

Table 5.4 (cont'd.)

iii) Predictors in the Equation on Step Number 3

PREDICTORS	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	SIGNIFICANCE
PERACCP	-.11574	-.05621	.26144	.196	
YRSFMPL	-.54569	-.23567	.28879	3.570	
LIFEXP	-.54457	-.55254	.12226	19.839	**
POPDEN	-.02528	-.34945	.00931	7.382	$\frac{1}{2}$
(Constant)	78.13497				

Multiple R = .86619

Adjusted R Square = .71907

R Square = .75028

Standard Error = 4.71982

F = 17.27621 (**)

Finally another regression was done with short-run decline in birth rate as the dependent variable. Table 5.5 shows the regression. The values gotten with the Hongkong data included are recorded in parentheses. Again socio-economic variables show its importance with school enrollment predicting best. (Note that school enrollment also loads very highly with the "socio-economic" factor 1 of the quartimax rotated factor matrix). Here, no other variables (including population density) are significant. This further reinforces the relationship represented by path d of Fig. 5.1 even in the short-run.

Table 5.5

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Regressing DECBR on Socio-Eco Variables
(Regression Statistics with Hongkong included is shown in parenthesis)

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: DECBR

PREDICTORS	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	SIGNIFICANCE
SCHENR	.32300 (.30497)	.59261 (.57738)	.08610 (.08300)	14.073 (13.502)	**
(Constant)	-5.57959 (-4.75452)				
Multiple R = .59261 (.57738)			Adjusted R Square = .35119 (.33337)		
R Square = .35119 (.33337)			Standard Error ==8.50892 (8.46447)		
F = 14.07329 (**) (13.502)					

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

Variables	Beta If In	Partial	Tolerance	F
PERURB	.12971 (.01824)	.11178 (.01535)	.48187 (.47224)	.316 (.006)
LIFEXP	-.01635 (-.05397)	-.00976 (-.03081)	.23132 (.21720)	.002 (.025)
GNPPCAP	.29692 (.25127)	.29188 (.23625)	.62695 (.58930)	2.328 (1.537)
GNPGRT	-.21884 (-.23739)	-.26408 (-.27992)	.94483 (.92686)	1.874 (2.21)
POPPHY	.28559 (.25196)	.23672 (.20739)	.44576 (.45165)	1.484 (1.169)
FDPCAP	.23523 (.19665)	.22995 (.18400)	.61998 (.58362)	1.396 (.911)
POPDEN	.21632 (-.10239)	.25669 (-.11999)	.91360 (.91550)	1.763 (.380)
DEPRAT*	-.38423 (-.324)	-.44964 (-.36465)	.88849 (.84442)	6.335 (3.988)
YRSFMPL	.19582 (.15211)	.24081 (.18238)	.98120 (.95842)	1.539 (.895)
PERACCP	.11275 (.13683)	.11533 (.14015)	.67892 (.69938)	.337 (.521)

*Relationship in wrong direction.

CHAPTER VI

RESIDUAL ANALYSIS AND SAVED DATA

To repeat, after all the data analyses, we have two important regression results:

1) Birth rate can be predicted very significantly with mortality measures, population density and perhaps years in family planning (significant at 5% only if life expectancy is used).

2) Acceptor's rate can be predicted very significantly with GNP growth rate and school enrollment (Table 4.5.G).

Next we shall try to verify the two sets of regression coefficients we have on the saved data. We shall present the following statistics together with the actual and predicted values. We shall derive the correlation between predicted and actual value of the saved data and compare that to the multiple correlation gotten from the fitted data.

While doing all this, however, we must remember that since our saved data is made up only of 10 cases, we may not have a wide variation and subsequently a good test as we would want.

Table 6.1.A and 6.1.B show these comparisons. On the regression on birth rate we shall try three possibilities: model 1 -

regression with only life expectancy (the socio-economic variable most associated with birth rate) used as predictor, model 2 - regression with life expectancy and years in family planning as predictors, and model 3 - regression on life expectancy, population density and years in family planning (all significant at 5%). Since population density of Singapore is as high as Hongkong, we cannot use the regression coefficients on it.

