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AN EVALUATION OF RAPID FEEDBACK

FOR

FAMILY PLANNING IMPROVEMENT

(RFFPI)

completed by

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EVALUATION REPORT

Rapid Feedback for Family Planning Improvement (RFFPI)

Project No. 932-11-580-842, Contract No. AID/csd-2251

6/25/69 - 6/30/75

I. Introduction

In April, 1975, the authors made a site visit to the Community and Family Study Center at the University of Chicago, and had extensive meetings with the principal investigators for the RFFPI project, Drs. Donald J. Bogue and Jeanne Cairns Siquefield. The objectives of the site visit were to a) delineate the original project aims and scope of work, b) assess the degree of progress to date in attaining these aims, and c) discuss the future of the RFFPI project, including a redefinition of activity emphasis.

The information and data gathered during this site visit, as well as the existing project documentation, form the base of this evaluation. By design, our evaluation of RFFPI reflects a priority of substance rather than format. While we recognize that many aspects of the "traditional" PHA evaluation process are useful and merit inclusion in the present document, we wish to place equal emphasis upon conciseness and readability.

The purpose of this evaluation is to afford those associated directly or indirectly with the RFFPI project an opportunity to systematically review all relevant aspects of this activity. Substantive conclusions

and recommendations of this evaluation will be reflected in the scope of work of the forthcoming PROP. Thus, the evaluation is designed for use as a planning document as well as a review document.

II. Rationale and Brief History of the Project

A. Rationale

Government supported organized family planning programs are a relatively recent phenomenon; most have originated within the last decade. Efforts thus far necessarily have been developmental in nature. That is, family planning programs have experienced a period of growth and expansion. Clinics have been built, staff trained, acceptors educated and recruited.

Family planning research was also relatively new and undeveloped a decade past. Interest was focused primarily on biomedical contraceptive research and motivational variables. With programs expanding rapidly, little attention was paid to the development of techniques for critical evaluation of program success.

However, in the past five years family planning organizations all over the world have become alert to the opportunities for improving their activities through systematic and rigorous evaluation, followed by new plans that incorporate results of the evaluation. In many nations of the world, family planning activity has reached a plateau; that is, further growth in adoption is being achieved at a slower pace than in previous years. Moreover, it is widely appreciated that present program performance is not adequate to bring birth rates to the low level needed to avert economic and social catastrophe.

This deceleration of population growth can be accomplished only if past ways of performing family planning functions are modified and improved programs are substituted for present ones. Hence, rigorous and thorough evaluation of present activities followed by equally rigorous and realistic planning is essential to further population control.

B. Brief History

During the past decade, the Community and Family Study Center (CFSC) at the University of Chicago has been a pioneer in the field of family planning evaluation, and has directed a major portion of its activities in training and research toward advancement of this field.

Recognizing the need for evaluation as a component of any successful family planning program, AID contracted with the CFSC in FY 1969 in support of efforts to a) synthesize existing resources and research in evaluation, and b) through workshops, create a global awareness of the objectives and methods of family planning evaluation.

In FY 1971, a new PROP was written expanding the scope of work of CFSC to include the following new areas: a) development of new methodologies for family planning evaluation, b) computerization of new and existing demographic and evaluation methods, c) initiation of long-term collaboration agreements.

In FY 1974, CFSC was granted a one year no-cost extension of their contract to allow for the completion of valuable ongoing training, technical assistance, and methodological research. As of

this writing, an additional three-year funded extension of the project is under consideration in PHA/POP.

III. Program Goal, Functional Goal, and Project Purpose

A. Program Goal

Reduction of excessive fertility and population growth rates in developing countries.

B. Functional Goal (Goal 1)

Generation and analysis of high quality demographic, social, economic, and family planning data in developing countries in order to a) measure the demographic impact of AID-funded family planning programs, b) help develop and maintain awareness among LDC planners, and c) assist administrators of family planning programs in program design and implementation.

C. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to insure the availability of demographic and program data to relevant LDC organizations and AID. The CFSC has sought to achieve this purpose through a) creation of an awareness of family planning research and evaluation, b) development and computerization of evaluation methodology, c) provision of training in the utilization of these methodologies, and d) provision of technical assistance to insure the implementation of research/evaluation programs in LDCs.

IV. End of Project Conditions, Their Rationale, and Summary of Findings and Recommendations

- A. Content of family planning evaluation defined as a field of research, and an awareness of the necessity of family planning evaluation in successful program management.

Rationale. In 1965-1968, when most of the present family planning programs were founded, many programs had a very limited research component, and most family planning administrators were either unaware of evaluation or assigned it a low operational priority. Although client record systems had been installed in some programs, little was being done to actually analyze resulting data and utilize these data in program planning.

