

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Cooperating Country  
Worldwide

2. PIO/T No.  
9320539/99

3.  Original or  
Amendment No. \_\_\_\_\_

PIO/T

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION  
ORDER/TECHNICAL  
SERVICES

4. Project/Activity No. and Title 932-17-580-539-74  
Cross Cultural Research in Fertility Behavior  
American Institutes for Research

DISTRIBUTION

5. Appropriation Symbol  
72-11X1024

6.A. Allotment Symbol and Charge  
424-32-099-00-23-41

6.B. Funds Allotted to:  
 A.I.D./W  Mission

7. Obligation Status  
 Administrative Reservation  Implementing Document

8. Funding Period (Mo., Day, Yr.)  
From 6/30/74 To 6/30/76

9.A. Services to Start (Mo., Day, Yr.)  
Between June 30, 1974 and \_\_\_\_\_

9.B. Completion date of Services  
(Mo., Day, Yr.) June 30, 1976

10.A. Type of Action  
 A.I.D. Contract  Cooperating Country Contract  Participating Agency Service Agreement  Other

10.B. Authorized Agent  
AID/W

Estimated Financing		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Previous Total	Increase	Decrease	Total to Date
\$1.00=					
11. Maximum A.I.D. Financing	A. Dollars		200,000		200,000
	B. U.S.-Owned Local Currency				
12. Cooperating Country Contributions	A. Counterpart				
	B. Other				

13. Mission References

14. Instructions to Authorized Agent  
  
This PIO/T is to authorize the negotiation of a 2 year extension to Contract No. AID/csd-3155, Cross-Cultural Research in Fertility, Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI), the American Institutes for Research. The \$200,000 requested in this PIO/T is only for the 1st year of the 2 year extension.  
  
Attachments: Budget  
RAC's Recommendations  
Project Statement  
Proposal

15. Clearances - Show Office Symbol, Signature and Date for all Necessary Clearances.

A. The specifications in the scope of work are technically adequate PHA/POP/R:DGGillespie	B. Funds for the services requested are available SER/FM/CSD:MHayden
C. The scope of work lies within the purview of the initiating and approved Agency Programs PHA/POP:RIRavenholt	D.
E. PHA/POP:RBacklund PHA/POP:GGilmore	F.

16. For the cooperating country: The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby agreed to

17. For the Agency for International Development  
PHA/PRS:MFowler

18. Date of Signature

Signature and date:

Signature:

Title:

Title: Acting Chief

PD-AAM-785  
134 29623

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74-90

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**SCOPE OF WORK**

**19. Scope of Technical Services**

**A. Objective for which the Technical Services are to be Used**

The objective for which the technical services are to be used is to provide information and technical advice to researchers, administrators, (see continuation sheet)

**B. Description**

Traditionally abortion has been one of the major methods of fertility regulation. Indeed, some students of population feel it has historically been the major method without which a demographically significant reduction in fertility would have been impossible. With few exceptions, however, these were de facto abortions. Their illegality not only meant that women usually had abortions in a medically unsafe environment, but also that our knowledge of the phenomenon was inadequate since research was almost impossible to undertake. In recent years, however, more and more countries have liberalized their abortion policies. Now, over half of the world's population lives in countries where, essentially, abortion-on-demand during the first trimester is legal. In addition, a large number of countries allow for abortion when the physical or mental health of the mother is threatened by her pregnancy. These dramatic changes have lead to an increase in the number of abortions and made formerly illicit abortions much more visible. As a result, there is now much more research activity in this area, plus more and more (see continuation sheet)

**C. Technicians**

(1) (a) Number	(b) Specialized Field	(c) Grade and or Salary	(d) Duration of Assignment (Man Months)
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See Budget Sheet

**(2) Duty Post and Duration of Technicians' Services**

Silver Spring, Maryland

**(3) Language requirements**

Sufficient language capability to classify articles in French, Spanish, and German. TFR staff have such capability.

**(4) Access to Classified Information**

None required

(5) Dependents  Will  Will Not Be Permitted to Accompany Technician

**D. Financing of Technical Services**

(1) By AID - \$ 00,000

(2) By Cooperating Country -

PIO/T

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20. Equipment and Supplies (Related to the services described in Block 19 and to be procured outside the Cooperating Country by the supplier of these services)

<u>A. (1) Quantity (2) Description</u>	<u>(3) Estimated Cost</u>	<u>(4) Special Instructions</u>
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N/A

B. Financing of Equipment and Supplies  
(1) By AID - \$

(2) By Cooperating Country -

21. Special Provisions

- A. This PIO/T is subject to AID (contracting) (PASA implementation) regulations.
- B. Except as specifically authorized by AID, or when local hire is authorized under the terms of a contract with a U.S. Supplier, services authorized under this PIO/T must be obtained from U.S. sources.
- C. Except as specifically authorized by AID/W, the purchase of commodities authorized under this PIO/T will be limited to the U.S. under Geographic Code 000.
- D. Other (specify):
  1. Standard A.I.D. clearance required on all international travel under this project.
  2. Manuscripts under this contract should be cleared by PHA/POP/R before publication.
  3. Plans for the Proposed IRCAR Regional Research Seminar must be approved by PHA/POP/R.

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22. Reports by Contractor or Participating Agency (Indicate type, content and format of reports required, including language to be used if other than English, frequency or timing of reports, and any special requirements)

All requirements in Sections 19 B and 21 D pertaining to reports are applicable to the extension of this contract. The contractor will submit 35 copies of all reports noted in Section 19 B to the Technical Officer, PHA/POP/R, A.I.D., Washington, D.C. 20523. In addition, the contractor will submit the same number of semi-annual and annual reports. The last annual/final report will deal comprehensively with the work completed under the contract.

23. Background Information (Additional information useful to Authorized Agent and Prospective Contractors or Participating Agency; if necessary cross reference Block 19.C(4) above.)

This section is divided into the following parts: The Subject Matter of the Project - Abortion; the Previous A.I.D. Action on the Original Contract; and Assessment of the Project's Progress, Budget Analysis.

SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PROJECT - ABORTION

Abortion is currently a sensitive topic within A.I.D. The Agency's policy toward abortion has recently changed and is now in a period of flux. It is believed that the sensitivity of the subject should not lead to ignorance of the subject. It is important that policy-makers, no matter what their philosophical position is, should have access to adequate knowledge on abortion. This project is the primary source for abortion information for the world. It is crucial to maintain this source. (see continuation sheet)

24. Relationship of Contractor or Participating Agency to Cooperating Country and to AID

A. Relationships and Responsibilities

B. Cooperating Country Liaison Official

C. AID Liaison Officials PHA/POP/R, Duff G. Gillespie

Indicate block numbers.

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19 A.

and policy makers on psychosocial aspects of abortion. The services will help and encourage researchers in less developed countries to conduct research on the psychosocial aspects of abortion and enable administrators and policy makers to keep abreast with the rapidly changing abortion situation in order that they can make more knowledgeable decisions.

19 B.

countries are changing their policies. For example, in 1973, seven countries (Denmark, Guatemala, Korea, El Salvador, Tunisia, the United States, and Zambia) liberalized their abortion laws. At the same time, 3 countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary) added administrative restrictions to their laws, although their policies are still liberal compared with most other countries.

In June of 1971, A.I.D. in response to the changing abortion situation and in anticipation of future changes let a contract to the Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI), of the American Institutes for Research. This contract is described in detail in Section 23. The two main objectives of the contract were to: (1) establish an International Reference Center for Abortion Research (IRCAR) for the gathering and dissemination of abortion-related information and, (2) engage in studies of the psychological and administrative factors of abortion. This extension is for the continuation of the activities under IRCAR. The research activities will not be continued. Because the proposed contract extension does not include research activities, it is not being referred to the Research Advisory Committee (RAC) which approved the original contract.

The contractor will carry out the following scope of work.

1. CONTINUE IRCAR INFORMATION SYSTEM WHICH ENTAILS THE FOLLOWING:

a. The collection and classification of abortion materials. The literature on abortion has increased rapidly in the past few years. Abortion literature is published in widely diverse and frequently esoteric journals. This means that existing classification and retrieval systems, e.g., Medlars and Pop Index do not become aware of the publications. Also, existing systems do not classify abortion materials in such a way so that efficient retrieval is possible. Lastly, much of the literature is never published. TFRI has an aggressive collection strategy which is greatly enhanced by the over 500 researchers throughout the world with whom they correspond. These researchers call to

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TFRI's attention unpublished works or works published in small, little known journals. The staff of TFRI has language capability in French, Spanish, and German. IRCAR's present collection begins for 1968. To date, they have approximately 3,500 items. Each item is cross-referenced by author, topic, and geographic area.

b. Monitor abortion legislation and policies. As noted earlier, the policies toward abortion are presently in a state of flux. An important function of IRCAR has been the continuous monitoring of abortion policies. In 1972, the contractor published and disseminated the booklet Abortion Legislation: A Summary International Classification which cited de jure legislation and de facto status of abortion in 83 countries. TFRI now has current information on 98 countries. Changes in policies are noted in the TFRI newsletter, Abortion Research Notes and a systematic, annual updating will be done of Abortion Legislation.

c. Monitor abortion statistics. As the status of abortion changes from illegal to legal, more accurate information on the incidence of abortion becomes available. In 1973, TFRI published and distributed official abortion statistics of 18 countries. The contractor confines this activity to countries that have official statistics. Information from countries which do not collect data systematically or where abortion is illegal would be of questionable accuracy.

d. Continuous updating of the IRCAR mailing list. The utility of any information system is greatly dependent on the accuracy and effectiveness of its distribution system. TFRI constantly updates its mailing list which now includes 2,500 individuals. The mailing list is a selective one including researchers, clinicians, research centers, health facilities, university departments, specialized libraries, and relevant national and international organizations. Recipients must indicate an interest in receiving TFRI publications before being placed on the mailing list.

e. Exchange information with other population centers. TFRI shares its information with other institutions involved with the collection and dissemination of population information, e.g., the Population Information Program of George Washington University, the Population Council, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Law and Population Programme of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program of the Smithsonian Institute, and various U.N. agencies. TFRI is an active member in the Association of Population/Family Planning

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Libraries and Information Centers. This exchange of communication has entailed such things as sharing mailing lists, providing material, assisting in publications, and co-sponsoring seminars. Such cooperation insures the maximum utilization of the IRCAR information system and prevents any duplication among the various organizations.

f. Respond to Inquiries. The success of an information system can be partially measured by the demand for its services. TFRI receives an average of 160 requests for information per month. TFRI has a policy of responding to all requests within 48 hours and has adhered to this policy except when the requests require a great deal of staff work. An example of the latter is a WHO request for a complete bibliography on the medico-psychological sequelae of abortion. Some requests are quite demanding and have contributed to major publications such as The Abortion Factbook, by C. Tietze, The Population Council, 1974, The Abortion Controversy by Sarvis and Rodman, Columbia University Press, 1973, and The Abortion Experience by Osofsky and Osofsky, Harper and Row, 1973. TFRI's ability to quickly respond to inquiries is a vital component of the project which should continue during the next two years.

2. PUBLICATION OF IRCAR REPORTS

There will be a number of reports which directly flow from IRCAR activities. These are:

a. Abortion Research Notes (ARN) - ARN is a six page newsletter which presents the latest abortion developments in a telegraphic style. The primary sources for information is always noted and where the reader can receive the original report. Emphasis is given to international developments in the following areas: Country Reports, Legislative Trends, Abortion Technique and Services, Sequelae, Psychosocial Research, and Recent Books. In addition, there is one section devoted to a special topic which changes each issue. For example, the last ARN reported on the 1973 IPPF Regional Conference on the Medical and Social Aspects of Abortion in Africa and the 1973 Amendment to the Tunisian Abortion Law in some length. Under the original contract, ARN was published quarterly and had French and Spanish editors. Because of budgetary constraints, ARN will be published 3 times a year during the 2 year extension. Also, because of the shortage of funds, the high cost per issue, and the relatively small demand for French and Spanish

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editions, ARN will only be published in English. ARN is currently being received by approximately 2,500 persons and institutions. This figure will rise during the 2 year extension.

b. Topical Bibliographies. During the contract's first three years, 7 working bibliographies were produced on the following topics: Psychosocial Aspects of Menstrual Cycle Regulation; Illegal Abortion; Psychosocial Aspects of Fertility Regulation; Responsible Parenthood in Latin America; Psychological Studies in Abortion; Wantedness and Unwantedness; and, Abortion in Sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliographies are produced when the number of requests for a specific topic warrant it. An assessment on needed bibliographies will be made twice a year and 4 bibliographies will be produced.

c. Annual Review of Legislation. At the end of each year, TFRI will review and compile a report of the de jure and de facto status of abortion. Presently, information is available for 98 countries. Continuous efforts will be made to expand the number of countries.

d. Review of Literature. At the end of each year, TFRI will prepare a report which reviews major research developments in the field of abortion.