Table 6.1.A shows very clearly that our regression predict the saved data very well with the statistics for the saved data performing at the same level as (if not better than) the fitted data.

Life expectancy and population density are indeed very strong predictors as we can see. The correlation for the saved data was even higher than the fitted data for models 1 and 2. With years in family planning included (model 3) the correlation for the saved data is still as high as for the fitted data.

With respect to the regression of acceptor's rate shown in Table 6.1.B, the saved data really does not do as well as does in the regression of birth rate. However, the prediction does conserve rank ordering as shown by the Spearman's Rank correlation and the correlation of .6 is not bad compared to the fitted one of .73.

Table 6.1.A
 Saved Data Analysis on Birth Rate

	E S T I M A T E D			Actual
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	
Predictors	Life Expectancy	Life Exp. Pop. Density	Life Exp. Pop. Density Yrs. in Family Planning	
Country				
Egypt	42.65	44.55	43.09	36.9
Gambia	50.71	50.80	48.87	47.5
Guatamela	44.44	45.46	46.55	45.5
Indonesia	47.40	46.42	48.04	42.5
Mexico	35.98	39.73	42.5	44
Morocco	44.16	45.68	44.89	50
Nicaragua	44.57	46.70	46.33	48
Puerto Rico	30.11	24.86	21.93	25.6
Singapore	-	-	-	-
S. Vietnam	44.51	43.36	44.53	39.5

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	SAVED	FITTED	SAVED	FITTED	SAVED	FITTED
Correlation	.711	.69906	.847	.83733	.86	.86496

Table 6.1.B
 Saved Data Analysis On
 Acceptance Rate:

Country Predictors	E S T I M A T E		A C T U A L
	GNP Growth Rate	School Enrollment	
Egypt	3.31		5
Gambia	2.287		1.5
Guatamela	2.06		2
Indonesia	2.23		4
Mexico	5.54		1
Morocco	.9784		1
Nicaragua	5.2276		4
Puerto Rico	10.99		4
Singapore	10.21		8
S. Vietnam	3.74		1
	<u>SAVED</u>	<u>FITTED</u>	
Rank Correlation*	.864299	.72859	
Pearson's Correlation	.6094	.72859	

*Rank Correlation is computed by considering all data (Y & Y')
 with the greatest lower integer as the same rank.

Thus, all in all, we can say that there seems no evidence of "manipulation" in our analysis to get biased results. Our regression on birth rate seems to be very accurate while that on acceptance rate conserves some ordering and a satisfactory degree or level of prediction.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As we can see from this whole analysis, very simple factor and regression analyses have given us quite significant clues to the interrelationships of fertility, socio-economic-demographic variables, and family planning measures.

The whole study points to the importance of socio-economic conditions in predicting fertility. The regression coefficients of the hypothetical factor 1 of both rotations as well as its representative variables perform with a Beta coefficient within the vicinity of .6 and above. This very strong relationship should be strong evidences that socio-economic development and fertility are closely intertwined.

It is, however, a giant step from prediction to causation and we certainly cannot jump this far. The problem is further compounded by the fact that, practically speaking, birth rate also affects socio-economic-demographic conditions. So even if we assume all relationships as causal, we are still very much in doubt as to their magnitude.

But assuming some part of the strong relationship as causal in the right direction, we can make the following statements:

(1) An important finding from the regression of birth rate on the hypothetical factors is that the dimension that is more correlated with birth rate seems to be variables of what we termed a more "social" nature (as opposed to "economic"). Mortality and literacy measures correlate most highly with factor 1 in Table 5.1. And probably not coincidentally are also the variables most correlated with birth rate. The more "social" factor 1 in the varimax rotation predicts significantly a higher portion of the variation in birth rate than the more "economic" factor 3. The implication of this may be important. As mentioned earlier, mortality and literacy measures may be more representative of income distribution and the degree of poverty both of which would be quite important determinants of the general economic-socio atmosphere. This implies that simple economic growth may not be sufficient in affecting birth rate. More important may be to make this economic growth reach the populace in the fastest means available. This may entail more social reforms and education for the masses.