There existed also a great need for scholarly work in the field of evaluation. The parameters and content of evaluation were as yet unspecified, and those most adequately trained for this work (demographers) had not yet accepted family planning research as a legitimate subdiscipline.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations. Definition of the field of evaluation and creation of awareness constituted the primary function of the project from 1969 to 1971. CFSC made substantial progress toward these aims during this time period. Some examples of relevant activities include:

1. Presentation of scholarly papers on evaluation at professional gatherings.
2. Organization and completion of a series of workshops on evaluation in Colombia.
3. Publication of RFFPI manual #1, which defines the field of family planning evaluation.
4. New emphasis on evaluation in the CFSC Summer Workshops and Graduate curriculum.

It is our judgement that CFSC has been largely successful in both aspects of this End of Project Condition. More than 7,000 copies of RFFPI manual #1 have been distributed to demographers and family planning program administrators in the field. The manual has done much to familiarize program administrators and planners with all important aspects of evaluation, and to present evaluation as a planning aid rather than simply destructive criticism. It also represents the first systematic attempt to collate and disseminate existing literature on evaluation.

Additional proof of evaluation awareness may be seen in the recent popularity of client record systems. In many countries, these systems are functional and have proved invaluable in providing data for use by program administrators.

We recommend that CFSC continue, as requested by AID, to orient LDCs toward effective program evaluation. This is best accomplished through correspondence, workshops, and further dissemination of manual #1. However, due largely to the success of previous CFSC efforts along this line, CFSC's major focus has shifted to LDCs already aware of evaluation. We concur with this new emphasis.

- B. Methodologies synthesized and/or developed to measure a) change in fertility, and b) family planning program performance.

Rationale. Apart from the problem of lack of awareness of the basic principle of evaluation, there were major gaps in evaluation methodologies readily available to LDCs. Surveys that were being taken were providing little information of direct relevance to program improvement. Client records were being assembled but not tabulated. Such work as was being done in evaluation methodology was taking place in a few American

universities rather than in the field. As a result, administrators in the field who were interested in evaluation their programs lacked the means to do so.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations. CFSC undertook the task of providing program administrators with a series of manuals which would include "cook-book" instructions on the calculation and computer programming of varied demographic statistics.

To date, CFSC has published some 12 manuals covering topics such as use-effectiveness, acceptor goal projections, age-sex projections, etc.

The CFSC also devoted much time and effort to studying evaluation procedures used in other fields such as public health, public welfare, education, business and government evaluation programs and sought to introduce relevant concepts of these evaluation activities into family planning.

The work of the CFSC under this project represents the only attempt to date to systematize existing evaluation methodologies and to devote major effort toward the development of new techniques. The RFFPI manuals are of direct relevance and utility to LDC planners, and do not simply represent manifestations of esoteric academic interests.

Most of the essential elements of the field of evaluation have been addressed in one or more of the RFFPI manuals. During FY 1976 several manuals now in progress will be completed. A new manual describing techniques of evaluating private sector family planning program performance will be started. Upon completion of these manuals, it is recommended that the attention of CFSC be realigned to put new emphasis upon the measurement of the demographic impact of family planning programs. Further methodological work should be done as requested by AID, or as justifiable

by the CFSC.

- C. New and/or existing methodologies for evaluation of fertility and program data computerized.

Rationale. It is not enough simply to develop methodologies for family planning evaluation. These methodologies must be "translated" into usable computer inputs for actual use in LDCs. The evaluation of family planning programs entails processing mountains of data quickly so that the results can be applied immediately toward program improvement.

At the start of this project, computer programs were not written for many of the methodologies involved in evaluation. Those that were written were designed only for large American computers. An urgent need existed to develop and transfer to LDCs the capability to process readily a volume of data.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations. CFSC launched a project to provide LDCs with the means to process large masses of data locally using computers as small as 32K. Among the MINI-TAB programs written and distributed by CFSC: pregnancy history analysis, cross-tabulations, client record tabulations, and multiple regression.

The CFSC has helped to install these programs at sites throughout the world where researchers were interested in using them. Part or all of the MINI-TAB series is operational in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Korea, and Colombia, to name a few. These computer programs are provided by CFSC free of charge, and are currently being used by family planning administrators, university professionals, and government statistical offices.

It is our judgement that the CFSC, with its MINI-TAB series of computer programs, has made significant progress toward ushering family planning into the computer age. These efforts, combined with efforts of others such as ISPC (CENTS/COCENTS) and DUALabs, have done much to remove the traditional bottleneck of LDC data processing. Computer data processing is now readily available to any LDC on a cheap, easy, and efficient basis.

Given the low cost of writing computer programs compared to the immense potential benefit of their effective utilization, we recommend that the CFSC continue devoting a portion of its time to these activities, subject to the needs of AID. More importantly, the CFSC should continue to disseminate these programs to interested LDCs and train potential users.

- D. Capability in selected LDCs to evaluate family planning data and utilize these data in improving program management.

