

[Review Form 1.6](#)

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Probability and Statistics
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJPAS_88889
Title of the Manuscript:	Revised Fixed-base Model for Estimation of Adult Mortality in Developing Countries
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	<p>Reviewer's comment</p> <p>Mortality serves as a gauge of a nation's extent of socio-economic and health development. As the level of demographic parameters (especially mortality) of a country improves; the ranking of the country on health issues increases among the committee of nations. Among the components of population change, mortality stands out because it affects some age distributions directly and others indirectly (Nwogu and Okoro, 2021). The focus of this present study is on mortality at age five years and above (denoted as adult mortality in most intercensal methods).</p> <p>The direct estimation of adult mortality in many developing countries is difficult due to unreliable or incomplete civil registration systems. In most developing countries, because of the limitations of civil registration systems, demographic parameters are derived from censuses and survey data – these two sources are often defective (Nwogu and Okoro, 2017; Okoro, 2019; Okoro and Nwogu, 2019). Hence, the dependence on indirect techniques for the estimation of adult mortality in developing countries.</p> <p>In this paper, the Fixed-base Model has been revised for the estimation of adult mortality in developing countries. The model can derive estimates of adult mortality from the age distributions of two censuses. The estimates from the RFBM compared favorably well with estimates from other methods. World Health Organization estimates are used for assessment in this study not as a direct comparison of results because the data sources and methodology are not the same. The RFBM appear more consistent with the original version and the WHO estimates. The RFBM is a good alternative for the estimation of adult mortality in developing countries. The use of indirect techniques for estimation of most demographic parameters and socio-economic indicators should not obstruct the need to improve the civil registration systems so that mortality estimates can be derived directly from death records without going through the rigorous processes of indirect techniques.</p>	<p>Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</p>
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main motivation and contribution should be highlighted at the end of the Introduction. 2. At the end of the Appendix's A and B, which theorems correspond to which conclusions need to be clearly stated?. 3. The numbering of equations preferred to be added according to the numbering of Section 3. 4. All references should be cited in the text in sequence (instead years indicated in the text). For example, the first cited item should be ref. [1]; then comes ref. [2].... Etc. 	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p>		
<p>Optional/General comments</p>		

PART 2:

	<p>Reviewer's comment</p>	<p>Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</p>
<p>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</p>	<p><i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i></p>	

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