

# POPLINE: Selection Criteria 2007

## Coverage Level

- ◆ **International:** active acquisition of documents (printed and electronic) covering each topic area globally (developed and developing countries).
- ◆ **Developing Country:** active acquisition of documents (printed and electronic) covering each topic area in developing countries only. (list of developing countries below)
- ◆ In addition, we accept materials for inclusion to various INFO topic communities, but we do not actively seek out all publications on these topics.

## Subject Scope

### Family Planning Methods

Medical and behavioral methods used in the regulation of fertility.

**Coverage:** International

**Specific subjects included:** contraceptive usage studies; contraceptive agents, devices and behavioral practices (birth spacing, lactational amenorrhea method, natural family planning etc); contraception research using human subjects; induced abortion and post abortion care; male and female sterilization; post coital methods (emergency contraception); use of contraceptives for therapeutic purposes other than for contraception.

**Specific subjects not included:** hormonal or estrogen replacement therapy of postmenopausal women; medroxyprogesterone acetate treatments for male sex offenders; animal studies (unless they represent innovative, ground-breaking research); **abortion advocacy materials.**

### Family Planning Programs

Organization, management, delivery, and evaluation of family planning services to men and women of reproductive age, including clinical services, community-based distribution, social marketing, contraceptive security, Maximizing Access and Quality (MAQ) of family planning and other non-clinical or commercial services.

**Coverage:** International

**Specific subjects included:** family planning program administration and evaluation; contraceptive distribution; analysis of acceptor and nonacceptor characteristics; integrated programs (programs that combine family planning with other services); family planning education programs.

### Fertility

The demographic measurement of births in a population; includes the effect of socioeconomic variables and of programs and policies on reproductive performance status and change.

**Coverage:** International

**Specific subjects included:** fertility surveys; methodological studies on fertility measurement and analysis; fertility indices such as marriage age, marriage patterns, age at first birth, and birth intervals; family size; fertility determinants, and contraceptive usage.

**Specific subjects not included:** treatment to enhance or restore fertility, assisted reproduction technology such as in vitro fertilization or artificial insemination, use of behavioral methods to achieve conception

### Population Law and Policy

Positions, legislation or actions taken by governments and other public bodies toward reproduction, contraception, migration, and family size.

**Coverage:** International

**Specific subjects included:** population policy; antinatalist policy; one-child policy; product approval and licensing of contraceptives and abortifacients; pronatalist policies; migration policy; family planning policy; settlement and resettlement policy; court decisions on family planning or induced abortion; government policies on AIDS and women's rights.

**Specific subjects not included:** marriage laws; court decisions on infertility methods (such as in vitro fertilization)

### **Adolescent Reproductive Health**

Sexual and reproductive health of adolescent men and women.

#### **Coverage: Developing Country**

**Specific subjects included:** improving the knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors of adolescents; increasing adolescents access and use of RH services; increasing adolescents participation in programs, peer education; life-skills education programs; mass media-based behavior change and social marketing interventions; programs to make reproductive health services more youth friendly; community-based non-formal education programs; workplace-based reproductive health education programs; youth clubs/organizations; livelihood programs to generate economic opportunities for youth; advocacy campaigns to influence political and cultural leaders (and adults in general); community mobilization campaigns.

### **Demography**

Literature dealing with the statistical and mathematical analysis of the size, composition, and distribution of human populations, and of the causes and consequences of changes in mortality, marriage, and migration. (Excludes fertility which is covered in a separate category)

#### **Coverage: Developing Country**

**Specific subjects included:** general population studies and theories; regional population studies; spatial distribution; trends in population growth and size; mortality; nuptiality and the family; migration between developing countries; relations between population and development, health, or government; methods of demographic research and analysis; production of population statistics.

### **HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections**

HIV infections, AIDS, diseases or infections which are transmitted primarily or exclusively through intimate sexual contact.

#### **Coverage: Developing Country**

**Specific subjects included:** the prevention, control, transmission, diagnosis, epidemiology, and treatment of STDs / STIs, HIV infections or AIDS studies and reports on risk behavior related to HIV/AIDS/STI; HPV, microbicides, relationship between HIV and other diseases, such as tuberculosis.

### **Maternal and Child Health**

Programs to promote safe motherhood, breast-feeding, oral rehydration therapy, immunization, nutrition, growth monitoring, and other practices designed to ensure child survival for children under five-years old.

#### **Coverage: Developing Country**

**Specific subjects included:** programmatic aspects of maternal and child health including programs targeted at childhood health problems such as acute respiratory infections (e.g., pneumonia), vaccine-preventable diseases (e.g., tetanus, polio, measles, etc.), and Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI). Malaria, diarrhea, meningitis, yellow fever, chagas, dengue fever, dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) filariasis, sleeping sickness, leishmaniasis (Kala-azar), river blindness (onchocerciasis), and parasitic diseases as they relates to pregnancy and children under five years old.

**Specific subjects not included:** general discussion of children's rights; treatment or control of specific disease or pregnancy complications described in formats such as case reports, instruction to physicians, medical textbooks; description or recommendations of specific oral rehydration solutions or other pharmaceutical; analysis of the nutritive quality of human milk; etiology of diarrhea.

### **Health Communication**

Organized campaigns designed to instruct, disseminate information, or influence knowledge, attitudes, and practices of a population with regard to reproductive health issues.

#### **Coverage: Developing Country**

**Specific subjects included:** design and evaluation of information, education and communication (IEC) behavior change communication (BCC), social change communication, or other strategic communication strategies and messages, training materials, and curricula;

focus group research, audience research, community-based communication, and social marketing of family planning and MCH services.