### 3. IRCAR SPECIAL REPORTS

The previous reports basically constitute a mechanism for transferring information. In addition to these reports, the contractor will prepare 5 in-depth technical publications which will analyze a particular aspect of abortion. These reports will not only draw upon material contained in the IRCAR information system, but also on TFRI field studies, some of which have been sponsored by A.I.D.

a. Abortion Attitudes of Medical and Paramedical Personnel. Work on this monograph began in the latter half of 1973; two short papers have already resulted from this effort. The monograph will be published and distributed during the first year of the extension.

b. Design and Conduct of Transnational Studies on the Psychosocial Aspects of Abortion and Fertility Behavior. This monograph will be based on TFRI's and other researcher's experience in conducting studies. It will focus on methodological problems

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This monograph will constitute a state-of-the-art assessment on this type research. The monograph will be published during the final year of the extension.

c. Overview of Psychosocial Field Studies on Abortion.

This monograph will review the findings of studies which examined the psychosocial aspects of abortion. It will constitute our state of knowledge concerning the topic and highlight gaps in our knowledge. The Overview will be completed and distributed during the second year of the extension.

d. Abortion in Psychosocial Perspective: Trends In Transnational Research. This book will be edited by the TFRI staff and will consist of reports of various research projects TFRI has been involved in, some of which have been funded by A.I.D. The book will be completed during the first year of the extension.

e. Abortion and Family Planning Practices in Latin America. This will be an edited book jointly done with PAHO. It will have English and Spanish editions. The book will be published and distributed during the first year of the extension.

4. IRCAR REGIONAL RESEARCH SEMINAR

There will be one Regional Seminar held during the first year of the contract. The objective of the Seminar is to bring together researchers from various countries in order to learn about abortion in their respective countries, exchange research ideas, and to coordinate research activities. Any actual research projects that result from the Seminar will not be funded through this contract. Specifically, TFRI will prepare background papers for each of the participating countries, prepare guidelines for reports developed by the participants in order to insure comparability, run the seminar, and edit and publish the final report. Thus, TFRI's roles are: an information source, seminar coordinator, technical advisor, and, in general, a catalyst for research. The Seminar will take place during the first year of the extension. The Final Report will be finished during the second year.

Although no final decision has been made concerning what region the Seminar will take place, it will probably be in East Asia. TFRI has worked with a number of colleagues in this region. In

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November of 1973, TFRI co-sponsored with the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences a Technical Seminar on Social and Psychological Aspects of Fertility which had participants from 10 countries. TFRI is now editing the proceedings. In June, 1974, TFRI will co-sponsor with ECAFE an Expert Group Meeting on Social and Psychological Aspects of Fertility in Bangkok, Thailand. In addition, a TFRI staff member will consult with the Philippine Population Commission for a period of 3 weeks in May, 1974. This activity is funded by USAID Manila. The proposed Seminar is a natural outgrowth of TFRI activities in East Asia and should result in new, valuable information on abortion in their countries and should also stimulate cooperative research activities.

5. COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

TFRI has established working relationships with numerous international organizations. These cooperative undertakings will continue during the two year extensions. Some of the organizations with which TFRI has been most actively involved, besides A.I.D., are: WHO, Population Council, IPPF, ECAFE, PAHO, the Smithsonian Institute, and the World Bank.

The direction of TFRI's work has been greatly facilitated by the Technical Advisory Board (TAB) which is contractually delegated the overall review of the project in conjunction with the A.I.D. monitor. The TAB members are: Professor Berislav Beric, University of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia; Professor Jean Kellerhals, University of Geneva; Dr. Malcolm Potts, International Planned Parenthood Federation, London; Dr. Christopher Tietze, Population Council, New York; and Professor Raymond Illsley, University of Aberdeen, the United Kingdom. The TAB will review the project's status on an annual basis.

An estimated 36 million de jure and de facto abortions occurred in 1973. Such phenomenon should not be ignored.

TFRI has a policy, encouraged by A.I.D. of presenting information in a detached, neutral manner. TFRI has never adopted an advocate or adversary role. Its purpose is to collect and disseminate what is known about abortion and to encourage further research on abortion. To enhance its neutrality, A.I.D. requested in the original contract A.I.D. sponsorship not be identified on publication. This



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The second departure concerned future funding of TFRI's IRCAR activities. It was recommended that sponsorship of IRCAR be taken over by an international donor organization, such as WHO. Numerous attempts have been made to find total sponsorship for IRCAR. While other organizations have sponsored components of IRCAR activities, none of them have been willing or able to support the entire operation. TFRI has managed to stretch the A.I.D. dollar by finding co-sponsorship for a number of IRCAR activities, e.g., the publication and distribution of papers based on the IRCAR information system. TFRI will continue to explore alternative sources of funds. As with the proposed work with IFRP, the inability to find alternative funding is not the fault of TFRI.

## ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT'S PROGRESS

A.I.D. has monitored this project very closely, as has the TAB. The project has been a successful one and should be continued. The Contracts milestones are indicated below.

1. The IRCAR information system is fully operational, comprehensive, and extensively used with 160 requests for information each month.

2. The dissemination of abortion information has been effectively carried out. TFRI staff have produced 87 reports, articles, and monographs, during the contract which have been funded entirely or in part by A.I.D. These have been widely distributed throughout the developing world. This figure does not include Abortion Research Notes which is sent to over 2,500 persons and organizations. Some of the major publications have been:

David, H. P. Abortion in psychological perspective. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1972, 42, 61-68.

David, H. P. Psychological research in fertility behavior. In H. P. David (Ed.), Proceedings of the Conference on Psychology and Family Planning, Nairobi, Kenya, August 1971. Washington: Transnational Family Research Institute, 1972. Pp. 98-104.

David, H. P. Psychosocial aspects of menstrual cycles and menses regulation. In P. A. van Keep & P. Freebody (Eds.), The menstrual cycle and missing menstruation. Geneva: International Health Foundation and AIR/Transnational Family Research Institute, 1972. Pp. 19-27.

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David, H. P. Unwanted pregnancies: Costs and alternatives, In C. F. Westoff & R. Parke, Jr. (Eds.), Demographic and social aspects of population growth. Vol. 1 of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future Research Reports. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1972, Stock No. 5258-00005. Pp. 439-466.

David, H. P., Alam, Z., & Kalis, M. G. Abortion legislation: A summary international classification. Washington: AIR/Transmatopma; Family Research Institute, 1972.

Friedman, H. L., & David, H. P. (Eds.). Summary of the Conference on Cooperative Transnational Research in Fertility Behavior, Rostock, German Democratic Republic, October 1971. Washington: AIR/Transnational Family Research Institute, TFRI Working Paper No. 1, 1972.

Matejcek, Z., David, H. P., Stupkoba, E., Schuller, V., Dytrych, Z., & Jelinkova, V. Prague study on children born from unwanted pregnancies. In F. W. Monks, W. Hartup, & J. d Wit (Eds.), Determinants of behavioral development. New York & London: Academic Press, 1972. Pp. 593-596.

David, H. P. Psychological studies in abortion. In J. T. Fawcett (Ed.), Psychological perspectives on population. New York: Basic Books, 1973. Pp. 241-273.

David, H. P., & Friedman, H. L. Psychosocial research in abortion: A transnational perspective. In H. J. Osofsky & J. D. Osofsky (Eds.), The abortion experience: Psychological and medical impact. Hagerstown, Md.: Harper & Row Medical Division, 1973. 310-337.

David, H. P., Kalis, M. G., & Tietze, C. Selected abortion statistics: An international summary. Washington: AIR/Transnational Family Research Institute, 1973.

Friedman, H. L. Psychosocial fertility research in Europe: Selected problems and research approaches. Paper prepared for presentation at the Technical Seminar on Social and Psychological Aspects of Fertility, Cheonchun, Korea, November 1973. (To be published in the Proceedings).

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McCormick, E. P. Attitudes toward abortion among women undergoing legally induced abortions. Paper presented at the Abortion Research Workshop, Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 1973. TFRI Working Paper No. 5, 1973.

McCormick, E. P. Transcultural perceptions of menstruation. Paper presented at the Menstrual Regulation Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii, December 1973.

Transnational Family Research Institute, International Reference Center for Abortion Research. International directory of abortion researchers. Washington: AIR/TFRI, 1973.

Bakare, C. G. M., & Friedman, H. L. Opinions of medical and paramedical personnel on abortion in Nigeria. Ibadan: Behavioural Science Research Unit.

David, H. P. (Ed.). Abortion research reader. Lexington: Lexington Books, 1974.

International Reference Center for Abortion Research. Guide to the international abortion research literature, 1968-1972. Washington: AIR/Transnational Family Research Institute.

Smith, K., & Johnson, R. L. National Delphi survey of Jamaican medical opinion concerning abortion. Kingston: University of the West Indies.

van der Tak, J. Abortion, fertility, and changing legislation: An international review. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books.

3. TFRI has established an informal communication network with approximately 500 researchers. This has enabled TFRI to better keep abreast with developments in abortion and, equally important, to act as a broker of expertise. TFRI has arranged for a number of scholars in LDC's to act as consultants to international organizations and/or as sources of technical assistance for other researchers in developing countries. In addition, TFRI has played a critical role in establishing a number of international seminars

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(Cont'd)

and workshops on the psychosocial aspects of abortion. These efforts have often entailed getting non-A.I.D. funds for the support of these meetings.

4. TFRI has initiated, provided technical assistance, and money for 4 field studies. Each project is directed by a local scholar. Preliminary reports on the studies have been made and the final study reports will be completed in late May, early June, 1974. The studies are:

A national Delphi survey of Jamaican medical opinion concerning abortion, conducted by the University of the West Indies in Kingston.

A study of social costs of induced abortion in the Dominican Republic, conducted by the Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriquez Urena in Santo Domingo.

A survey of opinions of medical and paramedical personnel to abortion in Nigeria, conducted by the Behavioral Science Research Unit of the University of Ibadan.

Couple decision-making in fertility-regulating behavior: a study of abortion and contraception in Yugoslavia, conducted by the University of Novi Sad.

#### BUDGET ANALYSIS

TFRI has submitted a budget for \$250,416 for year 1 and \$160,785 for year 2 of the extension. There is an anticipated carry-over of \$30,000 from the original contract. A.I.D. feels that the work outlined can be done for \$229,526 during the first year (including the \$30,000 carry-over) and \$99,612 for the second year. While this is a very tight budget, it is necessary when one considers the present budgetary constraints. For the revised budget, see Appendix A.