Rationale. At the start of this project, very few LDCs had personnel qualified to undertake evaluation work, and there were no facilities for training them. Therefore, in addition to creation of awareness and development/computerization of evaluation methodology, the CFSC began a training program to create indigenous capabilities for family planning evaluation. This training program was carried out along three fronts: a) short-term training workshops held in host countries, b) annual summer workshops held on the campus of the University of Chicago, and c) M.A. and Ph.D. training.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations.

1. Short Term Training

Since FY 1971, the CFSC has held 12 workshops (8 in Asia, 3 in Latin America, 1 in Africa) on family planning evaluation, several of these in collaboration with regional or international organizations such as CELADE, ECAFE, and IPPF. These workshops were all well attended by high-level program administrators and researchers, as well as middle-level personnel. For the most part, RFFPI manuals were used as training materials, although varied materials from other organizations were also utilized.

These workshops have been highly useful in creating in many LDCs a cadre of personnel trained in the basic principles of evaluation and in the methodologies advanced by the CFSC. For this reason, we recommend that the CFSC continue to emphasize short-term training, as needed.

2. Summer Workshops

With the start of this contract, separate courses in family planning research and evaluation were introduced into the summer workshops at Chicago. Participants were taught computer programming, survey research methods, evaluation methodology, and basic demography.

These summer workshops have been a valuable source of participant training, and they represent the only such training presently available to LDCs. If feasible, we recommend their continuation.

3. M.A. and Ph.D. Training

At the time this contract was begun, the CFSC began to sponsor

long-term training in family planning research and evaluation. Candidates for this program take courses in basic statistics, demography, survey research methods, computer programming, and evaluation methodology. Some very able students have been produced under this program, and many of the research and evaluation activities throughout the world are being directed by graduates of this training. We feel that it is in AID's interest to support the graduate training program at the CFSC.

- E. Improved family planning programs resulting from technical assistance and research in fertility and family planning.

Rationale. Despite the publication of numerous manuals and the holding of several training sessions, there was a lag in the establishment and smooth functioning of family planning research and evaluation programs. Therefore, the final component of the CFSC program has been to provide technical assistance in LDCs to aid program administrators earnestly desiring evaluation programs.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations. The CFSC posted Mr. Henry Elkins, a Chicago-trained evaluation expert, to ASCOFAME to set up a research and evaluation program for the Colombian family planning program. Mr. Elkins helped to set up the complete system outlined in RFFPI Manual #1, and to help make it function smoothly for two years. This pilot demonstration was visited by representatives from virtually every Latin American family planning program, and was discussed at numerous local and regional workshops.

Later, CELADE in Santiago was designated by the UN as the official

training and demonstration center for Latin American family planning research and evaluation. The CFSC collaborated closely with CELADE in establishing its program, and helped in the training of two classes of trainees. Similarly, the CFSC collaborated with ECAFE in establishing its program, and helped in the training of participants regionally (in Bangkok) and locally.

Indonesia has accepted a full-time resident advisor (Peter Way) from the CFSC to help establish a model research/evaluation program along the lines of the Chicago model. Mr. Way is not a top-level advisor, but is an active researcher-trainee helping the BKKBN to plan projects, train people to carry out the activities required, insure that data are processed rapidly, and aid in publications for use by administrators for improving their program. The Indonesia evaluation program, like the ASCOFAME project, is regarded as a model throughout Asia and is visited frequently by representatives from other governments.

The CFSC also has been a source of emergency technical assistance in data processing. Dr. Siquefield tabulated Indonesia's national fertility and mortality survey in record time, and assisted in writing the analyses as well. Dr. Bogue tabulated the data for the 7-city survey of data in Latin America and helped to get out a monograph on that project. On three occasions IMES of Mexico has requested emergency processing assistance in tabulating survey data, and in each case the assistance was prompt and efficient. The CFSC retabulated the 4-country husband-wife communication study of ECAFE, and wrote a monograph summarizing the results.

CFSC technical assistance has had a visible impact on several LDC family planning programs. In Indonesia, for example, CFSC assistance has helped to create a model evaluation program which is a credit to the Government of Indonesia and to AID. USAID/Jakarta has a very high regard for Peter Way and has requested that his services continue.

We highly recommend that both long-term and short-term technical assistance continue to receive high priority at the CFSC. Failure to do so would represent a serious underutilization of CFSC expertise and experience.

V. Outputs

A. Organization, orientation, and systematization of the field of evaluation.

Several AID contractors have devoted a considerable effort to converting the field of family planning evaluation into an organized discipline, with a coherent content and program. The Community and Family Study Center has been one of these. A manuscript entitled, Family Planning Improvement Through Evaluation: A Manual of Basic Principles (Manual 1 in the RFFPI series, described below) has been widely circulated throughout the world, and is in the possession of every major family planning activity in the world.

Unlike the "management approach" which begins the evaluation process with a study of the goals and problems of the organization, the CFSC approach has been to (1) survey family planning programs around the world, (2) catalogue their problems and needs, and (3) construct a more or less "standard package" of family planning and evaluation methods (to be modified in detail to meet special local

problems) that should be in effect everywhere. Once the elements of this standard package of methods are identified, it is possible to construct "standard solutions" to the local problems and to prepare methodological procedures. After following the procedure outlined in the above mentioned manuscript, much of the subsequent work has been to perfect the methods and to work with family planning organizations all over the world to implement these ideas.

