Reviewed by Selmetto Date 4/30/9)

I Population Estante

To estimile the number of both with I the magnitude of the population after 30 years, information wo and for the find draft of the mondall Islands 3 your Health Plan prepared to the the Trust Tenition Papartint of feelth Dervice Office of Health Clama & Resources Deputed.

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document is undated, but the presence of data from 1975 indicates that it must have been prepared in the period of 1977 to 1979 when we received it. It was noted that there are apparent inconsistencies among several of the different tables. For example, Table III-1 gives data for the Marshall Islands for the period 1955-1975 and Table III-5 gives data for the infant mortality rate for 1976. In Table III-1, the infant death rate per 1000 births for 1970 through 1975 is given as 28.3, 33.6, 25.4, 46.4, 21.1 and 37.0. However, Table III-5 indicates the infant mortality rate to be only 17.04. We have used the data of Table III-1 in the following estimates; because it is more complete and it provides a self-consistent set of data. However, in view of the discrepancies, the results can only be considered as approximations. In my in this pularly makes little real difference in view of the uncertainties in the risk estimating coefficients. There is also a bias built into the data because of the inclusion of Ebye and Majaro in the overall Marshall Island rates. This arises from the different death rates (particularly infants) at these two locations. In many sample the provious of Etype + is many an quit dissimilar from the Butum plantation feeding they have the find multiple of the estimates we used the last 5 or 5 year vaverage of the to at a multiple they are the they are the they are the they are they are they are the

A obtained: has been about

Rate of increase of the population A 3.8%/yr.
Infant death rate 3.2% per birth.
Overall death rate 40.54% per year.

4. Birth rate 44.2% per year.

REPOSITORY	PNNL	
COLLECTION	Marshall	Islands
BOX No	685	
FOLDER	alculation	ns .

A population of 550 was assumed to be the one that may move back to island. Values for other initial populations may be obtained by ratios of the results.

The total population at the end of 30 years is given by the compounding equation:

$$P_{30} = 550 (1+0.038)^{30} = 1684$$

The number of births in 30 years are given by:

$$B = 0.042x550 \int_{0}^{30} (1.038)^{x} dx$$

where x is the time between 0 and 30. This gives

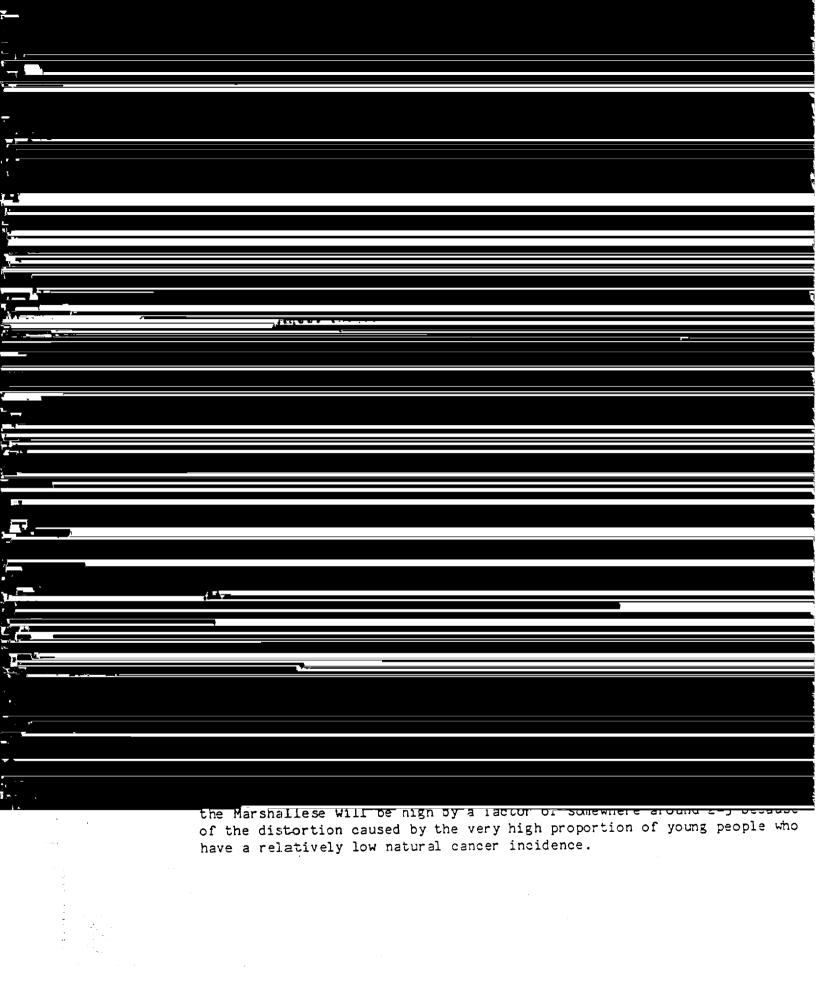
$$B = \frac{0.042 \times 550}{\ln 1.038} [1.038^{30} - 1] = 1277$$