March 19, 1971

PROJECT STATEMENT

A. PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Statistical

<u>Project Title:</u>	Cross-Cultural Research In Fertility Behavior
<u>New or Extension:</u>	New Project
<u>Contractor and Address:</u>	American Institutes for Research 8555 Sixteenth Street Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
<u>Principal Investigators:</u>	Henry P. David, Ph.D. Herbert L. Friedman, Ph.D.
<u>Duration:</u>	Three years
<u>Total Estimated Cost:</u>	\$853,164
<u>Funding by Fiscal Years:</u>	Current year: \$853,164 FY 1971: \$275,068 FY 1972: \$287,451 FY 1974: \$300,645
<u>Project Manager:</u>	<u>TA/POP/R, J. Timothy Sprehe</u>

2. Narrative

In cooperation with an expanding network of research centers and behavioral scientists throughout the world, the Transnational Family Research Institute of the American Institutes for Research(AIR/TFRI) will initiate, coordinate and conduct a cooperative transnational research program in fertility behavior, which will include the development and maintenance of an International Reference Center for Abortion Research(IRCAR). IRCAR will consist of a center with a worldwide network for the gathering and dissemination of abortion-related information. This center will have the capability to analyze data, prepare country reports, disseminate information and answer inquiries. As part of its data-gathering functions, IRCAR will engage in studies of psychological and administrative factors in acceptance of prostaglandins, abortions or innovations in preconceptive fertility control methods in cooperation with planned medical field trials, and conduct studies to plan for future uses of these methods.

## B. EXPANDED NARRATIVE STATEMENT

### 1. Project Description and Background

The objective of this project is to build on an already established (through the efforts of AIR/TFRI) but still evolving informal network of cooperating research facilities in various parts of the world for the purpose of establishing an International Reference Center for Abortion Research (IRCAR). In addition to the establishment of IRCAR, this project will conduct research into improving systematic assessment measures for rapid identification of major factors in the behavioral acceptance of prostaglandins and other fertility control methods and conduct selected studies of decision-making processes in postconceptive planning affecting future use of prostaglandins, abortions, or innovations in pre-conceptive methods.

In putting IRCAR into operation on a worldwide basis, emphasis will be on (a) strengthening and expanding AIR/TFRI's existing cooperative network, (b) developing competence for analysis of findings, (c) recommending, and when possible, carrying out field studies with host country nationals in LDC's, and (d) disseminating papers and reports. This will involve the devising of cooperative procedures for systematic collection of relevant data and the dissemination of information concerning abortions, strengthening the research capability of participating resources in LDC's, developing standardized research instruments for transnational research in fertility behavior, and fostering fertility control programs through greater participation of LDC nationals in local research and evaluation efforts. Project personnel will maintain close contact with AID staff and will work in close cooperation with other national and international organizations working in fertility control and related areas.

Studies on the behavioral acceptance of prostaglandins, abortion and other means of fertility control will be carried out in cooperation with the International Fertility Control Research Program of the Carolina Population Center (CPC), which includes among its activities medical field trials of prostaglandins and other devices and techniques. AIR/TFRI proposes to examine the behavioral science aspects of these field trials, obtaining culturally relevant information for formulating recommendations as to the eventual distribution and marketing of prostaglandins and other technological innovations.

### 2. Significance to AID Objectives

Abortion has been a significant means of family limitation for much of human history. Today it is estimated that there are 30 million pregnancy terminations through abortion annually throughout the world, making abortion the single most important means of fertility control. In many

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LDC's, abortion is widely practiced even when illegal, and increasingly abortion is becoming part of official family planning programs. It is expected, for example, that India will pass liberalized abortion laws during 1971. In countries where abortion has been freely available, such as Eastern Europe and Japan, low fertility rates have ordinarily been achieved.

The results of this research project will provide AID and the LDC's a better understanding of the abortion experience of those developed countries where abortion has been available for some time. This will permit those LDC's contemplating more liberal abortion laws to make more enlightened decisions, with full knowledge of their potential psychosocial impact, cost, requirements for medical personnel, demographic consequences, and interrelationship with contraception. For family planning programs in general the results of this research should provide valuable insights into the factors motivating women to limit their families (by whatever means). The development of internationally comparable statistical procedures and definitions and the drawing together of this information in a reference center will contribute to other studies in developed countries where abortion is available, such as Japan, to future studies in LDC's, and to currently sponsored abortion research in LDC's such as the AID project in Taiwan (Johns Hopkins U.: Epidemiology of Pregnancy Outcome).

### 3. Relation to Existing Knowledge

There is considerable agreement in the literature that (a) abortion continues to be the most widely practiced method of fertility control throughout the world, (b) that women resort to abortion regardless of religious or legal sanctions and often at considerable inconvenience, risk, and cost, and (c) that "induced abortion, and particularly illegal abortion, constitutes one of the major areas of ignorance within the scope of public health and population studies."<sup>1</sup> Recognizing these facts, and the fact that currently available contraceptive methods are not being sufficiently utilized, a number of developed and less developed countries (as, for example, India) are moving toward abortion reform and increased liberalization of abortion laws. These legal and administrative changes in the LDC's make the present moment an extremely propitious time for beginning such a project.

Previous studies of abortion have often been based on limited analyses of secondary sources or on one-time surveys. This project will seek to integrate diverse international efforts into a systematic approach designed to yield comparative data on abortion experience, procedures, and motivation.

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<sup>1</sup>C. Tietze, "Induced Abortion as a Method of Fertility Control," in S.J. Behrman et al., eds., Fertility and Family Planning: A World View, 1969.

With the establishment of IRCAR, more thorough studies would be made of previously studied topics and topics not covered in previous studies would be selected for investigation.

It should be noted that the principal investigator for this project is the author of a recent and important work on abortions in Eastern Europe (Cf. below, Researcher Competence).

#### 4. Relation to Other Research

This project is conceived as something of a sister-project to the International Fertility Control Research Program at CPC. As the CPC staff begin medical field trials of prostaglandins in LDC's, AIR/TFRI will develop behavioral science studies in the same locales, drawing a sample from the same community as CPC, gathering base-line demographic data on the community, performing follow-up studies on individuals who have utilized prostaglandins, and examining staff attitudes and the administration process for prostaglandins.

IRCAR itself is conceived as something of a clearinghouse for research results. In part, it is a continuing operation in the analysis of literature and dissemination of the research findings both of its own operations and of others. As such, its activities should prove valuable to the International Demographic Statistics Center which is engaged in similar work but without the concentration on a topical area which characterizes IRCAR.

#### 5. Proposed Work Plan

##### a. Scope of Work

The initial activities of the project staff will be devoted to the establishment of IRCAR. This means first a drawing together of literature and data currently available, including examination of the 76 country files which AIR already possesses. Consultations will be held with specialists and organizations active in the field of abortion studies, both in this country and in LDC's. Target countries for priority concentration will be selected and visits undertaken to develop relationships with officials and experts from those countries. A mechanism will be set up for systematic surveillance of publications throughout the world which bear upon the interests of IRCAR.