The phrase "RFFPI" (Rapid Feedback for Family Planning Improvement) summarizes the orientation from which this program has operated. It has helped to popularize the idea that the main goal of family planning evaluation is to improve future performance, not to allocate blame for past failures.

B. Development of Training Materials and Instruction Manuals

At the time the contract was initiated, there was almost no material that could be used for training family planning evaluators. The methodology of the field was written in the form of journal articles, technical appendices, and mimeographed documents published in widely scattered sources. The individual researcher in a developing country had almost no opportunity to read these materials, unless they were assembled and sent to him by an obliging colleague in the United States.

The Community and Family Study Center set out to produce, in systematic fashion, a set of training manuals in this field. As of the present moment, twelve such manuals have been completed and are available. Additional ones are in the process of being written under this contract.

As each manual is published, it is automatically sent free of

charge to the library of every major family planning organization in the world, and to the library of every major organization in the world engaged in family planning research. In addition, 200 copies of each are delivered to AID for distribution through its own channels. Representatives of AID/Washington and of other population studies send a steady stream of requests to CFSC to send copies of their manuals to individual persons in the developing countries who otherwise may not have access to them.

By this program, the CFSC has been making available to the entire world study and training materials in the field of family planning evaluation. They have used these materials in their training workshops around the world and in their annual summer workshops in Chicago.

These manuals are published by offset printing, after having been typed and put in book format by the publications unit of the Community and Family Study Center.

The manuals that have been published and distributed are:

- Manual 1 Family Planning Improvement Through Evaluation: A Manual of Basic Principles. Donald J. Bogue (editor)
- Manual 2 Demographic Techniques of Fertility Analysis. Donald J. Bogue
- Manual 3 A Model Interview for Fertility Research and Family Planning Evaluation. Donald J. Bogue
- Manual 4 Techniques of Pregnancy History Analysis. Donald J. Bogue and Elizabeth J. Bogue
- Manual 5 The Fertility Components and Contraceptive History Techniques for Measuring Contraceptive Use-Effectiveness. Donald J. Bogue and James Nelson.
- Manual 6 An Empirical Model for Demographic Evaluation of the Impact of Contraception and Marital Status on Birth Rates. Donald J. Bogue, Scott Edmonds, Elizabeth J. Bogue.

- Manual 7 Mini-Tab Edit, Mini-Tab Frequencies and Mini-Tab Tables: A Set of Three Interrelated Statistical Programs for Small Computers. Henry C. Elkins.
- Manual 8 Single and Multiple Decrement Life Table Procedures for the Analysis of the Use-Effectiveness of Contraception. Jeanne Cairns Siquefield.
- Manual 10 A Simplified Client Record System for Family Planning Programs. Harold A. Pedersen, Henry C. Elkins, Jeanne Cairns Siquefield.
- Manual 11 Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Family Planning Programs. Donald J. Bogue.
- Manual 12 Techniques for Making Population Projections: How to Make Age-Sex Projections by Electronic Computer. Donald J. Bogue and Louise Rehling.
- Manual 14 Mini-Regression: A Small Computer Program for Performing Multiple Regression Analysis. Maurice J. Moore.

In addition to the above, the following manuals are very near completion:

1. ADDLIB: A Computer Program for Addressing Mail and Indexing Libraries. Thomas Mossberg. USAID has been requested to furnish very expensive addressing equipment to some of these programs (India, for example). A system of addressing that uses common IBM cards instead of address plates and small locally available computers to write labels has been completed and installed in a few developing countries. This system is capable of sorting addresses into several classes, and of selecting only those addresses with a particular desired combination of characteristics for printing. All of the characteristics of the most advanced and expensive addressing systems are available on this system, yet this system is so simple that it can be operated by office clerks and secretaries.

As it computerizes libraries, the program prints out all of the items which a library possesses on a particular subject. Thus it is possible to list all references to "abortion", "vasectomy", or any other classification

that has been made for items in the collection. Five different systems of classification of each item are available.

This program is running, a manual has been written, and it has been tested out on the mailing system of CFSC. The library of CFSC has been computerized with this program as a pretest. A monograph will be ready for publication after editing of the text is completed.

2. Functional Population Projections. Donald J. Bogue. A sequel to Manual 12, this publication presents a computer program which converts conventional age-sex population projections into projections of future labor force, school enrollment, families, housing demands, public utility, public services requirements, and any other projections that are desired from age-sex projections. A second program has the capacity to take functional projections for several subareas (states, regions, provinces) and combine them into grand totals, functional projections for a larger area of which they are a part. The program has the capacity to make both cross-sectional and longitudinal projections. The program has been completed and is being pretested in Chicago while the manuscript undergoes final revision.