**Specific subjects not included:** description of telecommunications facilities, equipment, or personnel; analysis of mass media, public health campaigns other than AIDS, family planning, or MCH (such as anti-smoking campaigns), general discussions on journalism in developing countries.

### **Related Reproductive Health Programs**

Organization, administration, delivery, and evaluation of related reproductive health services.

**Coverage:** Developing Country

**Specific subjects included:** Aspects of reproductive health not already defined. For women: reproductive tract infections (RTIs), pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), cervical cancer, breast cancer, and obstetric services.

**Specific subjects not included:** infertility treatment programs

### **Population and Environment**

Effects of overpopulation on ecology, natural resources, and environmental health.

**Coverage:** Developing Country

**Specific subjects included:** policy analysis of population-environment issues; examples of population pressure, natural resource depletion and carrying capacity; studies on how food supply, water supply, and pollution affect population; the international security implications of population and environment.

### **Women in Development**

Effects of development on and programs especially for women and girls.

**Coverage:** Developing Country

**Specific subjects included:** Development impact on women, programs designed to empower women, economic and political barriers for women, employment of women, labor force participation, women's literacy programs, self-reliance, social mobilization, motivating women to become advocates for their fundamental human rights, status of women, women's human capital, women's income generation (programs), women's status, and roles of women.

### **Gender and Health**

Inequalities that arise from the different roles of women and men and the consequences of that inequality on their lives, their health and well being.

**Coverage:** Developing Country

**Specific subjects included:** violence against women, Female Genital Mutilation (Cutting) FGM/ FGC; risk factors, social and cultural responses to disease; manifestation, severity and frequency of disease; access to resources that promote and protect health (information, education, technology); male circumcision; commercial sex; human trafficking; health needs through the life cycle. Also gender relations, gender equity, gender stereotypes, and gender issues

**Specific subjects not included:** violence against children in general, without specific reference to girls.

### **Environmental Health**

Public health issues involving efforts to prevent and control disease by controlling the environment.

**Coverage:** Developing Country

**Specific subjects included:** Sewage treatment; solid waste disposal; quality of water; insect and rodent control, food processing and distribution; education on the role of hygiene in disease prevention.

### **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- ◆ Population/family planning organizations
- ◆ Cooperating agencies and other non-governmental organizations

- ◆ Government reports and publications
- ◆ Bibliographies
- ◆ Electronic sources (internet; CD-ROMs)
- ◆ Databases
- ◆ Visitors to the center
- ◆ International agencies
- ◆ Follow up with Conference organizers

### **TYPES OF LITERATURE**

- ◆ Books and book chapters
- ◆ Technical reports
- ◆ Journal articles
- ◆ Laws, bills, and court decisions
- ◆ Papers presented at conferences
- ◆ Theses and dissertations
- ◆ Limited-distribution unpublished reports
- ◆ Newspaper articles (analytical articles, usually authored, from newspapers such as New York Times, Washington Post, etc.)
- ◆ Training manuals (selective)

### **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Afghanistan	Croatia	Guyana
Albania	Cuba	Haiti
Algeria	Czech Republic	Honduras
American Samoa	Czechoslovakia	Hungary
Angola	Democratic People's	India
Anguilla	Republic of Korea	Indonesia
Argentina	Democratic Republic of	Iran
Armenia	the Congo	Iraq
Azerbaijan	Djibouti	Jamaica
Bangladesh	Dominica	Jersey
Belarus	Dominican Republic	Jordan
Belize	East Timor	Kazakhstan
Benin	Ecuador	Kenya
Bhutan	Egypt	Kiribati
Bolivia	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Equatorial Guinea	Laos
Botswana	Eritrea	Latvia
Brazil	Estonia	Lebanon
British Virgin Islands	Ethiopia	Lesotho
Bulgaria	Falkland Islands (Islas	Liberia
Burkina Faso	Malvinas)	Libya
Burundi	Faroe Islands	Lithuania
Cambodia	Fiji	Macedonia, the Former
Cameroon	French Guiana	Yugoslav Republic of
Cape Verde	Gabon	Madagascar
Central African Republic	Gambia	Malawi
Chad	Gaza	Malaysia
Chile	Georgia	Maldives
China	Ghana	Mali
Christmas Island	Gibraltar	Marshall Islands
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Grenada	Martinique
Colombia	Guadeloupe	Mauritania
Comoros	Guatemala	Mauritius
Cook Islands	Guernsey	Mayotte
Costa Rica	Guinea	Mexico
Cote d'Ivoire	Guinea-Bissau	

Micronesia, Federated  
States of  
Moldova  
Mongolia  
Montserrat  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Myanmar  
Namibia  
Nauru  
Nepal  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Niue  
Norfolk Island  
Northern Mariana Islands  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Palau  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Philippines  
Pitcairn Island  
Poland  
Republic of the Congo  
Reunion  
Romania  
Russia  
Rwanda  
Saint Helena  
Saint Kitts And Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Pierre and Miquelon  
Saint Vincent and the  
Grenadines  
Samoa  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Serbia and Montenegro  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Slovakia  
Slovenia  
Solomon Islands  
Somalia  
South Africa  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Suriname  
Swaziland  
Syria  
Tajikistan  
Tanzania  
Thailand  
Togo  
Tokelau  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Turkmenistan  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
Tuvalu  
Uganda  
Ukraine  
United States Virgin  
Islands  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan  
Vanuatu  
Venezuela  
Vietnam  
Wallis and Futuna  
West Bank  
Western Sahara  
Yemen  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe