be expected.

Attachment: New Population Projection for Mauritania and the Gambia

cc: (with attachment) Messrs. Mojaddidi, EPD
Palein, WA2
de Leede, WA2
Meerman, WAI/VP
Chander, EPD
Kundu, EPD
Ms Ishaq Husain, PHN2
Ms. My Vu, PHN

KCZachariah/AH11:ndm

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 27, 1983

TO: Kathryn Larrecq, Economist, WA2DC

FROM: Althea Hill and K.C. Zachariah, PHNPR

EXTENSION: 61586/61578

SUBJECT: Mauritania and The Gambia -- Population Estimates

Mr Zachariah
Return to SZH (7/17)
from Larrecq sent
back in blue ink of 20
if other details

1. In response to your memo of April 22 accepting our new population estimates for Mauritania and The Gambia, and requesting clearance for your attached draft letter to the Government of Mauritania, we are happy to clear the letter and to confirm that the new estimates will be used in preparing the new Social Data Indicators sheets and in the forthcoming "Guidelines".

cc: Ms My Vu, Ms. Patel, Mr. Warford, PHNPR
Ms. Ishrat Husain, PHN2
Messrs. Mojaddidi, Soulatha, EPD
Palein, de Leede, WA2

AHill:ndm

14458

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. K. C. Zachariah and Mrs. Althea Hill, PHNPR

DATE: April 22, 1983

FROM: Kathryn Larrecq, Economist, WA2DC *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Mauritania and The Gambia -- Population Estimates

1. We appreciate your new population projections for Mauritania and The Gambia and your memo of April 13 outlining the assumptions behind these estimates.
2. Your major points concerning the estimates for Mauritania are incorporated in the attached draft letter to the Government, for which we would like your clearance.
3. We assume that the new estimates for both countries will be used in preparing the new Social Indicators Data Sheets and in the forthcoming "Guidelines" exercise.

cc (without attachment):
 Messrs. Mojaddidi, Soulatha (EPD)
 Palein, de Leede (WA2)
 Ms. Husain, PHNPR

4/26/83

Althea,

*I've checked the data -
 They're OK.*

*After you've replied for clearance
 I'd like a copy of all these
 for my file.*

*Thanks
 KynU*

English Version

Letter to:

Monsieur M'Rabih Rabou ould Cheikh Bounena
Directeur du Financement

Ministère du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
Nouakchott, Rép. Islamique de la Mauritanie

Cher Monsieur,

We have reviewed with interest the observations made in your recent correspondence concerning figures published by the World Bank to express GNP per capita for Mauritania. The following is in response to your letter of February 15. As mentioned during your recent visit in Washington, the "postscript" to that letter was not found enclosed with your follow-up correspondence of March 13.

Your letter of February 15 inquires about the basis of the revised GNP per capita series used by the Bank over the past year, which is considerably higher than the series previously published, and it proposes certain upward adjustments in the population data presently recorded by the Bank.

Our revision of the level of Mauritania's GNP per capita was made last year in conjunction with the annual Bank-wide review of income and population statistics. The revision was made in order to bring the Bank's statistics into line with those then in use by the Mauritanian Government, namely the Government's upwardly revised national income data and, at the same time, its

downwardly revised population data.

We have provided you with the income, population and exchange rate detail, 1960-81, from which the GNP per capita levels, expressed in US dollars, have been calculated by the Bank. The national income series from 1973 onwards is that established 1978-80 by the former Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances in collaboration with the Banque Centrale. As you know, the new national accounts series replaced an earlier one, reflected in World Bank publications of past years, which had indicated lower levels of income. The newer series, presently maintained by the Banque Centrale, constitutes the basis of the income data of the World Bank and IMF and, to our knowledge, is the only official national accounts series available.

The principal factor responsible for the higher GNP per capita levels now published by the Bank is the downward adjustment in national population estimates as a result of the 1977 census. The census enumerated a population of 1,339 thousand as of January 1, 1977, as outlined in the IVth Development Plan (Chapter II).

According to the memorandum annexed to your letter of February 15, the Government now proposes to modify that population estimate for certain omissions from the census. We have referred these proposals to the Bank's Population Department, which accepts the proposed upward adjustment for the 67,000 transhumants à l'étranger as of January 1, 1977, previously omitted. They are of the opinion, however, that there is not sufficient substantiation at this time for other adjustments in the level of population as of the census date.

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OK

We would draw your attention to a second matter which has been raised by the Population Department in reviewing your letter, namely the rate of population growth. Although the results of the recent World Fertility Survey conducted in Mauritania will not be published until June, recent demographic data indicate an annual overall population growth rate 1980-85 of 2.4 percent, a slight modification of the 2.5 percent rate assumed in the IVth Plan. Our projections now show the 2.4 percent rate.

The most recent available population data will be reflected in the forthcoming Social Indicators Data Sheets, which are updated in May of each year, and similarly in the Bank-wide computations of GNP per capita ("Atlas methodology"), which will again be made in June. The newly adjusted population data can be expected to result in a modest downward revision in Mauritania's recent GNP per capita levels, and Mauritania is therefore again likely to figure some what above the mid-point of the IDA "eligibility" range (FY83 cut-off point: 1981 GNP per capita \$795).

We welcome any further questions you may wish to raise with respect to the national income and population statistics maintained by the Bank. The collection of these data and the many refinements to which they are subject is a task requiring our best joint efforts. At the same time, we would recall here the point which we emphasize at the opening of every document describing the economy of Mauritania -- that the statistical indicator, average per capita income, fails to reflect the poverty of the Mauritanian people -- and it is this broader concern to which our efforts are ultimately directed.

It was a pleasure to have seen you again here in Washington this month.
My best regards to yourself and your colleagues.

(Salutation) Kathryn Larrecq, Economist, WA2

cc and cleared with: Mr. Zachariah/Mrs. Hill (PHN)

cc: Messrs.

Nerman, Représentant Résident du PNUD, Nouakchott
Arnaudon, MAU-665

Mojaddidi (EPD), Palein, de Leede (WA2)

Ms. I. Husain (PHN2), Ono (WA2)

C. Hill

April 13, 1983

Miss Larrecq:

The relevant parts of this memo can be sent to the Government of Mauritania to explain the reasons for our estimate. I apologize for the delay in sending it. I should add that I talked to WFS and learnt that the fertility results do in fact support a much lower TFR than 6.9. However, since data are strictly confidential until the First Report is published and cannot be released to anyone without government permission beforehand, this is strictly unofficial information and I therefore excluded it from the memo itself.

sh
Althea Hill

April 13, 1983

Ms. Kathryn Larrecq, WA2

K. C. Zachariah and Althea Hill, PHNPR

Social Indicators Data Sheets - Mauritania and The Gambia:
Memo sent to A. Mojaddidi, EPD, 14th March, 1983

Mauritania

1. Two points are at issue: (1) the size of the population at the census date in 1977; and (2) the rate of growth subsequent to the census.
2. With regard to point (1) we, following the UN Population Division, were using the enumerated resident population of 1.339 million for the 1977 census date. The government, however, feels that 67,000 "transhumants a l'etranger" should also be included in the population, since although seasonally absent they maintain settlements in Mauritania, send their children to school there, and have Mauritanian nationality: the total population would then be 1.406 million at census date. Although we normally prefer to follow the UN practice of using only a de facto population, we recognize the special difficulties with nomad populations and will accept the figure of 1.406 million for the 1977 census date.
3. Government population projections include another upward adjustment to the census total, namely 13,280 females aged 0-14 estimated to have been omitted from the count (though their detailed national projections do in fact exclude the 67,000 nomads already mentioned). There is also a feeling apparently that many thousands of people in the border villages were absent in Mali at the time of the census. We do not propose to include an adjustment for either of these two types of omissions, since the basis for estimating exact numbers is not firm in either case.
4. With regard to point (2), the difference in the rates of growth we used last year and this year is due to differing levels of fertility. The figure for the total fertility rate used last year was 6.9 and was taken from UN estimates; it is not known how or why this figure was adopted. In the course of our general revision of Subsaharan base estimates this year, we reviewed the information available on fertility in Mauritania and concluded that a better estimate for the TFR was 6. All the data so far available are rather old (dating mainly from the national demographic survey in 1964), but we understand that the results from the recent World Fertility Survey conducted in Mauritania are now ready. The First Report from WFS will not be published till June, but if the government wishes to pursue this matter further now, we recommend requesting WFS tables from them in order to settle the point. If the WFS supports a higher fertility rate, we will be happy to revise our lower figure. At present we see no reason to maintain an unsupported estimate of 6.9 for the TFR. Inevitably this lowering of estimated fertility will also lower the estimated rate of growth, and hence the projected population for dates after 1977.

The Gambia

5. The differences between Government-projected growth rates and population totals after 1973 and our new projections arise from the assumptions regarding migration after 1973. The government projections assumed net immigration to continue for the rest of the 1970s at the same level as in the 1960s, while we had not included any allowance for migration at all. Hence our growth rates and population totals were lower. We have now consulted the Population Division of the UN; they tell us that in their new revised projections they have assumed a net immigration of 17,000 during 1970-75 and 10,000 during 1975-80, and that these figures are government estimates from the Quarterly Digest of Statistics. We therefore propose to increase our mid-1980 figure, 574 thousand, by 17 thousand in order to incorporate estimated net immigrants, between 1973 and 1980: the new population total for mid-1980 is thus 591 thousand. After 1980, we (and the UN) will assume no net migration. Our new 1981 figure should thus be just over 600 thousand; this is still lower than the government figure, but we feel that it is as well-based as can be expected.

Attachment: New Population Projection for Mauritania and the Gambia

cc: (with attachment) Messrs. Mojaddidi, EPD
Palein, WA2
de Leede, WA2
Heerman, WAI/VP
Chander, EPD
Kundu, EPD
Ms Ishaq Husain, PEN2
Ms. My Vu, PEN

KCZachariah/AHill:ndm

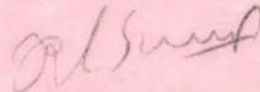
April 28, 1983

Mr. Gerald Baker
2119 College Street
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

Dear Mr. Baker:

Your letter to Mr. McNamara dated April 23rd was passed on to me for reply. I regret, however, that we do not collect birth and death data by months but suggest you try the UN Statistical Office in New York.

Sincerely,



K. C. Zachariah
Acting Chief
Policy & Research Unit
Population, Health & Nutrition Department

KCZachariah:veo

cc: Mr. Messenger
Mrs. Lee, Muriel

May 2, 1983

Mr. M.K. Premi
General Secretary
Centre for the Study of
Regional Development
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi - 110067
India

Dear Mr. Premi:

While reading the report of the General Secretary on the activities of the Association during 1982 I understood that the IASP is planning to organize three middle level and one senior level workshops in the next three years. If you have not yet decided the topic for these workshops, I would like you to consider the possibility of holding a senior level workshop on the implications (for trend and determinants of fertility in India) of the recent Fertility Surveys conducted in the various States in India. I know about at least 5 of them (Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Kerala), and was associated with the last two. A discussion of their results, especially those related to trend and determinants will be a very useful contribution to our knowledge of contemporary demographic situation in India.

Yours sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

CZachariah:ndm

May 2, 1983

Mr. Zulma Recchini de Lattes
Chief
Population Trends and Structure Section
Population Division
United Nations
N.Y. 10017

Dear Zulma:

Your letter of 20 April has clarified a number of points. I hope that it is reasonable to conclude from your letter that:

- the proposed collaborative arrangement will not serve our need in WDR (1984) or the Africa Report,
- the work will not be completed in time for the Bank's 1984 revision of population projections, and
- even when it is completed, it may not cover all countries of the world.

If these conclusions are correct, they have some implications for my budget allotment. When I visited New York I mentioned that I may be able to find about \$25,000 for this project. This amount was to come partly from the WDR budget, partly from the African Report budget and, partly from the Division's own regular budget. If the project cannot serve WDR and the Africa Report, I certainly cannot tap these two sources for financial support. Our regular budget cannot provide all the money needed for this collaboration. Under these circumstances, the only course I can take is to go slow with the project.

Our Division will still be interested in pursuing the collaboration and in utilizing the services of Prof. Somoza provided the project can be completed before the end of 1984 and that most countries of the world are covered. I will try to find money for Prof. Somoza's visit to New York for a few days to finalize the project proposal, but I have no idea now where I can find the money to carry out the complete project.

Your other questions were related to administrative arrangements for hiring Prof. Somoza and to the timing of his visit to New York. The Bank has no system of per diem, but it provides air ticket, cost of a hotel room (receipt is necessary), cost of food, taxi, etc. In other words, the Bank will reimburse the consultant his actual expenses. The first week in August will be alright for me if arrangements can be made for his visit to New York at that time.

Hope we can find a way to continue collaboration in the other projects.

Yours sincerely,

K.C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

KCZachariah:ndm

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

File

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 311 (2) IBRD

20 April 1983

Dear Dr. Zachariah:

I have taken advantage of the visit of Mrs. Hill to the Population Division to ask her to deliver this letter to you.

In trying to make a specific proposal regarding the projects in which your section of the World Bank and the one I head at the Population Division could cooperate, I am faced with a series of questions which I would like you to answer at your earliest convenience.

1. Assuming that a consultant as Mr. Somoza is hired to cooperate with us in producing the basic migration estimates that your projections require as input, what would be the administrative arrangements made to cover his salary and travel costs? Would the World Bank pay him directly or would the money be given to the Population Division to administer?

2. Since the consultant being considered does not normally reside in the United States and the task he is to perform requires that he stay in New York for a relatively short period, I assume that, aside from his salary, his travel and residence expenses will also need to be covered. It is UN practice to pay a per diem in such a case. What is the usual practice at the World Bank? How much should one add to the budget to cover the residence and/or installation expenses of the consultant?