(2) The more general finding is that in view of economic socio variable's strength in predicting birth rate, it may be worthwhile to concentrate on economic and social development as this affects social conditions; and the social conditions, in turn, affect fertility fast enough. The longer the lag, the more

ineffective redistribution would be and probably the more reliance one should give family planning to solve the population problem. This is where we believe some long-run time-series analysis should be done in order to determine the time lag between various economic and social advancement and decline in fertility.

(3) Population density too seems like a very important determinant of fertility (with Beta values in the vicinity of .4 and above). In fact the real causal effect to be stronger than the regression coefficient (which is negative) considering the fact that fertility clearly increases population density (a relationship which is positive). This seems to show a built-in mechanism in people to reproduce less children as resources get depleted. Definitely this is an encouraging sign but again we must check through simulation and statistical analysis with causal inference whether this effect works fast enough and strong enough to improve the overpopulation problem.

(4) It has also been found that acceptance rate is very highly related to GNP growth rate and school enrollment rate. This means definitely some relationship in family planning program effectiveness and socio-economic development. Whether this implies that more economic growth and better education means more funds and better economic-socio conditions create an atmosphere of more acceptors or both, one has yet to determine. But the fact remains

that our study may imply that a good family planning program depends on an improved economic-socio development.

(5) No conclusively significant relationship was found between birth rate and family planning program measures, though years in family planning oftentimes came close to being significant (and was in fact significant if used together with life expectancy and population density).

This lack of correlation of family planning measures with fertility is not unexpected not only because of crudeness of data but also perhaps because the study may be premature. Looking at the acceptance rates as well as years in family planning data, we see that figures are still very low. This is most certainly due to the fact that many Third World countries have just started to get acquainted with family planning programs and have not yet achieved the means to establish a strong family planning program. We could hardly expect fertility to be affected by such low performances. Furthermore, there is extreme crudeness in the acceptor's data. Some aspects of this are:

a. Cumulative user's data is really the data we need. Acceptance rates fail to tell us anything about the continuance rate of the acceptors which is an equally important measure of the effectiveness of family planning as the number of acceptors.

b. There are very strong chances of inaccurate recording of number of acceptors. Many agencies may be very susceptible to overreporting and/or double counting (counting twice an acceptor who stops practicing family planning and then comes back again).

(6) Also a very important result is that we did not seem to find any significant relationship between population growth and socio-welfare indicators. We should not make a big thing out of this especially since regression analysis is biased against predicting several variables from one predictor as opposed to predicting one variable with a lot of predictors. However the complete lack of evidence to show even a tinge of relationship may confirm the simulation studies that the time lag of the effect of population growth on the welfare of the people is quite long.

This may be further incentive for policy decision-makers to concentrate on economic and social development at the expense of population control.

Lastly, the following recommendations are given:

(1) Inasmuch as there seem to be strong evidence to the potent effect of socio-economic variables on fertility, we suggest further studies and a closer follow-up of socio-economic changes and fertility changes be done in Third World countries. The most important work, I think, should be done on the micro level. We

have worked on a very broad macro sphere, and due to extreme collinearity, cannot separate the effects of various socio-economic measures on birth rate. We should try to find out exactly what factors (and in what magnitudes) influence couples to have fewer children. We have several hypotheses but this analysis does not say exactly how important each is. This can be done, I believe, in a well-planned and carefully-implemented survey as well as studies of the behavior of couples given various socio-economic conditions.

(2) Better family planning measures, especially cumulative user's rate should be made available by the various Third World governments and agencies. This may entail a closer (and costlier) monitoring of family program activities but it is vital if any study is to achieve any significant policy implications.

Furthermore, a better and frequent recording of socio-economic-demographic data should also be implemented. It is important to keep close track of birth and fertility rates. Time-series analysis and in-country cross-sectional analyses, if facilitated would be important in ascertaining the existence, magnitude and time-lag of causally inferred effects.

(3) Once we can ascertain the real causal coefficients and determine the time lags, one can build a developmental model that will have astounding effects on policy implementation. For

example let us assume a model such as that in Fig. 7.1 which is similar to Fig. 5.1.