3. A Model Interview for Follow-Up Studies of Family Planning Clients. Jeanne Cairns Sinquefield. The present reporting and recording systems for family planning programs provide much useful information on a continuing basis concerning program inputs (e.g., clinics, personnel, money) and intermediate inputs (e.g., training, information materials, motivational activities, acceptances). However, the systems do not yet provide useful information on contraceptive or fertility experience following acceptance. Such information is greatly needed for the purpose of measuring, or at least estimating with some confidence, the

demographic effects of the program. This need can best be met by means of follow-up study of family planning clients.

The manual describes the basic guidelines that should be used when setting up follow-up studies. This includes prerequisites for and design of sample and selection of patients. In addition, model questions are provided to obtain data for a) calculating contraceptive use-effectiveness measures, and b) reasons why patients stop coming to the clinic or using contraception. All questions and codes have been pretested and specifically designed for use in follow-up studies.

4. Procedures for Rating the Quantity and Quality of Work of Individual Family Planning Field and Clinic Personnel. Donald J. Bogue and Stanley Hudson. This manual inventories procedures that have been used in other disciplines to generate procedures for inventorying work-related problems of family planning field and clinic personnel. The personnel are an important component in family planning service organizations. Means are needed to evaluate personnel and to identify persons in need of training in order to up-grade the performance of the personnel.

C. Computerization of Family Planning Research and Evaluation

Some of the most complex statistical and mathematical calculations are required for family planning research and evaluation. All of the computations that are encountered in survey research are needed, and in huge quantities. But in addition, many special computations are required. American researchers regularly use electronic computers to lighten their computational load. It is imperative that researchers in the developing countries follow this path; otherwise, they can never hope to accomplish the huge amount of work required to process the data they amass.

Instead of writing a unique program each time they wish to make a computer tabulation, American researchers make use of "packaged" programs that are already written to perform a type of task, but which are flexible enough to be adjusted to the data of a particular piece of research. These packaged programs are unavailable to most overseas researchers because they are written for very large computers--250K memory or more.

Under this contract, the Community and Family Study Center has set out to write "mini" packaged computer programs for all of the major research operations that are encountered in family planning research and evaluation, written for small computers (32K memory). They are written in Fortran programming language, which is widely known around the world. As of our site visit, the following processes had been computerized:

Cross-tabulation of survey data

Pregnancy history analysis

Projection of family planning targets and quotas

Client record tabulations

Population projection

Single and Multiple Decrement Life Table Measures of Use Effectiveness

Multiple regression

Cost-Effectiveness measurement

Addressing mass mailing and computerizing libraries

Additional programs are being prepared and should be completed by June 30, 1975:

Multiple direct and indirect standardization

Interpolation and graduation

Stable population analysis (adaptation of Keyfitz program)

Life table construction (adaptation of Census Bureau program)

Computation of fertility measures from census and survey data

Estimation of net migration from census data

Multiple cross-classification analysis

The Community and Family Study Center is prepared to hold overseas instruction on the use of these programs, as desired by AFD or any developing country. A great deal of interest has been shown by representatives of several countries in receiving such instruction.

D. Overseas Technical Assistance for Family Planning Research and Evaluation

To increase the diffusion of its developmental work in the field of family planning research and evaluation, the CFSC has entered into collaboration agreements with several developing countries: Indonesia, ECAFE-Thailand, Tunisia, and Colombia. The following will detail the work accomplished with various organizations within these countries.

1. Technical Collaboration with Indonesian Institutions

a. National Family Planning Board (BKKBN)

The research department of the BKKBN has undertaken a large set of responsibilities for which an adequate staff of experienced researchers is not available. In order to provide temporary relief for the shortage and to help train research specialists, CFSC and BKKBN have entered a collaboration agreement.

During 1973, CFSC and BKKBN jointly held two conferences to train and upgrade their staff. The first was a "Computer Workshop on Evaluation of Family Planning Programs and Demographic Analysis" (January-February, 1973). The complete CFSC system of packaged programs for small computers was installed and taught to participants

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from BKKBN, the Central Bureau of Statistics, and other governmental organizations (Demographic Institute, LEKNAS, etc.). The computer programs have been made available both at the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and at PANSYSTEMS--a small private computer center used by AIU and BKKBN. The second conference was entitled "Basic Research Design and Analysis" (April, 1973). It was designed to upgrade the quality of applications for research funds available from BKKBN, to teach the applicants some basic principles of research design and analysis, and to lay the foundation for longer-term assistance to them as they undertake their respective projects. Twenty-six persons attended this three week conference.

On October 1973, Mr. Peter Way was stationed in residence in Indonesia. He is assigned to the research staff of the BKKBN. His principle duties so far have been to assist the various agencies which are doing research under BKKBN. Presently, he is helping to design research studies, construct interviews, and collect, process and analyze data from these projects in Indonesia.