3. Given that Mr. Somoza is willing to come to the United States to discuss this project further, I suggest that we profit from this opportunity to ask him to spend three or four days at the Population Division, getting acquainted with our data base and cooperating with us in drafting a detailed proposal on the substantial part of this project. Mr. Somoza may then submit this proposal personally to you and take account of your comments in order to finalize it during his visit. We suggest tentatively that this visit take

Dr. K. C. Zachariah
World Bank
1818 H St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433



- 2 -

place during the first week of August, since Mr. Somoza will spend most of the month of July in Trinidad and it would be cheaper for the Bank to cover his travel expenses only from Trinidad to New York/Washington than all the way from Santiago.

4. During 1983 Mr. Somoza will have at most three months to devote to the migration project. We do not believe that a complete set of migration estimates for all countries in the world can be put together in that short time. During such a period at most a thorough evaluation of the countries with "good" data (USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Western Europe) may be possible. What are the possibilities of extending the project to next year?

5. The project that Mr. Somoza will work on does not include either the detailed analysis of African data, nor the preparation of a background paper on the causes and consequences of international migration for the World Development Report. Although data on Africa, to the extent in which they are available, will certainly be used as input for the estimation of migration at a global level, the limited time available will probably not permit a detailed assessment of them. In fact, we shall probably rely heavily on the assessments that you and your own staff have already or are already carrying out.

With respect to the background paper for the World Development Report, we do not believe that Mr. Somoza's expertise is the best suited to deal with the general topic proposed, nor can the Population Division make contributions beyond those already contained in the papers presented at the Expert Group Meeting on Population Redistribution, Migration and Development, a copy of which, incidentally, is being sent to you under separate cover. Therefore, you may wish to consider the possibility of inviting someone else to write the necessary paper. I would be happy to make suggestions on possible authors if you so desire.

Your answer to these questions is necessary for us to prepare a preliminary proposal for your consideration. If it is more convenient for you, call me so that we can discuss these matters further. As I mentioned in our last telephone conversation, I would like to know your reaction to the letter Mr. Somoza sent you. In case you have not yet received the original, I am attaching a copy of it.

I look forward to our continued cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Zulma Recchini de Lattes".

Zulma Recchini de Lattes
Chief

Population Trends and Structure Section
Population Division

THE WORLD BANK
REQUEST FOR SHIPMENT AND MAILING OF PACKAGES

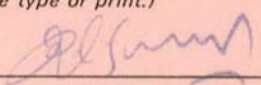
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DEPARTMENT: RN	DIVISION: Research and Policy Unit	DATE: 5/4/83
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MATERIAL TO BE DISPATCHED

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
1	Anomaly of the Fertility Decline in Kerala
1	Chapter VII (Desire for Another Child) and Part III, Chapter X (Determinants of Age at Marriage: Conceptual Framework and Empirical Evidences
1	Determinants of Fertility Behaviour in Karnataka - Questionnaire
1	Determinants of Fertility Change in Kerala
1	Draft of "Land Reforms and Fertility Decline in Kerala
1	Draft of "Anomaly of the Fertility Decline in Kerala - Summary and Conclusions
1	Determinants of Fertility Decline in Rural Karnataka
1	Chapter VI - Fertility Desires and Preferences

SEND TO: Ms. Shireen Jejeebhoy Family Planning Assoc. of India Bajaj Bhawan Nariman Point BOMBAY - 400 021 <u>I N D I A</u>	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: By air mail, please
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VALUE OF CONTENTS: -	NAME OF SENDER: (Please type or print.) K.C. Zachariah	AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: 
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RECORD OF DISPATCH
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May 5, 1983

Mr. Johannes Linn, AEA

Sulekha Patel, PHNPR

61591

Fertility and Mortality Data for Thailand

Pursuant to our discussion at yesterday's meeting, it would be helpful if you could obtain the following tabulations, based on the 1980 Population Census, from the National Statistical Office in Bangkok.

1. Number of ever-married women 15 years and over by number of children born alive by age group of mother;
2. Number of ever-married women 15 years and over by number of children still living by age group of mother; and
3. Number of own-children aged 0-14 years by age of mother.

It would be helpful if the above information could be obtained for the country as a whole, or for the regions. If not, please obtain it by provinces, and we will aggregate them as needed.

Cleared with and cc: Mr. K.C. Zachariah, PHNPR

cc: Ms. Ishrat Husain, PHND2
Ms. Susan Cochrane, PHNPR
Mr. Dave Radel, PHND2

SPatel:ndm



Record Removal Notice



File Title K.C. Zachariah - Chronological Records - January 1, 1983 - June 30, 1983		Barcode No. 30171683		
Document Date 11 May, 1983	Document Type Form			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Request for Consultant / Researcher				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Chandra Kumar</td><td>Date 13-Feb-15</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Chandra Kumar	Date 13-Feb-15
Withdrawn by Chandra Kumar	Date 13-Feb-15			

Terms of Reference - Study of Factors Underlying Stalled Fertility Decline
in Developing Countries

1. The object of this study will be to analyse the factors underlying stalled fertility decline in selected developing countries. The study should (1) focus on time patterns of TFR change; i.e. are there interesting generalizable cases where TFRs have "stalled"-- remained at a high level after an initial decline or went through a substantial period where fertility failed to decline further even though there was a subsequent decline, and (2) illustrate the demographic momentum built into age structure, by showing, perhaps through projections, how fertility (TFR) declines have not or will not lead to corresponding CBR declines.
2. The selection of the countries to be included in the study should be based on the following considerations:
 - (a) The countries should have experienced some significant fertility decline (marital fertility) in recent years (past 15 to 20 years).
 - (b) At some stage in the fertility decline, the rate of decline should have decelerated very considerably; that is, fertility decline should have stalled at a level very much higher than the replacement level fertility. It is not necessary that the decline had stopped altogether.
 - (c) The country should have reasonably good data on birth rate, fertility rate, marital status, family planning practice, and if possible, additional data on breastfeeding, abortion, etc.
3. The project should cover at least five countries. One of them should be Thailand. Others should be selected in consultation with the Bank staff responsible for this project (K. C. Zachariah).

May 11, 1983

Mr. C. Hermans, AEA

K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

61578

Underwriting Consultant Costs for Demographic Analysis on Thailand

In our May 4th meeting with Johannes Linn, it was decided to include Thailand among the countries being analyzed for a background paper for the coming WDR on Population entitled "Study of Factors underlying Stalled Fertility Decline in Developing Countries." The countries selected for the study are those that are experiencing a plateauing in both contraceptive prevalence rates and fertility, such as Sri Lanka, Korea, etc. The focus of the analysis is on determining the factors that are contributing to this phenomenon. A copy of the terms of reference for the proposed study is attached.

Also attached is a copy of the contract drawn up for the consultants. Inclusion of Thailand will mean an additional \$2,000 to the overall cost of the project. Mr. Linn had agreed that your Division would pick up this difference, especially in view of the fact that such an analysis is a pre-requisite for the Population Policy Study which is a part of the ESW program beginning in FY84, to which PHN is contributing in staff and consultant time.