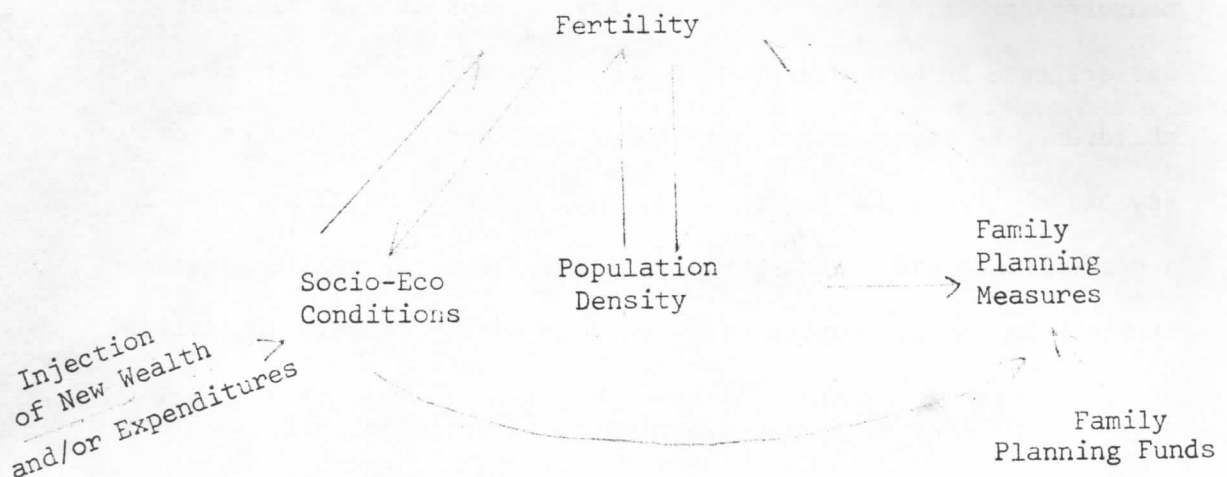


Fig. 7.1

If we can estimate the effects of each of the arc, (perhaps by statistical analysis) and determine the time-lags in each of the effects, then we can come up with a model that will have the utmost importance to policy and decision makers of every nation.

This is indeed a wide new area for more important analysis and research.

Finally, let us go back to the question of development vs. family planning. Due to the strong showing of socio-economic conditions on both fertility and family planning, it is hard to ignore their importance in population control. Though family planning measures fail to show any significant relationships with

fertility we cannot dismiss its effect due to crudeness of data as well as the prematurity of the data.

But the most important thing this study has shown is that the planning, implementation, and operation of these programs and the analysis of their effectiveness must never be separated from the economic, social, demographic milieu of the locality.

Furthermore, this study should encourage policy makers to try to bring economic and social development to a higher level and at a faster pace, not only for their own sake but also to prevent as much as possible the terrible nightmare of hunger, starvation and anomie due to an overpopulated world.