In addition, Mr. Way is responsible for training staff members at the BKKBN on a) the use of the "Mini" series of computer programs, b) the methodology contained in the RFFPI manuals, and c) basic research methodology. He is also preparing family planning target projections by province, and working on the design and implementation of a new national system of follow up studies of family planning acceptors.

Help on other BKKBN projects have been provided by both Mr. Way and by two senior members of the CFSC, Dr. Bogue and Dr. Siquefield. Plans for future training sessions and research projects are now being made between BKKBN and CFSC. CFSC is playing a very important role in helping to supply

some important technical needs in the short run, while helping in the planning and conducting of training programs that would eliminate them in the long run.

b. Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia

The CFSC, under the supervision of Dr. Siquefield, has collaborated with the Demographic Institute on a large scaled fertility/mortality survey of Indonesia (60,000), covering all of Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, and Bali. The first set of tabulations were completed during the summer of 1974, with tabulations also done for Jogjakarta and subregions of Sumatra and Sulawesi. These included pregnancy history, childhood mortality, cross tabulations, and multiple regression analysis. Discussions on future tabulations were made in Jakarta in September 1974. The preliminary reports for all regions have now been completed. Dr. Siquefield during her visit in September 1974 wrote the section on knowledge, attitude and practice of contraception for East Java, Sulawesi, and Bali, and guided a Demographic Institute staff member through the Sumatra report.

2. Technical Collaboration with Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The objectives of the CFSC in working with ECAFE were: 1) to co-ordinate and integrate the systems of family planning research and evaluation which the two organizations have been developing so that a more unified program of training, advising, and technical assistance can be developed; and 2) to supplement the technical skills and manpower of the staff of ECAFE in the conduct of its present heavy schedule of training, consulting, and research. The work accomplished can be broken into conferences, computers, and data analysis.

First, in June, 1973 the CFSC participated in a three-week ECAFE conference on "Use of Computers for Making Population Projections." The CFSC programs for making population projections and family planning targets were installed at their computer facilities and taught to the participants. Basic methodology was also taught. During this time the remainder of the CFSC system of packaged programs was also installed, with instructions on their use given to the ECAFE staff population division. Mr. Peter Way also installed the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for ECAFE at the National Statistics Office. This program has been made available to Thai governmental agencies.

With the installation of the computer programs requests were received from ECAFE to help them in tabulation of some of their studies and in some analysis. Assistance with data processing was given for a study of inter-relationships between education and fertility, conducted by Henry McCusker. He used the programs Mini-Tab and Mini-Regression to obtain his basic tabulations. Assistance in the processing, analysis, and preparation of summary reports from the "Comparative Study of Communication and Related Factors Affecting Husband-Wife Communication and the Practice of Family Planning" has been given. The monograph was prepared by Dr. Bogue in Chicago and sent to ECAFE. Assistance was also given to the ECAFE staff on their preparation of population projections for the ECAFE countries.

3. Collaboration with Tunisia's National Family Planning Board

Several discussions were held in Tunisia in 1973 concerning a collaboration agreement with the National Family Planning Board. Due to frequent changes in the director of the national program, the finalization of such an agreement has not been completed; however, some technical assistance was given

by the staff of CFSC. Dr. Fred Reed submitted a report to AID/Tunisia evaluating Tunisia's entire family planning program. He also participated in holding a conference on "Population Problems and the Mass Media" in Tunis (September 1973, French), in which 50 persons from French speaking Africa and the Middle East attended.

4. Collaboration with PROFAMILIA, Colombia

Efforts were made to arrange a collaboration agreement with PROFAMILIA to design and set up a model family planning evaluation unit. Unfortunately, the University of Chicago would not approve this project because of the type of financial arrangements that would be needed; however, the CFSC did provide the following assistance before turning the project over to another organization. First, it designed a model family planning evaluation unit that the Colombians could set up, including details on personnel, costs, etc. Second, it installed the CFSC system of packaged programs to be used to tabulate research efforts of this organization. Third, in Chicago the client records for PROFAMILIA were tabulated and sent.

5. In addition to the above, the Community and Family Study Center has cooperated in the research and evaluation activities for family planning in several countries:

- (a) It helped to design and lent technical support for three years (by residence of Henry G. Elkins) to the research and evaluation program of ASCOFAME in Colombia.
- (b) It collaborated with CELADE to tabulate and analyze the 7-city fertility study of Latin American cities.
- (c) It collaborated with CELADE to sponsor and analyze the 5-country rural fertility study.

- (d) It collaborated in the first fertility survey of Djakarta, and processed the data for that survey by computer.
- (e) It collaborated in the first fertility survey of Mexico, with IMES of Mexico City, and has processed the data for that survey and two others.
- (f) It collaborated in the first fertility survey of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and processed the data for that survey by computer.
- (g) It collaborated in analyzing client record data for East Pakistan (Comila project) and processed the data for that survey.