Attachments

cc: Ms. S. Cochrane, PHNPR
Mr. D. Radel, PHND2

SPatel:ndm

THE WORLD BANK
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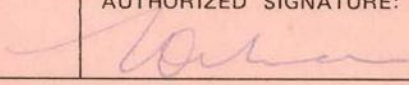
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DEPARTMENT: PHN	DIVISION: PR	DATE: 5/6/83
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MATERIAL TO BE DISPATCHED

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
1	Demographic Aspects of Migration in West Africa - Volume 1, WBSWP No. 414, Sept 1980
1	Demographic Aspects of Migration in West Africa - Volume 2, WBSWP No. 415, Sept 1980

SEND TO: Miss S. Abraham Librarian International Institute for Population Studies Govandi Station Road Deonar BOMBAY - 400 088 India	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: By Air mail
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population
studies**



जनसंख्या अध्ययन
का
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान

DR. K. SRINIVASAN
DIRECTOR

GOVANDI STATION ROAD,
DEONAR, BOMBAY-400 088.
INDIA

Telegrams : DEMOGRAPHY, CHEMBUR, BOMBAY

Telephones : DIRECTOR : 5 2 1 2 4 5

OFFICE : 5 2 1 3 4 7

B1/ 1021 /83

April 27, 1983

To
Dr. K.C. Zacharidh,
The World Bank,
Population, Health & Nutrition Deptt.,
1818, H. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C, 20433, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Zacharidh,

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your useful publication entitled 'Infant & child mortality as a determinant of fertility - the policy implications'. I really appreciate your interest for enriching this Institute's library.

With warm regards,

ps

Will it be possible for you
to send me the following issues
and oblige!

- 1) Demographic Aspects of Migration
in West-Africa Vol. 1. & 2.

S. Ab
27/4

Dt. 27.4.83.

Yours sincerely,

S. Abraham.

(Miss. S. Abraham)
Librarian

1 1 61591

MR. BHANOJI RAO

INTBAFRAD

JAKARTA, INDONESIA

AS PER YOUR REQUEST, AM SENDING YOU IMR PREVAILING 1971-80.

STARTING ACEH, THEY ARE, FOR BOTH SEXES: 91, 89, 122, 113, 120, 98,
107, 98, 81, 131, 108, 63, 113, 89, 188, 125, 117, 100, 122, 100,
96, 129, 108, 117, 125, 125. REGARDS SULEKHA

TELEX

796-44456

5/13/83

SPatel:ndm

K.C. Zachariah

PHN

May 13, 1983

Dr. N. Baskara Rao
Professor and Head
Population Research Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change
BANGALORE-560 072
India

Dear Baskara Rao:

As I have written to you earlier, we have received your report on Karnataka. It is being edited and retyped. The work should be completed by mid June. I will send you copies when we print them at our Print Shop.

Since February, I have been drafting a comparative report dealing with all the 3 areas. I am having problems in obtaining comparable tables for Karnataka as the tape is not with me. There is no time to bring the tape here and produce the needed tables. Therefore I will be requesting you to produce a few tables and regression for our use. To start with, I would like you to prepare the tables corresponding to 7.4 to 7.10 in the Kerala report (attached).

I have no assurance of funding for the proposed seminar yet.

Yours sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

Attachment

KCZachariah:ndm

May 18, 1983

Dr. J. Hamilton, PHND1

K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

61587

SRI LANKA - USAID Report

You wanted me to review this report for use in your sector review. My work in Sri Lanka was related to fertility, family planning and population projections and therefore my comments will be confined to these areas. I have no specific comments on what the report says about mortality, but to state that they look alright.

Fertility

1. Our estimates of TFR for recent periods are higher than the figures used in the report. The TFRs in the report are not official estimates, but taken from a conference paper. I do not recommend their use until they are confirmed by direct estimates from the Vital Registration data and the 1981 age-sex distribution. I suggest that you use the higher estimates in your report.

2. While the principal cause of stagnant birth rate is the increasing proportion of female population in the prime child bearing ages, the very slow decreases in marital fertility has also been a factor. The AID report has not taken seriously enough the sluggish movement of the marital fertility rate.

Population Projections

I have no objection to the population projections used in the AID report. It assumes that NNR=1 by 2001. This is close to our assumptions in WDR when NRR=1 during 2000-05. The projection in the report assumes a continuation of the current net emigration pattern, while the WDR assumes zero migration. Both are unrealistic; the actual situation would be somewhere inbetween.

Population Recommendations. The major recommendation of the AID report is funding of an effective and far-reaching program to promote awareness of population problems throughout Sri Lanka, after the completion of a survey which would measure population growth awareness attitude. I cannot quite agree with this recommendation. This will be useful, but less critical than supply related policies. In Sri Lanka, the awareness of family planning is quite wide (above 95%); the proportion of women who do not want any more children is quite high (61% of married fecund women), but the proportion among such women (those who do not want any

more children) who are using contraceptives is low (34%). Thus, the problem in Sri Lanka is to make the women who want a small family to accept family planning services. Their reluctance to use family planning may not be due to lack of demand, but more due to the poor family planning services. Therefore, they can be made to accept family planning by providing better family planning services. In my judgement, there is greater need to improve services than creation of demand through a population awareness promotion program. This conclusion is in line with that reached in the Sri Lanka WFS Study, namely, "...It appears that the needed direction of family planning programs, therefore, is not the difficult task of altering fertility preferences, nor making women aware of contraception. Rather, the need is to improve the access and attractiveness of the various methods" (WFS Report, page 151).

cc: Mr. J. Warford, PHNPR
Ms. B. Newlon, PHNPR
Mr. E.M. Schebeck, PHND1

KCZachariah:ndm

Mr. J. Warford, PHN

May 12, 1983

Emmerich M. Schebeck, PHN

SRI LANKA: USAID Report

As part of the collaboration between USAID and PHN in the sector review for Sri Lanka, USAID has provided us with their first report on Epidemiology Demography and Contraceptive Usage. To assist us in using this we have asked Dr. Zachariah to have the report reviewed in the light of previous studies in Sri Lanka.

cc: Mr. Messenger, PHN (o/r)
✓ Dr. Zachariah, PHN
Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Mills, PHN
Division Files

SRI LANKA:PHN
JDHamilton:sr

May 20, 1983

Dr. N. Baskara Rao
Professor and Head
Population Research Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change
BANGALORE - 560 072
India

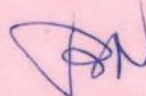
Dear Dr. Rao:

I am helping Dr. Zachariah in the writing of the comparative report on South Indian and Sri Lankan fertility patterns from the recent surveys. In comparing the marriage factors in the fertility decline, I am using your Chapter V ("Determinants of Fertility Decline in Rural Karnataka") and am puzzled by the large differential between the average singulate mean at marriage as compared to the average age at consummation in the districts and the total survey area. If my calculations are correct, there was an average of 19.67 years for the singulate mean age at marriage of the ever-married females in all the survey areas combined, and mean age at consummation of 15.6 years. I had expected to see the reverse pattern, and wondered if you might explain your findings to me.

We are writing the comparative chapter using the singulate mean age at marriage for trends and determinants, and will integrate your findings on age at consummation differentials later. However, our deadline for the comparable first-draft is July 1, so any help you may be able to give us now would be greatly appreciated.

Dr. Zachariah sends his best regards.