APPENDIX A

RAW DATA FOR THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>BTHRT</u>	<u>FERWMN</u>	<u>DECBR</u>	<u>GNPPCAP</u>	<u>GNPGRT</u>	<u>PERURB</u>
Chile	27	21	31.43	760	2.4	73
Columbia	42.5	19.57	8.2	370	2.3	60
Costa Rica	39	19.44	26.66	500	4.5	36
Dominican Rep.	47.5	20	1.1	430	4.7	38
Ecuador	46.5	20.63	13.4	310	2.6	39
Egypt	36.5	20.53	13.9	220	.2	43
El Salvador	41	19.44	12.5	320	.5	41
Gambia	47.5	22.43	6.52	140	2.1	10
Ghana	51	21.5	2.0	250	-2.1	31
Guatamela	45.5	21.66 ^a	1.14	390	2.1	31
Honduras	49	21.11	0	300	1.4	26
Hongkong	20	20.15	14.34	900	5.6	92
India	38.5	21.02	15.29	110	2.4	20
Indonesia	42.5	23.2	0	80	3.4	17
Iran	48	18.46	10	450	7.7	41
Jamaica	34.8	23.81	16.45	720	3.5	41
Kenya	50	21.36	2.0	160	4.3	10
South Korea	31	20.92	12.12	290	10.0	53
Laos	47	18.87 ^a	0	120	3.5	15
Malaysia	33	21.28	5.4	400	3.3	45
Mauritius	25.3	21.32	36.84	280	-.7	42
Mexico	44	19.74	1.12	700	2.9	57
Morocco	50	19.87	4.0	260	2.5	32
Nepal	45	25.44	4.4	90	.6	5
Nicaragua	48	20	1.03	450	1.3	42
Nigeria	55	22.83	9.01	140	2.7	23
Panama	38	20	20.48	820	4.5	47
Philippines	43.5	21.84	8.51	240	2.7	34
Puerto Rico	25.6	23.1	12.21	1830	5.9	48
Singapore	22.3	22.38	23.84	1200	10.6	100
Sri Lanka	29.4	21.09	15.62	100	1.8	20
Taiwan	24.1	22.30	16.42	430	7.3	63
Thailand	41	20.64	22.1	210	4.7	15
Trainidad & Tobago	24	23	34.21	940	2.5	50
Tunisia	37	18.87	17.77	320	3.6	43
Turkey	41	20.72	19.56	340	4.0	37
Uganda	49	19.36	0	130	1.6	10
Venezuela	42.5	19.44	19.14	1060	1.4	68
South Vietnam	39.5	20.13 ^a	0	230	-.7	24

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>PERCAPEN</u>	<u>LITRT</u>	<u>SCENR</u>	<u>NEWSCIRC</u>	<u>DTHRT</u>	<u>LIFEXP</u>
Chile	1516	87	85	89	9	62.7('67)
Columbia	638	73	59	109	11	59.9('65)
Costa Rica	446	89	78	101	9	66.3('66)
Dominican Rep.	264	65	67	36	15	64.8('66)
Ecuador	315	68	64	45	12	58.7('65)
Egypt	282	26	53	22	17.5	52.7('68)
El Salvador	223	60	61	74	8	58.5('61)
Gambia	68	10	21	5('60)	22.5	41.0('65-70)
Ghana	192	25	43	46	20	46.0('65-70)
Guatemala	250	38	38	45	16	50.1('63-65)
Honduras	234	45	54	42	17	49.0('65-70)
Hongkong	1040	71	85	349('65)	5	70.0('68)
India	186	31	41	16	16	45.0('61)
Indonesia	123	43	44	7('65)	19.5	45.8('61)
Iran	895	23	46	24('72)	16	50.0('65-70)
Jamaica	1338	82	71	114	7.4	65.0('63)
Kenya	171	22.5	43	14('70)	17	47.5('65-70)
South Korea	860	71	76	138('70)	9	61.9('66)
Laos	91	15	28	5('65)	23	47.5('65-70)
Malaysia	453	47	61	63	7	65.2('66)
Mauritius	183	61	67	122('65)	7.6	60.2('61-63) ^d
Mexico	1270	76	63	116('65)	11	62.38('65-70)
Morocco	205	14	32	16	17	50.5('65-70)
Nepal	9	9	18	3	23	40.6('65-70)
Nicaragua	389	58	55	28	15	49.9('65-70)
Nigeria	59	25	21	6('70)	27	36.95('65-66)
Panama	2921	79	80	78	9	66.1('66)
Philippines	298	72	84	21	12	57.0('60)
Puerto Rico	3774	81	94	89	6.5	70.9('65)
Singapore	851	75	77	174	5.4	68.2('65-70)
Sri Lanka	163	75	72	42	7.9	65.9('67)
Taiwan	874	85 ^b	78	70 ^c	4.7	67.5('66)
Thailand	296	68	56	24	11	56.15('60)
Trinidad & Tobago	3962	89	74	134	7	66.3('67)
Tunisia	255	30	66	28('72)	14	51.7('65-70)
Turkey	516	46	69	41('69)	14	54.5('65-70)
Uganda	72	20	29	8	19	47.5('65-70)
Venezuela	2518	76	71	93	9	63.8('65-70)
South Vietnam	290	65	64	67('70)	13.5	50.0('65-70)