These activities will be continued by fostering a regular flow of research information. IRCAR staff will set up a network of correspondents throughout the world who will continually feed information back to the central headquarters in Washington, D. C. Much of this network already exists through AIR/TFRI's previous work in this field.

As soon as feasible, IRCAR will begin to issue progress reports on its findings. Country and regional reports will be included. IRCAR's resources will be made available to interested specialists in a broad

range of scientific disciplines, partially through presentations made at various national and international conferences and meetings.

In the development of IRCAR and in the special studies detailed below, AIR/TFRI will be under continuous advisement from a Technical Advisory Committee composed of the A.I.D. Monitor for the project, other especially competent A.I.D. personnel including representatives from the regional bureaus of areas in which IRCAR will be working, and experts in the abortion area from other agencies and organizations, especially from WHO and UNFPA.

After initial efforts at establishing IRCAR, project staff will undertake a limited number of studies in connection with medical field trials of innovations in fertility control methods. These studies will be carried out in communities where CPC staff are investigating the medical effects of such innovations. Attempts will be made to identify critically important cultural factors in acceptance or non-acceptance, and to study the effectiveness of various mass media approaches for informing the public. The studies will collect both demographic and psychological data, including variables dealing with decision-making processes in the seeking of pregnancy termination. Participants in clinic programs will be followed up with a view to ascertaining their post-clinic fertility behavior and attitudes. In addition, the clinic staff themselves will be studied in order to elucidate the administrative factors of importance.

End products of IRCAR activities will be, first, a classification of currently available literature in the abortion area; secondly, regularly issued reports; third, a system for answering research inquiries, and fourth a series of special reports on methodology and technological advances in abortion methods.

b. Program of Work

Although this proposal is for a three-year period, this discussion of the program of work will be based on a two-year schedule since all activities will be initiated during that period and continuing activities will merely be replicated in the third year.

Months 0 - 6

Establishment of IRCAR

1. Consultation with interested parties carried out.
2. Review and analysis of AIR/TFRI country files completed.
3. Arranging information exchange with U.S. information sources completed.
4. Compilation and classification of available materials completed.
5. Systematic worldwide surveillance of abortion information initiated and continuing.
6. Development and operation of a continuing response system for information inquiries.
7. Personal visits of IRCAR staff to initial and other countries started and continuing.
8. Establishment of procedures in countries of initial emphasis completed.

Coordination of IRCAR with Fertility Control Study I

1. Consultation for joint study with CPC carried out.

Months 6 - 9

1. Continuing process of retrieval of current IRCAR information from all less active countries initiated.
2. Continuing information collection and analysis from other sources initiated.
3. Continuing preparation and dissemination of progress reports started.
4. Continuing preparation and dissemination of reports and papers of special interest (e.g., methodological issues) started.

Coordination of IRCAR with Fertility Control Study I

1. Design of IRCAR/CPC study sample completed
2. Design of communication effectiveness test for IRCAR/CPC study completed.
3. Development and preparation of materials for study completed.
4. Study initiated and psychosocial baseline data collected.
5. Application of decision model completed.
6. Study of staff attitudes and behavior completed.
7. Tabulation and statistical analysis of data initiated.

Months 9 - 12

Establishment of IRCAR

1. Continuing interdisciplinary interpretation of data started.
2. Other activities (above) continuing.

Coordination of IRCAR and Fertility Control Study I

1. Collection of follow-up data started.
2. Interpretation of findings initiated.

Months 12- 18

Establishment of IRCAR

1. Extension of IRCAR to other CPC field trial countries started and continuing.
2. Other activities (above) continuing.

Coordination of IRCAR and Fertility Control Study I

1. Collection of follow-up data completed.
2. Tabulation and statistical analysis of data completed.
3. Interpretation of findings completed.

Additional Fertility Control Studies

1. Study II started and continuing (pending additional funding)

Months 18 - 24

Establishment of IRCAR

All activities continuing

Coordination of IRCAR and Fertility Control Study I

1. Preparation of report of results and implications.
2. Integration of findings into IRCAR system.

Additional Fertility Control Studies

1. Study II continuing.
2. Study III started and continuing.

6. Research Methodology

The research methodology connected with the establishment of IRCAR is basically that of searching out relevant materials, assembling the materials at AIR/TFRI, systematizing and codifying the materials, and disseminating them in either complete or digested form. IRCAR is basically an information clearinghouse, a collector and disseminator of available information on all aspects of abortion. It does, however, take an active hand in information collection by actually carrying out new studies. The research component, in the usual sense of the term, enters with the studies of medical field trials of abortion and other contraceptive techniques.

The International Fertility Control Research Program at CPC involves a variety of special studies using a number of techniques and substances. CPC staff will initiate medical field trials including comparative analysis of different IUD performance patterns, development of a laparoscopy clip system, evaluation of techniques of cervical dilation, training and clinical trials with prostaglandins, and studies of oral contraceptive distribution systems.

In the AIR/TFRI fertility control studies coordinated with CPC's activities, a first problem arises with sampling. The sites for the medical field trials are chosen by CPC, and in all likelihood, samples will consist of those women who are available in a clinic settings. The sampling needs of the AIR/TFRI staff are somewhat different, for it is important to consider women in the community who do not avail themselves of the opportunity to use prostaglandins as well as those who do. The investigators plan to draw a sample from the community, and issue invitations for the women in the sample to avail themselves of clinic services, and then to study differences between those who do and those who do not.

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Within this sample of approximately 1,000 subjects per community (if possible, stratified into 500 rural and 500 urban subjects), one-half will be contacted by informed local leaders and the other half contacted by sending out of a pamphlet. Thus the medium of communication will also be subject for study. Data collection will cover basic demographic data, a psychological assessment through use of a standardized, culture-fair test, and elements of decision-making based on the communication and decision theory of Ackoff.<sup>1</sup> This theory deals with the interrelations among (a) the awareness of alternative courses of action, (b) subjective estimates of the consequences of such actions, and (c) the priorities placed on those actions. The Ackoff model provides a quantitative means for studying these relationships and a means of measuring changes in a variety of factors related to the decision-making process.