Sincerely,



Bonnie L. Newlon
Population, Health and Nutrition
Room N-446

BLN:ndm

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE May 26, 1983

TO PHN Staff

FROM John North, Director, PHNDR

EXTENSION 61571

SUBJECT Workshop on Demography

1. An introductory knowledge of demography would be very useful for those staff working in the PHN sectors, who, like myself, have not had formal training in the subject. To help them acquire a working knowledge of demographic concepts, definitions, methods, etc., we wish to organize a one-day departmental workshop on demography.
2. The workshop will be given by the demographic staff of PHNPR in two sessions, each of 90 minutes duration, during the third week of June (most probable date, June 20). It will cover topics such as methods of evaluating the accuracy of demographic data, demographic concepts and definition, measures of fertility, mortality, etc., utilization of defective data for demographic analysis, methods of population projections, use of population projections in sector work, etc.
3. If you are interested in attending this workshop, fill out the attached form and send it to K.C. Zachariah (Room N-446) before June 10.

Attachment

WORKSHOP ON DEMOGRAPHY FOR NON-DEMOGRAPHERS

_____ I am interested in participating in the workshop during the third week of June.

_____ I am interested in the workshop if it is held at some other later time.

_____ I am not interested in the workshop.

Please forward to K.C. Zachariah

Room N-446

Extn. 61578

Name:

Room No.....

Extn.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE May 27, 1983

TO Mr. John Duloy, Senior Research Advisor, ERS

FROM K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

EXTENSION 61578

SUBJECT Request for Funds for Research Preparation

I would like to request a sum of \$18,400 for the preparation of research proposal on:

Determinants and Consequences of Infant and Child Mortality in Sierra Leone.

The research preparation will involve (i) a review of the methodology for analyzing the determinants and consequences of infant and child mortality, (ii) review of the available studies on mortality in Sierra Leone, and (iii) designing a sample survey to produce primary data on mortality and preparing a program for their analysis in order to study determinants and consequences of mortality in Sierra Leone. Items (i) and (ii) will be done in Washington by a researcher, and item (iii) will be done in consultation with government officials and research workers in Sierra Leone by a consultant/researcher. The funds requested for research preparation are essentially to meet the fees of consultant/researcher and the cost of travel to Sierra Leone.

More details of the proposed project including its background, objectives, proposed methodology, budget for the research preparation, etc. are given in the attached note.

It is expected that a proposal for the research will be ready for submission to the Research Committee by early 1984.

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. J. Warford, PHNPR
P. Isenman, WAI
M. Selowsky, CPD
Ms. I. Z. Husain, PHN2

KCZachariah:ndm

Background of the Project

A recent analysis of the mortality situation in sub-Saharan African countries by the PHNPR showed that Sierra Leone has one of the highest mortality rates in the world and that the expectation of life at birth in that country in 1980 was ten years less than previously assumed (37 years instead of 47 years). However, the data base of this assessment is relatively old; inference of mortality situation in the 1980s based on the data of the early 1970s can be questioned on many accounts. For example, our attempt to correct the WDR mortality estimate was resisted by the West Africa Region on the ground that such a drastic revision will not be acceptable to the Government, especially because the data base is somewhat out of date and the complementary analysis on the factors related to the high mortality were not studied. It was in this background that this research project was conceived.

Why Sierra Leone

The immediate reason for proposing a research on mortality in Sierra Leone is the lack of knowledge of the mortality situation in that country and the possibility that the expectation of life at birth used in the Bank's economic and project work is very much over-estimated or mortality measures are underestimated. There are, however, other reasons. West Africa, especially the English-speaking countries in West Africa, has been a neglected area for research by demographers. This is especially true when compared with East Africa where countries such as Kenya were repeatedly investigated by demographers. Mortality conditions in several other West African countries will be similar to those in Sierra Leone. Thus a study of mortality in Sierra Leone is likely to provide not only a firmer basis for developing policy options to deal with the high mortality situation in that country, but will also go a long way in understanding the determinants and consequences of mortality in the whole West African region, especially the coastal countries. It is in this wider context that a research project on the determinants and consequences of mortality in Sierra Leone is proposed.

Evidence of High Mortality in Sierra Leone

Earlier mortality estimates for Sierra Leone used by the UN and the World Bank were based on a WHO study carried out in two urban areas, Freetown and Makani. Mortality rates in Freetown and Makani are not representative of the situation in the country as a whole. In fact, they are likely to be gross underestimates of the actual mortality rates in the country. This conclusion is supported by two other more recent studies.

A sample survey conducted in Bo District in 1977 showed that the IMR was 186 in Bo town and 246 in the other towns of the districts. These rates indicate a much higher mortality level even for the other towns in the country than shown by the rates in Freetown and Makani.

A recent analysis of the 1974 census data showed that the IMR for the country as a whole was 214 for 1971. A projection of this rate gives an IMR of 208 and expectation of life at birth of 37.5 for 1980. This is the basis of the revision, proposed in the new PHNPR analysis.

Project Proposal

Objective. This study will try to answer the following questions:

- What is the level of mortality in Sierra Leone. How does it vary from one region to another, between urban and rural areas, between socio-economic groups, etc.
- What are the principal causes of death and determinants of mortality in Sierra Leone (determinants in terms of characteristics of mother, father, household, locality, etc; access to health services; utilization of health services; etc.)
- What are the major demographic and socioeconomic consequences of high mortality (on fertility, growth rates, household income and expenditure, quality of human resource, labor productivity, public expenditure on social services, etc.)

The answers to these questions are expected to help in devising policy options (policies with respect to health delivery, MCH, environmental factors, etc.) to reduce mortality not only in Sierra Leone, but also in several other countries in the West African region.

Sample surveys designed to study infant and child mortality usually generate data on children ever-born to women. The objective of the study would, therefore, also include answers to questions such as:

- What is the level of fertility in Sierra Leone. How does it vary from one region to another, between urban and rural areas, between socio-economic group.
- What is the linkage between fertility and mortality.

Plan of Action

As the project envisages collection of primary data, a major part of the research proposal would be concerned with the design of a field survey and analysis of its data. A design for a national sample survey can be prepared only in consultation with the government of Sierra Leone. It will also require a review of the sample surveys and other studies carried out in the country. For these reasons, the project will be carried out in 3 stages.

Stage I: Project Preparation (July - December, 1983).

At the end of this stage, a project proposal covering the subsequent stages given below will be ready for submission to the Bank's Research Committee for financial support. The proposal will include a statement of the purpose of the project, review of methodology to be adopted and past research on mortality in Sierra Leone, design of a sample survey to produce the necessary mortality and related data, and a program of analysis and report writing. This will be done by a consultant/researcher during July-December and will cost approximately \$18,400 distributed as follows:

1.	Fees of Researcher (4 months)	\$ 9,600
2.	Fee of a Consultant (5 days)	\$ 1,000
3.	Travel of Researcher to Sierra Leone (air ticket and subsistence for 28 days)	\$ 6.800
4.	Miscellaneous (typing questionnaire, etc.)	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
	Total	<u>\$18,400</u>

Stage II: Data collection in Sierra Leone (sample survey), (January - December, 1984).