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>DEPRAT</u>	<u>LPOPGT</u>	<u>PERACCP</u>	<u>YRSFMPL</u>	<u>POPGRT</u>
Chile	78	2.4	12 ^f	8	18
Columbia	94	3.2	4	6	31.5
Costa Rica	91	3.2	12	6	30
Dominican Rep.	104	2.8	3	6	32.5
Ecuador	102	3.4	1	6	34.5
Egypt	86	2.5	5	9	19
El Salvador	96	3.7	1	6	33
Gambia	78	2.0	1.5 ^g	5	25
Ghana	100	2.6	2	5	31
Guatemala	104	3.3	2	5	29.5
Honduras	97	3.2	6	8	32
Hongkong	69	2.4	4	14	15
India	81	2.3	6	22	22.5
Indonesia	89	2.0	4	5	23
Iran	101	3.0	12	7	32
Jamaica	82	1.5	6	8	27.4
Kenya	100	3.1	2	7	33
South Korea	82	2.4	16	13	22
Laos	108	2.4	1	2	24
Malaysia	87	3.0	4	7	26
Mauritius	77	2.3	7	10	17.7
Mexico	100	3.5	1	.5 ⁱ	33
Morocco	104	2.7	1	8	33
Nepal	79 ^e	1.8	1.5 ^g	8	22
Nicaragua	104	3.0	4	7	33
Nigeria	94	2.5	.5 ^h	4	28
Panama	89	3.1	6	5	29
Philippines	87	3.0	7	4	31.5
Puerto Rico	76	1.5	4	15	19.1
Singapore	73	2.3	8	8	16.9
Sri Lanka	78	2.4	4	8	21.5
Taiwan	78	2.6	9	11	19.4
Thailand	89	3.1	8	6	30
Trinidad & Tobago	79	1.9	5	7	17
Tunisia	97	2.1	6 ^f	10	23
Turkey	86	2.5	1	9	27
Uganda	97	2.7	.5 ^h	2	30
Venezuela	92	3.4	6	6	33.5
South Vietnam	108	2.6	1 ^f	6	26

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INFMORT</u>	<u>POPPHY</u>	<u>FDPCAP</u>	<u>POPDEN</u>
Chile	71	2015('71)	5786('70)	13
Columbia	76	2161('69)	4700('70)	19
Costa Rica	54	1807('69)	4503('70)	36
Dominican Rep.	98	2044('71)	3667('68)	89
Ecuador	79	2928('70)	4098('70)	21
Egypt	103	2004('69)	3933('68/69)	34
El Salvador	58	3919('69)	2960('70)	165
Gambia	165	18947('69)	3155('64-66)	32
Ghana	156	12392('71)	2443('66-68)	38
Guatamela	79	4338('71)	3232('70)	47
Honduras	40	3707('70)	3916('70)	23
Hongkong	17	1874('71)	5356('64-66)	3912
India	139	4795('70)	2587('69/70)	182
Indonesia	125	25847('71)	2151('70)	84
Iran	139	3145('71)	3126('64-66)	18
Jamaica	26	2817('70)	4605('64-66)	182
Kenya	135	8718('69)	3784('70)	20
South Korea	60	2133('71)	3237('69)	324
Laos	123	13289('71)	2835('64-66)	13
Malaysia	75	4774('71)	3635('64-66)	67
Mauritius	65	3886('71)	3508('70)	448
Mexico	61	1445('70)	4349('64-66)	26
Morocco	149	13345('70)	3280('64-66)	35
Nepal	169	51086('71)	2761('64-66)	77
Nicaragua	52	2060('70)	4147('70)	15
Nigeria	180	43469('71)	3252('69)	55
Panama	47	2632('70)	4503('70)	19
Philippines	78	9840('69)	3423('69)	126
Puerto Rico	27	787('70)	7539('64-66)	319
Singapore	20	1451('71)	4763('64-66)	3612
Sri Lanka	45	3698('68)	2902('70)	195
Taiwan	28	2500('71)	4978('69)	421
Thailand	65	7971('70)	3286('64-66)	73
Trinidad & Tobago	35	2313('68)	5050('64-66)	184
Tunisia	128	5219('71)	3256('64-66)	31
Turkey	119	2187('71)	4416('64-66)	45
Uganda	160	9512('70)	3326('64-66)	52
Venezuela	50	1057('71)	5054('70)	11
South Vietnam	42.8j	9405('71)	3124('64-66)	105