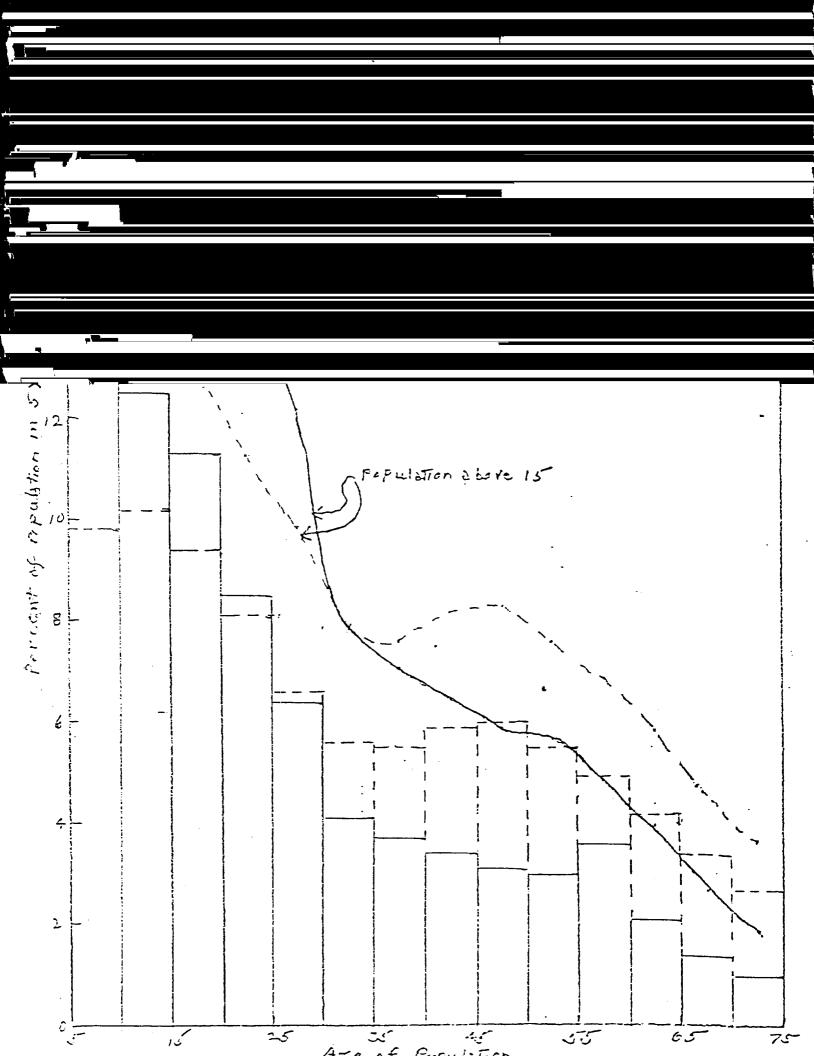
Similarly, the number of deaths in the 30 year period would be:

Deaths =
$$0.0054 \times 550 \int_{0}^{30} (1.038)^{x} dx$$

Deaths =
$$\frac{0.0054 \times 550}{1 \times 1.038}$$
 [1.038³⁰-1] = 164

One other item needed is the reduction in 30 year dose to those born after the return because of the decrease in radiation levels and the smaller amount of time in the 30 year period that is spent on the island. For this, the total population dose for those born after returning assuming an initial dose rate of 1 rad/year is given by:







Maing the preceding Calculation for a population, if

Fra populating 550 (perspecialis):

Deaths in 30 years = $164 \approx 160$ Births in 30 years = $1277 \approx 1300$

For a populate 140 (the number that returns to Bikine):

Deaths in 30 years $\frac{164}{550} = \frac{x}{140}$, $x = 41.7 \approx 40$

Births in 30 years $\frac{1277}{550} = \frac{x}{140}$, $x = 325 \approx 300$

For a populate of 235:

Deaths in 30 years, $\frac{164}{550} = \frac{x}{235}$, $x = 70.07 \approx 70$

Births in 30 years, $\frac{1277}{550} = \frac{x}{235}$, $x = 545.62 \approx 550$

Fa A Population of 350

Deaths in 30 years, $\frac{164}{550} = \frac{x}{350}$, $x = 104.36 \approx 100$

Births in 30 years, $\frac{1277}{550} = \frac{x}{350}$, $x = 812.63 \approx 800$