Stage III: Data analysis and report writing, (January - December, 1985).

May 31, 1983

Mr. G. Somasekharan Nair
Joint Director
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Trivandrum - 695003
Kerala, India

Dear Somasekharan Nair,

I have received your list of tables. Most of these tables are not available either because the relevant question is not with us (e.g. 304, abortion) or because the data are not put on tape (e.g. 601,606). If you really want abortion (#304) you must extract the data from question 304 (along with Household number) and send it to me. I am putting data on economic activity on tape and as soon as the tables are ready I will send them over to you. In the mean time, I am sending what we have done since I met you in Trivandrum last September.

Yours sincerely,

K.C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

Enclosure

G.SOMASEKHARAN NAIR
JOINT DIRECTOR
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
TRIVANDRUM - 695003
KERALA
INDIA

4th May 1983.

D.O.No.TA-17360/82/DES

Dear Sir,

As desired by Dr.Kurup, I am enclosing herewith a list of tables and regressions required for finalisation of the Report on 'Determinants of Fertility Change in Kerala'. These details were sent to you, along with the copied sheets of the data collected, on 7.2.1983.

The report can be finalised immediately on receipt of the tables and regressions.

Yours sincerely,


(G.Somasekharan Nair)

Dr.K.C.Zachariah,
Population, Health and Nutrition Department,
The World Bank, 1818 H.Street,
N.W.Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Encl. 2 sheets.

Males - married

- (1) Working men by type of work, duration of work, by age (1011)
- (2) Work and family planning practice, by age (1000), years of schooling (1013)
- (3) Work and age at marriage - worked before marriage (1010)
- (4) " " worked after marriage
- (5) Work and No. of children (from the form II of the concerned EMW)
- (6) Distribution of current age and age at marriage (from the Form II of the concerned EMW)
- (7) Distribution of age at marriage of males and wives (-do-)
- (8) Distribution of age and years of schooling and caste
- (9) Distribution of age and years of schooling and dowry (1002)
- (10) Distribution of whether marriage delayed due to dowry problem (1003)
- (11) Age at marriage by years of schooling for males (opinion) (1004)
- (12) " " for females (opinion) (1000)
- (13) Multiple regression with dependent variables,
work; age at marriage;
desired age at marriage for males;
" " for females;
by independent variables
caste, years of schooling No. of children.

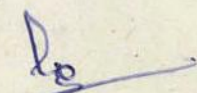
Males - Unmarried


- (1) Working days by type of work (807), years of schooling (802) and age (801)
- (2) Whether education was stopped for taking up work, by age and years of schooling (807)
- (3) Work and age at marriage preferred for females (opinion of males) 821)
- (4) Work and age at marriage preferred for males (opinion of males) (810)
- (5) Multiple regression with work as dependent variables and age, years of schooling as ~~in~~ independent variable.

Trivandrum,
4.5.1983.


G. Somasekharan Nair,

(x) Figures in bracket indicate the question number in the schedules.



ROUTING SLIP		DATE: June 7, 1983	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Warford			
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY	
INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL		SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE		URGENT	
f. MARKS: <p style="text-align: center;">Can we distribute this?</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">OK </p>			
FROM: K. C. Zachariah		ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:

June 7, 1983

PHN Staff

K. C. Zachariah, PHNPR

61578

Workshop on Demography for Non-Demographers

The proposed workshop on Demography for Non-Demographers will
be held on 22 June in Rm. ^{N1121}~~N-307~~ according to the attached program.

Attachment

KCZ:mlo

Demography for Non-Demographers

Workshop I: Introduction to Demography

Date and Time: June 22
10:30 A.M. to 12 Noon

Outline:

- Subject matter of demography
- Demographic data; their accuracy and evaluation
- Demographic methods, general approach
- Demographic concepts and measures
- Utilization of defective and incomplete data for demographic analysis

Workshop II: Population Projections and their Use in Sector Work

Date and Time: June 22
2:30 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Outline:

- Methods of population projections
- WDR population projections
- Use of population projection on sector work

Documents for Distribution:

1. Demographic Measures (selected)
2. Brass Technique of Estimating Fertility
3. Brass Technique of Estimating Mortality
4. Life Tables
5. Illustrative Example of Population Projection- Kenya 1980-90
6. World Bank Population Projections, WDI (1983), India

KCZachariah:mlo
6/6/83

June 8, 1983

Mr. John DuLoy, VPERS

Jeremy J. Warford, PHNPR

61581

Request for Funds for Research Preparation

1. You raised two problems with respects to Zachariah's request for funds for preparation of a research project on infant and child mortality.

First, the absence of departmental commitment. It is true that the department's commitment was not spelled out in the proposal, but this division is fully committed to the project by providing divisional funds and staff time. Funds are needed essentially to prepare a sample survey design in consultation with the Government of Sierra Leone and local universities and research institutions. The cost of travel and subsistence of a researcher was included in the proposal, but that of Zachariah (approximately \$6,000) was not included. PHNPRU will meet this expenditure from its own budget. It is also expected that Rashid Faruqee who is the economist for Sierra Leone will devote some time on the project when he visits Sierra Leone for other work.

The second problem is Zachariah's heavy research commitment. It is true, that as of today he is "managing" four research projects. Three of these are actually managed by R. Faruqee and Zachariah's involvement has been very minimal (not more than five weeks in the whole year). One of the projects will be completed by the end of June and the others by December, 1983. The fourth project (of which he is the principal investigator) is nearly complete. Three of the project reports are complete and are being reproduced for distribution. A fourth one has been drafted but needs review by the collaborating organization before it can be finalized. It is expected that the last report will also be distributed by December 1983, by which time a completion report on the project will also be issued. Thus, by January 1984, Zachariah will have no research responsibilities and will be able to devote his full attention to the proposed research project.

cc: Mr. K. Zachariah, PHNPR
Mr. M. Selowsky, CPD

KCZachariah:mlo

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 3, 1983

TO: Mr. J. Warford, PHN

FROM: John H. Duley, VPERS

EXTENSION: 69011

SUBJECT: Request for Funds for Research Preparation

Zach.

I suggest

(a) that our contract be specified in terms of your time and

(b) that we spell out

In his memo of May 27, Mr. Zachariah requested funds for the preparation of a research project on child mortality in Sierra Leone. I have two problems with this request.

The first is that, for research preparation funds, the Research Committee requires "that there is strong departmental commitment, as evidenced by the provision of departmental resources whether in cash or kind" (see my memo of February 3, copy attached). So far as I can judge from Mr. Zachariah's memo, the Research Committee is being asked to fund this preparation activity in its entirety. If we are to go further on this, there should be a substantial contribution from PHN and/or West Africa Region.

Second, Mr. Zachariah was unfortunate enough to inherit a particularly heavy burden of managing research projects from the old DED. According to my records, he is now responsible for managing four projects as per the attached list. I am concerned that Mr. Zachariah's taking on responsibility for a new research project may lead to delays in the completion of the old ones. I would appreciate your reassurance on this matter.