The structure provided by the model affords the means for assessing subjective preferences, estimates and priorities in regard to specific alternatives of fertility control and their consequences. Other methods of fertility control are included among the alternative courses of action. By manipulating the model in certain ways, a vital factor in family planning motivation, ideal family size, may be treated both as a set of alternative situations leading to certain perceived consequences or as a set of consequences derived from family planning behavior. In this manner, both wishes and expectations regarding family size can be studied. The investigators hypothesize that the experience with prostaglandins will cause a change in regard to expectations of family size, particularly as regards the number and spacing of additional children.

The Ackoff model will again be used in follow-up studies of participants in the fertility control program. A brief questionnaire will be designed to obtain information concerning post-participation attitudes toward the clinic program, including medical and moral satisfaction with the fertility control technique and its administration, post-participation contraceptive practice, and if appropriate, additional uses made of fertility control techniques. The follow-up study is seen as critical by the investigators, for only by examining women's reaction after use of the techniques can one predict the long-term likelihood of regular use of the techniques for fertility control. Follow-ups will be planned at intervals of three, six, and nine months after participation.

Control groups will be selected for the above studies. In the case of prostaglandins studies, for example, they will consist of women who are currently undergoing standard abortions.

Finally, the investigators will study the attitudes of clinic staff regarding the administration of the various techniques. These studies are based on the recognition that a vitally important factor in the acceptance of any method of fertility control is the attitude of the dispensing staff both toward the substance and toward the client. The studies will gather data on basic characteristics of the staff, and relate these characteristics to attitudes regarding the substance (prostaglandins, steroids, etc.) and attitudes regarding the patients' participation in the trials.

<sup>1</sup>R. L. Ackoff, "Towards a Behavioral Theory of Communication" Management Science 1957/58, 4, pp. 213-214.

## 7. Researcher Competence

The particular competence of Dr. David for this project stems from his recent work in the area of family planning and abortion. In 1970, he published a report on Family Planning and Abortion in the Socialist Countries of Central and Eastern Europe (published by Population Council). In 1969, he organized for AIR the Research Planning Conference for 'ransnational Studies in Family Planning in Budapest and a subsequent conference on Psychosocial Factors in Transnational Family Planning Research (both conference had other joint sponsors). The co-investigator, Dr. Friedman, is currently serving as technical advisor in establishing a population research center in the Dominican Republic and designing the center's first study of attitudes towards family planning. This project enables A.I.D. to take advantage of a logical extension of the previous work of these investigators.

The American Institute for Research have been involved in international research projects since 1950 and its staff has extensive experience with overseas research projects. This project builds on a network of relationships with officials and experts in LDC's which AIR has erected over a period of years. AIR personnel have over the years carried out numerous studies in the area of population/family planning. They have sufficient in-house library and computer facilities for carrying out this project. As regards library facilities, A.I.D. again has the opportunity to build on what AIR has already developed in the past, namely, files on 67 countries in addition to extensive collections in psychology and the social sciences.

## 8. Contribution to Institution Building

Achievement of the objectives of this project will have a beneficial effect on all institutions which are producers or users of fertility-relevant information. Not only will the availability and access to worldwide data facilitate increasing amounts of research, but the resources for producing and utilizing data, particularly in LDC's where expertise is limited and under supported, will be strengthened. Congruent with AIR's own Guidelines for Cooperative Research Abroad, it is anticipated that most of the projected field work will be accomplished by host or third country nationals in consultation with AIR staff.

An additional benefit to the worldwide fertility-research community will be the provision of a set of standardized definitions for abortion research and the presentation of a set of guidelines for future research that would increase the comparability of research results in different areas. Universal tools would give a single piece of research greater applicability and increase its value to all users.

The research undertaken within the project would have immediate benefit to CPC, an A.I.D.-supported institution, by increasing the potency of its own

International Fertility Control Research Program. Finally, the "gradually expanding network of research centers and behavioral scientists in diverse parts of the world" presently in contact with AIR/TFRI would benefit from this project.

#### 9. Utilization Plans

The Technical Advisory Committee, under A.I.D. leadership, will assure that the scope, direction, and substance of IRCAR progress reports, special reports, country reports and papers achieve their desired purpose and will encourage maximum dissemination and utilization of the IRCAR information retrieval system. Special effort will be made to see to it that these communications and a general awareness of IRCAR resources are placed in the hands of persons and institutions not presently involved through A.I.D. missions. TA/POP will assume responsibility for monitoring dissemination procedures.

#### 10. Budget Analysis

In consultation with AIR/TFRI personnel, TA/POP staff have attempted to make the budget for this proposal as low as possible. A major item is AIR's Indirect Costs, at 82% of salaries and wages. This item seems unavoidable when dealing with a private research institute. The special competencies of the AIR personnel in the subject field of the project appear to warrant this expense. Funds for the cooperative field studies include reasonable compensation for host and third country nationals invited to provide a continuing flow of information to IRCAR and to initiate cooperative fertility control studies. These funds are also expected to cover such local expenses as necessary materials, supplies, communication, and travel to be compensated on a cost-reimbursable basis.

For FY 1971, one fellowship is requested for a period up to two months at a cost not exceeding \$2,500 to a qualified colleague from a cooperating IRCAR country to visit and travel in the United States. Additional fellowships are requested for subsequent years. Regional consultation is required to facilitate standardization of IRCAR. The \$2,500 requested should be reserved for reasonable and necessary costs of such conferences. Publication and Reproduction Costs include publication and dissemination of progress reports and occasional papers on a worldwide basis, including reports of endeavors in which IRCAR may participate in cooperation with colleagues abroad. Information Purchasing Costs include procurement of published materials such as books, papers, journals, etc., plus special costs of obtaining current awareness information for the IRCAR system.