E. Training of Family Planning Research and Evaluation Personnel

The CFSC has undertaken to train research personnel of family planning organizations in many developing countries under this contract. Twelve overseas workshops have been held under the contract: 8 in Asia, 1 in Africa, and 3 in Latin America. An average of 50 persons attended each one of these training sessions, resulting in attendance by nearly 500 research persons from all major countries of Asia, Latin America, and Francophone Africa. The RFFPI manuals, as well as other materials on evaluation, were used as training materials.

During the past five summers a special set of courses in family planning research and evaluation has been offered as a part of the regular Summer workshop in Family Planning (changed in 1973 to Graduate Study in Family Planning) offered at the University of Chicago. An average

of 20 persons have been sent each summer to this course.

Besides short term training of family planning personnel, CFSC has also sponsored training both at the Master's level and Ph.D. level in Chicago. Twenty-five students on the Master's level and five students on the Ph.D. level have specialized in family planning research and evaluation.

F. Projection of Populations and Family Planning Targets

In preparation for the World Population Year--1974, CFSC, under the direction of Dr. Jeanne Sinquefield, undertook to make population projections and family planning target projections for every developing country of over 1 million population. A report for each country, using a basic boilerplate jointly designed by CFSC and Population Crisis Committee/Washington, D.C., was made. Countries belonging to the U.N. Population Commission were given their reports at a meeting held in the fall, 1973. The reports were received with enthusiasm, and plans were made to present the rest of the countries' reports at a meeting of the Commission in March, 1974 and at the World Population Conference in August, 1974.

In addition, population projections and family planning target projections were made for 20 developing world regions. A paper prepared by Jeanne Sinquefield entitled "Estimations for a Population Control Program for the Developing World: 1970-1985" was included as a part of the U.N. construction of a world plan of action.

A comprehensive list of publications is attached as Appendix A.

VI. U.S. Inputs

A. Summary

	<u>Obligations</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
	<u>FY</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 1969	175	175	--	--
FY 1970	98	273	44	44
FY 1971	399	672	93	137
FY 1972	--	672	217	354
FY 1973	245	917	196	550
FY 1974	--	917	197	747
FY 1975	--	917	170	917

B. Detailed Breakdown of FY 1975 Expenditures

COMPARISON OF PROJECTED WITH BUDGETED EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1975*

Sub-Account	Balance as of July 1, 1974	Year-to-Date	Balance as of March 31, 1975	Projected Expenditures to Year End	Projected Balance June 30, 1975
22-Academic Salaries-Released time On-campus	1472.00	0	1472.00	0	1472.00
23-Other Academic Salaries-Off-Campus	4014.00	1337.92	2676.08	0	2676.08
24-Other Academic Salaries-On-Campus	8027.00	8027.52	(.52)	0	(.52)
25-Non-Academic Salaries-Off-Campus	14,250.00	10,639.00	3619.00	3536.00	83.00
26-Non-Academic Salaries-On-Campus	42,609.00	43,684.00	(1075.23)	3245.96	(4321.19)
33-Consultants	31.90	0	31.90	0	31.90
34-Domestic Travel	1,484.90	946.42	538.48	300.00	238.48
35-Supplies & Expenses	12,250.00	8,645.55	3,604.45	3,452.96	151.49
37-Publications	8,000.00	4,004.35	3,995.65	2,062.25	1,933.40
44-Computation Center	14,835.81	20,050.48	(5,214.67)	1,500.00	(6,714.67)
64-Foreign Travel	12,500.00	6,334.39	6,165.61	2,200.00	3,965.61
81-Academic Staff Benefits	2,297.00	1,584.11	712.89	250.24	462.65
82-Non-Academic Staff Benefits	7,059.15	3,985.47	3,073.68	760.17	2,313.51
83-Other Staff Benefits	477.00	117.46	359.54	0	359.54
90-Indirect Costs	41,304.00	41,068.65	235.35	2,744.91	(2,509.56)
TOTAL	170,611.76	150,449.00	20,162.31	20,162.31	0

* Items in parentheses are negative balances

VII. Discussion and Conclusions

The CFSC has done much to improve the level of evaluation of family planning programs through its distribution of its RFFPI series of manuals, training of personnel in its methods in Chicago and overseas, and provision of technical assistance in getting "evaluation programs off the ground." CFSC has tried to help family planning administrators to see their research problems as a whole and to see the need for a coherent cycle of activity and an organized research department.

The use of the computer in fertility and family planning research has been increased through the installation in developing countries of the CFSC series of mini-packaged programs. They have taught its use in several developing countries and have seen it installed in numerous developing countries. Their sponsorship of the computer has been along a wide front-- for processing survey data, for making population projections, for studying use-effectiveness of contraception, etc.-- in addition to the already widespread computerization of client record systems.

Rather than dominating the planning and conduct of research and evaluation work in developing countries, CFSC has trained personnel to do the tasks themselves. The focus on training for self-sufficiency has already resulted in computer work being done by nationals in the countries of Indonesia, Philippines, Turkey, Pakistan, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Thailand using procedures learned by directors of these units in our workshops or from our manuals.