Attachments:

cc: Messrs. M. Selowsky
K. Zachariah
Mrs. P.A. Plesch

JD:lt

to Duley
the nature of your responsibility in the project, which by the end of the year will be about 200...

Could you have a go at a short memo on this? Thanks

Jery

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

File

DATE: February 3, 1983

TO: See Distribution

FROM: John H. Duloy, Senior Research Advisor, VPERS

EXTENSION: 69011 *JH*

SUBJECT: Research - Consolidated Policies on Discretionary Financing Following Recent Decisions by the Research Committee

The Research Committee made a number of decisions on discretionary financing 1/ at its January meeting.

A. Research Preparation

i. Seed money for research preparation may be sought by EPD and all regional, OPS and EIS departments on the following discretionary basis 2/:

- up to \$10,000 on the approval of the Senior Research Advisor; and
- up to \$20,000 on the approval of the Vice President, ERS, at the recommendation of the Senior Research Advisor.

ii. Approval of external research funds is conditional upon the Senior Research Advisor being satisfied that there is strong departmental commitment, as evidenced by the provision of departmental resources whether in cash or as staff time.

iii. Approval of funds for research preparation does not constitute a guarantee of favourable consideration of the research proposal that will follow.

iv. A report on the use of research preparation funds is required from the sponsor when an externally-funded research preparation activity does not lead to the submission of a research proposal.

1/ Discretionary financing refers to financing provided from the External Research Budget without full Committee review.

2/ In addition to the discretionary procedures, all departments (including DRD) can apply for research preparation funds in amounts larger than \$20,000 through a panel review process and Research Committee approval.

B. Supplementaries

- i. No more than one supplementary budget increase for any project will be authorized without explicit Research Committee approval.
- ii. The Senior Research Advisor can authorize supplementaries up to \$20,000 and may seek the advice of members of the original panel, or of other staff with specialized knowledge, in arriving at a decision.
- iii. If the request for supplementary funds is due to an anticipated cost-overrun, there is a presumption of cost-sharing by the sponsoring department. The cost-sharing principle will not apply if it is determined that supplementary funds are needed to finance research work additional to that in the original proposal.
- iv. No requests for supplementaries to cover cost overruns already incurred will be entertained.

C. Small Studies

The "small studies" window was opened July 1, 1981, but has not been widely used. The Research Committee decided to continue this facility under the conditions below, subject to a review after six months or after \$200,000 has been allocated, whichever comes first.

- i. Regional departments may seek up to \$20,000 in external research funds to finance small studies.
- ii. Eligible small studies must have a significant research component.
- iii. The Senior Research Advisor reviews all requests submitted under this window, and makes recommendations to the Chairman of the Research Committee, who decides.

D. The Research Panel Process

For large and complex projects, or for projects of a technical nature requiring specialized knowledge, members of the Committee acting as panel chairmen may find it useful to commission an evaluation report from an outside consultant on a project proposal. At the request of panel chairmen, the Senior Research Advisor may provide up to \$1,000 of funds from the External Research Budget for such purposes.

Distribution: Research Committee Members
Directors and Division Chiefs, ERS, OPS and EIS
Regional Directors
Chief Economists

JHDuloy/bj

6/2/83

RPO's Currently Supervised by K. C. Zachariah (PHN)

671-70*	Case Studies of Determinants of Recent Fertility Decline in Sri Lanka and S. India	FY82: Ongoing, Financially Inactive. (Had authorization in FY82, no expenditures.) FY83: Has spent \$10.4. \$3.5 remaining. Trust Fund. Expected Completion: Mid-1983. (6/83)
672-03*	Narangwal Population Study, Phase II	FY83: Authorized \$12.7 Expenditures \$12.5 Expected Completion: 12/82
672-35A*	Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya	Memo to JD from Warford re: computing costs. FY83: Authorized \$25.9 Expenditures \$60.7 Expected Completion: 6/83
672-60*	The Determinants of Fertility in Rural Bangladesh	FY83: Authorized \$76.1 Expenditures \$49.1 Expected completion: 6/83

* Indicates primary responsibility.

June 10, 1983

Mr. W.A.A.S. Peiris
Director
Department of Census and Statistics
No. 6 Albert Crescent
P.O. Box 563
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka

Dear Mr. Peiris:

We are finalizing the first draft of our volume discussing the various aspects and findings of the World Bank Fertility Survey in Sri Lanka. As you know, Mr. Namboodiri in North Carolina has been working on these data, along with yourselves, and a few others here at the Bank. The draft volume will list all as authors--by cover and probably also by chapter; it will be issued preliminary as a paper in our departmental series of research reports.

The report will include the following chapters. We would like you to tell us who the missing authors of Chapters I, II and IV. You may recall that these were written in your Department.

- Chapter I. Demographic Background and Survey Design
Author - ?
- Chapter II Data
Author - ?
- Chapter III Age at Marriage
Author - K. Namboodiri
- Chapter IV Fertility Trend and Differentials
Author - ?
- Chapter V Fertility Preferences, Intentions and Behavior
Author - K. Namboodiri, et al
- Chapter VI Sterilization
Author - K. Namboodiri, et al
- Chapter VII Current Use of Contraception, Patterns and
Determinants
Author - S. Patel
- Chapter VIII Summary and Conclusions
Author - K. Namboodiri

In addition, Mr. Zachariah will be writing a "Preface" to the volume which will be similar to the one attached here for his Kerala paper. We would like to be able to include our collective gratitude to the individuals who should be thanked for their contributions to the Sri Lanka survey. Would you please tell us the names and particulars?

Lastly, Mr. Zachariah wants you to know that the tape is being prepared and will be sent as soon as possible; apparently, it is a more involved process than we originally conceived, but it is proceeding.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Bonnie Newlon
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

June 15, 1983

Mr. A.S. Oberai
Population and Labour Policies Branch
Employment and Development Dept.
4 Route des Morillons, Geneve
Switzerland.

Dear Mr. Oberai:

I have received your letter informing me that you are sending me a copy of your paper on "Consequences of Migration for Production and Technology in Agriculture". I have not yet received the paper. Please send another copy.

Yours sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

4, route des Morillons, Genève
Adresse postale CH-1211 GENEVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENEVE
Télex 22.271 BIT CH
Téléphone direct: (022) 99 6463
central: (022) 99 6111

Dr. K.C. Zachariah,
The World Bank,
1818 H Street, NW,
WASHINGTON, DC 20433

Réf. BIT/ILO n° UNDP/FPA 01-1-pr-9

(USA)

Votre réf. n°

- 3 JUN 1983

Dear Dr. Zachariah,

On advice from Dr. K.T. de Graft-Johnson I am sending you a copy of my paper "Consequences of migration for production and technology in agriculture" for the forthcoming ISI meeting to be held in Madrid in September 1983.

I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you in Madrid.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A.S. Oberai

A.S. Oberai,
Population and Labour Policies
Branch,
Employment and Development
Department.