- a. Figures are for 1973.
Source: Table 3 "Population and Family Planning Program:
A Factbook" Reports on Population/Family Planning, Dec. 1974.
- b. Source: Table 6.8, Handbook of International Trade and
Development Statistics, Supplement 1972, UN, NY, 1973.
- c. Estimate of 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 (average is 1,050,000) for
1971. This figure is divided by population of Taiwan for
1971, 15,000,000 and the ratio is multiplied by 1000)
Source: China Yearbook, 1971-1972 China Publishing Co., p. 343.
- d. Source: Table 21, Statistical Yearbook, 1972, UN, 1973.
- e. Data not available. Figures however are given for percent of
population below 15, 15-64, and over 64. Thus dependency ratio
can be calculated.
Source: Table 3, "Population and Family Planning Program:
A Factbook," Reports on Population/Family Planning, Dec. 1974.
- f. No data available for 1972 so figures used are only for 1974.
- g. Data not available but estimated to be less than 3 from given
source.
- h. Data not available but estimated to be less than 1 from given
source.
- i. Less than 1 year.
- j. Data for 1960.
Source: Table 19, Statistical Yearbook, 1974, UN, 1975.

APPENDIX B
FACTOR SCORES OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Countries	Varimax Rotated Factor Scores				Quartimax Rotated Factor Scores		
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 4
Chile	-.05	-1.5	2.55	-.03	1.33	-1.37	-.17
Columbia	1.31	1.22	-1.37	-.75	.35	1.34	-.73
Costa Rica	.75	.51	.94	.65	1.13	.62	.58
Dominican Rep.	.16	1.43	0	.43	.02	1.41	.46
Ecuador	1.09	1.61	-1.25	-.48	.10	1.55	-.45
El Salvador	.87	.38	-.16	-1.02	.64	.56	-1.05
Ghana	1.12	.29	-.37	-.18	-1.25	.10	-.10
Honduras	.03	1.00	-.68	-.44	-.45	.95	-.39
Hongkong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-1.05	-1.59	-.31	-.17	-.89	-1.61	-.13
Iran	-.89	.81	-.58	1.81	-.92	.81	1.91
Jamaica	.78	-.19	1.20	.30	1.17	-.28	.19
Kenya	-.58	1.04	-.62	.25	-.90	.92	.34
South Korea	.42	-1.32	-.11	2.86	.66	-1.32	2.8
Laos	-1.9	-.12	.22	.09	-1.45	-.14	.19
W. Malaysia	.12	-.73	.50	.10	.39	-.75	.05
Mauritius	.74	-1.92	-.91	-1.61	.28	-1.82	-1.66
Nepal	-1.6	-.50	-1.03	-1.17	-2.07	-.86	-1.06
Nigeria	-2.37	.22	.61	.25	-1.85	-.06	.36
Panama	.36	.54	1.28	.42	.95	.67	.36
Philippines	.85	.51	-.62	-.01	.34	.46	-.02
Sri Lanka	1.53	-.83	-2.14	-1.05	.30	-.78	-1.07
Taiwan	1.19	-1.18	-.19	1.52	1.11	-1.20	1.42
Thailand	.70	.25	-1.01	.60	.10	.18	.60
Trinidad & Tobago	.33	-1.31	2.11	-.83	1.31	-1.27	-.98
Tunisia	-.28	-.36	-.57	-.15	-.34	-.17	-.11
Turkey	-.64	-.29	.09	.50	-.41	-.29	.52
Uganda	-1.18	.40	-.10	-.87	-1.01	.49	-.78
Venezuela	.43	1.64	2.48	-1.01	.41	1.88	-1.09

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