The particular items of research technology we have developed have proven to be widely useful. Besides the widespread use of our mini-programs, the methodology of pregnancy history analysis, family planning target projections,

and cost-effectiveness analysis are being applied in a growing number of countries.

The CFSC has been helping evaluators around the world to focus on new problems that should concern them: work on target projections, work on cost-effectiveness, work on use of communication, work on follow-up studies. People are asking for monographs on these topics, and on evaluation of communication programs, before CFSC can complete the research and prepare the manuscripts for publication.

Documentation is now being processed within PHA/POP for a three-year funded extension of this project. In light of the findings of this evaluation, we highly endorse this extension. However, we recognize, as does the CFSC, that AID's needs change; and as AID's needs change, so must the work of our contractors.

Much emphasis has been placed recently upon the measurement of the demographic impact of AID-funded family planning programs. Congressmen are demanding hard evidence that family planning dollars are producing lower fertility in LDC's. Moreover, the programs themselves need these types of data for efficient management.

Recognizing this, the CFSC has agreed to refocus their activities to place primary emphasis upon fertility measurement and program improvement. The CFSC certainly has the expertise and the experience to gather these data (albeit, on a limited scale), and we welcome their initiative and their responsiveness to our desires and needs.

While we concur in the need to refocus CFSC to this new area of priority, AID must be careful not to do so to the exclusion of all other activities. The CFSC has spent years developing an unusually well-rounded

expertise; we must maintain enough flexibility in the new documentation to allow them to continue some previous work. POP/DEMO proposes to define population impact measurement as CFSC's major activity, while allowing them to perform other technical services on an as-needed basis. We feel that this represents the most efficient utilization of CFSC resources.

APPENDIX A

Publications

Manuals (BIRTH)

- Manual 1. Family Planning Improvement Through Evaluation by Donald J. Bogue
- Manual 2. Demographic Techniques of Fertility Analysis by Donald J. Bogue
- Manual 3. A Model Interview for Fertility Research and Family Planning Evaluation by Donald J. Bogue
- Manual 4. Techniques of Pregnancy History Analysis by Donald J. Bogue and Elizabeth J. Bogue
- Manual 5. The Fertility Components and Contraceptive History Techniques for Measuring Contraceptive Use-Effectiveness by Donald J. Bogue and James Nelson
- Manual 6. An Empirical Model for Demographic Evaluation of the Impact of Contraception and Marital Status on Birth Rates by Donald J. Bogue, Scott Edmonds, and Elizabeth J. Bogue
- Manual 7. Mini-Tab BIRTH, Mini-Tab FPD MESSAGES, and Mini-Tab TERMS by Henry Blkins
- Manual 8. Single and Multiple Recurrent Life Table Procedures for the Analysis of Use-Effectiveness of Contraception by Jeanne Cairns Siquefield
- Manual 10. A Simplified Client Record System for Family Planning Programs by Harold A. Pederson, Henry G. Blkins and Jeanne Cairns Siquefield
- Manual 11. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Family Planning Programs by Donald J. Bogue
- Manual 12. Techniques for Making Population Projections by Donald J. Bogue (in press)
- Manual 13. MINI-REGRESSION: A Small Computer Program for Performing Multiple Regression Analysis by Maurice J. Moore

Manuals (Communications/India)

- Manual 1. Mass Mailing Manual for Family Planning by Bjorn Berndtson and Donald Bogue

Books and Monographs

- Donald J. Bogue, Fertility and Family Planning in Metropolitan Latin America
- Donald J. Bogue, Husband-Wife Communication and the Practice of Family Planning in Iran, India, Singapore and Philippines
- W. Bert Johnson, Frank Wilder and Donald J. Bogue (eds.) Information, Education and Communication in Population and Family Planning
- Jeanne Cairns Siquefield, A Social-Psychological Study of Resistance to Family Planning in Rural Alabama
- Harjono Sujono, The Adoption of Innovation in a Developing Country: The Case of Family Planning in Indonesia
- April Allison Zawacki, A Textbook for Family Planning Field Workers

Papers and Reports

- Kyo Choon Sun, Socioeconomic Correlates of Disadoption of the Innovation of Family Planning
- Donald J. Bogue, Family Planning in India: Present Status and Problems
- Family Planning in the Philippines: Present Status and Current Problems
- Korea's Family Planning Situation: Accomplishments, Problems and Needs for International Assistance

Papers and Reports (Cont'd)

Freed Reed, Evaluation of Tunisia's Family Planning Program

Jeanne Cairns Sinquefeld, Statistics for a Population Control Program for the Developing World: 1960-1970

Jeanne Cairns Sinquefeld, Gavin Jones and Peter McDonald, Indonesian Fertility Mortality Survey 1975, Preliminary Report No. 1: West Java

Jeanne Cairns Sinquefeld, and Lawrence Kegan, Some Projections of Populations and Family Planning Targets for 91 Developing Countries