INCOMING MAIL UNIT
1983 JUN -8 AM 10:35
RECEIVED



A route des Morillons, Genève
Adresse postale CH-1211 GENEVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENEVE 22
Télex 22.571 BIT CH
Téléphone direct: (022) 99 6463
central: (022) 99 6111

Dr. K.C. Zachariah,
The World Bank,
1818 H Street, NW,
WASHINGTON, DC 20433

(USA)

REL BITVLO no UNDP\FPA 01-1-pr-9

Voire tél. no

- 3 JUN 1983

Dear Dr. Zachariah,

On advice from Dr. K.T. de Graff-Johnson I am sending you a copy of my paper "Consequences of migration for production and technology in agriculture" for the forthcoming ISI meeting to be held in Madrid in September 1983.

I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you in Madrid.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. S. Oberai

A. S. Oberai,
Population and Labour Policies
Branch,
Employment and Development
Department.

RECEIVED
1983 JUN -8 AM 10:32
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

June 20, 1983

Dr. N. Baskara Rao
Professor and Head
Population Research Center
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Bangalore 560072
India

Dear Dr. Baskara Rao,

In response to your letter dated June 10, please exclude sterilized women from the tabulations for Table 7.4. The percentages for Tables 7.8 and 7.9 should be based on all currently married women, including non-fecund and sterilized women. The rationale for this is that it permits us to estimate unmet need for the whole state, if we so desire, using the 1981 Census. Finally, don't do any regression analysis using conventional contraceptive use/non-use as the dependent variable as the number of their use is too small.

Within two to three weeks time I intend to send you not only copies of Karnataka, Kerala and Sri Lanka reports, but also the first draft of my comparative analysis. I want all of you to go over it, correct them wherever you think corrections are needed, and fill up the gaps wherever possible. I know that it is additional work for you and some expenditure, but I hope that you can manage it.

Yours sincerely,

K.C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

gram ECOSOCI
bangalore 560 010

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CHANGE
NAGARABHAVI P.O. BANGALORE-560 072
Phones 606224 606324 & 606274

phones
66224, 66274, 66324

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

an all-india institute for inter-disciplinary research and training in the social sciences

Dr N Baskara Rao
Professor and Head
Population Research Centre

Bangalore 560 072

10th June 1983

Dr K C Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition
Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
U S A

Dear Dr Zachariah,

DK
Kindly refer to your letter of May 13th. We are getting the tables requested by you. In the meanwhile we need some clarifications about the tables in Chapter VII which you had enclosed. As you have mentioned in the beginning of the chapter the question on additional child desired is asked only to the currently married, non sterilised and fecund women. However, in Table 7.4 the "sterilised" is used as one of the categories. For Karnataka, we would prepare tables only for the currently married, non sterilised and fecund women.

Since the sterilised women are excluded, in Tables 7.6 and 7.7 the regression results pertained to the factors that determine the use of contraception other than sterilisation among those who want another child as compared to those who do not want another child. In Karnataka contraceptive use other than sterilisation is very low and hence treating this as a dependent variable in regression analysis may not be very meaningful.

In Table 7.8 and 7.9 it is not clear whether the non fecund and the sterilised women should be included for calculating the percentages.

Contd.....2

As % of all
currently
married
women -
+ sterilised

non-fecund

RECEIVED

phone
00224-6624-6614

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BANGALORE-560 072
Phone: 00024 6624 & 66214

phone 00024
00024

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Bangalore 560 072

Dr. W. Baskara Rao
Professor and Head
Population Research Centre

10th June 1983

Dr. K. C. Acharya
Population, Health and Nutrition
Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
U S A

Dear Dr. Acharya,

Kindly refer to your letter of May 13th. We are getting the tables requested by you. In the meanwhile we need some clarifications about the tables in Chapter VII which you had enclosed. As you have mentioned in the beginning of the chapter the question on additional child desired is asked only to the currently married, non sterilised and fecund women. However, in Table 7.4 the "sterilised" is used as one of the categories. For Karnataka, we would prepare tables only for the currently married, non sterilised and fecund women.

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In Table 7.8 and 7.9 it is not clear whether the non fecund and the sterilised women should be included for calculating the percentages.

Contd.....

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1983 JUN 20 PM 3 21
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gram ECOSOCI
bangalore 560 010

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NAGARABHAVI P.O. BANGALORE-560 072
Phones 606224 606324 & 606274

phones
66224, 66274, 66324

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an all-india institute for inter-disciplinary research and training in the social sciences

Bangalore 560 040

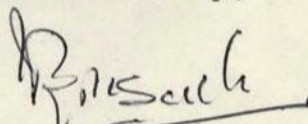
10th June 1983

2

Even though we do not have any funds left in the Project we would manage to do some computer runs and get the tables for you. In the meanwhile you may kindly write to me or send a cable regarding the clarifications sought here.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


N BASKARA RAO

June 30, 1983

Manuel A. Bobenrieth, M.D., M.P.H., M.H.A.
Chief, Office of Health and Biomedical
Publications, PAHO
525 Twenty-third St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Dr. Bobenrieth:

Please refer to your letter addressed to Mr. Ernest Stern, Senior Vice President, Operations regarding the Bank's press release on integrated approach to health development. We appreciate very much the interest you have shown in this matter and we are thankful for the copy of your recent publication "Oral Rehydration Therapy: An Annotated Bibliography". I have brought the attention of my staff to this very useful publication and I am sure that it will be used widely in the Department's work.

Yours sincerely,

Harold W. Messenger
Actg. Director
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

ROUTING SLIP

DATE

June 24, 1983

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, OPERATIONS

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. John D. North

N 437

~~Mr. Zakharia~~

To Handle

Appropriate Disposition

Approval

Comment

Full Report

Information

Initial

Note and File

Note and Return

Prepare Reply

Per Our Conversation

Recommendation

Signature

Send On

✓

X

REMARKS

FROM

Ernest Stern, SVP OP, E 1227

Log. No. 6-312

Date Recv'd. 6-23-83

Action Copy North

to respond
Info. Copies _____

Action Copy _____

Due Date _____



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

525 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO: ADH/28/1 (230-83)

TELEPHONE 861-3200

21 June 1983

Mr. Ernest Stern
Senior Vice President, Operations
World Bank,
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

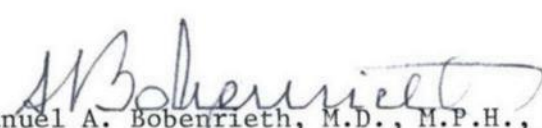
Dear Mr. Stern:

We have read with great interest your press release of 10 June 1983 "The World Bank's integrated approach to health development."

Enclosed please find a copy of our recent scientific publication No. 445 Oral Rehydration Therapy: An Annotated Bibliography, which deals with the subject of the press release, and we assume could be of interest to you and the corresponding technical unit at the World Bank.

The Spanish version of this publication will come out in the Fall of this year. In the meantime, additional copies of the English version are available at our Office of Publications at the price of \$6.00 each.

Sincerely yours,


Manuel A. Bobenrieth, M.D., M.P.H., M.H.A.
Chief, Office of Health and Biomedical
Publications

Encl.



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

525 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

TELEPHONE 861-3200

ADH/28/1 (230-83)

IN REPLY REFER TO:

21 June 1983

Mr. Ernest Stern
Senior Vice President, Operations
World Bank,
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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