#### 11. Internal and External Review

This proposal was reviewed internally by staff of TA/POP. Comment was favorable and no changes were recommended for the proposal in its present form. It was also reviewed by HIGC who recommended that attempts be made to elicit

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the interest and cooperation of WHO and the UN in eventually taking over the activities described under the proposal. This could be facilitated if representatives of WHO and the UN were asked to serve on the Technical Advisory Committee. The possibility of a WHO take over of the reference center has been discussed by Dr. David with WHO. They are not yet ready for this step. To simplify programming should this come about, RIGC recommended that the proposal show a clear distinction between IRCAR and the other proposed research activities. (In addition, one member of RIGC asked for representation on the Technical Advisory Committee for members of the geographical bureaus for those areas in which the project would be working.)

External reviews were solicited from Walter Mertens of Pathfinder, Christopher Tietze of Population Council, Malcolm Potts of IPPF, John Kushner of Johns Hopkins University and Robert Hall of Columbia University. As of date of submission of this Project Statement, responses have been received only from Tietze and Hall.

Dr. Tietze felt the project was timely and important and that the principal investigators were well qualified to perform the proposed activities. Dr. Tietze pointed out that the budget did not specify costs for computer or programming time, and expressed the hope that A.I.D. would in future years increase the allocations for field studies beyond the \$50,000 expressed in the budget.

Dr. Hall was of mixed opinion concerning the proposal. He stressed that there was a real need for this type of activity and that the investigators appeared well qualified. On the negative side, he questioned whether data on abortion would be available and pointed out that prostaglandins have not been fully tested yet so that it will be difficult to study them. He suggested careful scrutiny of the budget.

Additional comments of reviewers will be provided to RAC when available.

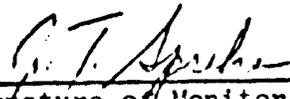
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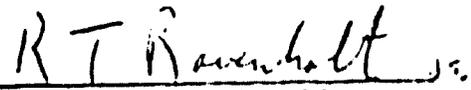
The lack of systematic of systematic information concerning abortions is a crying need in the worldwide A.I.D. efforts in population/family planning. Reliable data are not available concerning the safety to mothers of abortion techniques currently in use. Measurement of the demographic impact of abortion is impossible until better data collection procedures are devised. The precise value of abortion for fertility control throughout the world cannot be estimated with the current supply of information. LDC governments cannot be effectively shown the impact of abortion, both in terms of risks to mothers and consequences for family planning efforts, until more is done to remedy data deficiencies.

The various studies of fertility control which are included in this proposal seem not only necessary but quite far-sighted. As new fertility control technologies are developed, such as prostaglandins, research of the kind

proposed by AIR can be undertaken at the field trials stage. Such research into the behavioral science aspects of new technologies can be invaluable in anticipating and conquering problems of marketing and distribution of new methods, thus avoiding the possibility that powerful new methods be rendered ineffectual by deficiencies in the ways they are presented and delivered to the target populations. Indeed, the more revolutionary the new methods, the more important that A.I.D. sponsor behavioral science research to investigate factors affecting acceptance and usage of the methods.

It is recommended that this project be given high priority for funding.

  
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Signature of Monitor

  
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Signature of Office Director

TA/POP/R:JTSprehe:3/19/71

BUDGET

	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
<u>Washington Office Personnel</u>			
Principal Investigator (HPDavid, 33,500, 50%)	\$16,750		
Co-Principal Investigator (HLFriedman, 25,300, 50%)	12,650		
Executive Assistant for IRCAR (12,000, 100%)	12,000		
Indexer/Reader/Editor (12,000, 100%)	12,000		
Research Scientist (20,000, 50%)	10,000		
Sr. Technical Associate (12,000, 50%)	6,000		
Sr. Secretary (9,000, 50%)	4,500		
Secretary (6,500, 100%)	6,500		
Clerk Typist (5,500, 100%)	5,500		
	<u>85,900</u>	<u>92,000</u>	<u>98,500</u>
Benefits at 9.5% of Compensation	8,160	8,740	9,357
Indirect Costs at 82% of Compensation	<u>70,438</u>	<u>75,440</u>	<u>80,770</u>
<u>Field Studies</u>			
Costs of IRCAR national and regional correspondents and field research related to prostaglandin trials	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
<u>Other Direct Costs</u>			
Translation & Technical Services	3,600		
Consultation not exceeding \$100 per day	5,000		
Fellowship (1)	2,500		
Regional Consultation	2,500		
Domestic Travel and Per Diem	2,000		
International Travel and Per Diem	12,600		
Publication and Reproduction Costs	4,000		
Information Purchasing Costs - Books, Journals, etc.	3,000		
Communication and Postage	2,400		
Consumable Supplies	1,800		
Non-Expendable Equipment	5,000		
Visas, Medical, Insurance	600		
	<u>45,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>
<u>Totals</u>	259,498	271,180	283,627
Fixed Fee at 6%	<u>15,570</u>	<u>16,271</u>	<u>17,018</u>
<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>	\$275,068	287,451	300,645

## APPENDIX

### 1. AIR's Cooperating Research Resources Abroad

Over the years, AIR personnel have established an informal network of cooperating research facilities abroad. Through previous experience a capability has been developed for locating competent behavioral scientists who are potentially available on a cooperative or consulting basis.

Currently active research programs or cooperative endeavors exist in: Brazil, Camaroons, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Korea, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

Cooperative relations have also been forged with colleagues in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, and the U.S.S.R.

### 2. AIR's Country Files

Over the years AIR has also developed a series of country files which include categorization of information materials by major variables and identification of gaps in knowledge on a country and regional basis. Currently, AIR has 76 country files, including:

Albania	China	Norway
Algeria	Greece	Pakistan
Argentina	Haiti	Panama
Australia	Honduras	Peru
Austria	Hong Kong	Philippines
Belgium	Hungary	Poland
Brazil	Iceland	Portugal
Bulgaria	India	Romania
Canada	Indonesia	Sierra Leone
Ceylon	Iran	Singapore
Chile	Ireland	South Africa
China (People's Republic)	Israel	Spain
Colombia	Italy	Sweden
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Switzerland
Cuba	Japan	Taiwan
Czechoslovakia	Kenya	Thailand
Dahomey	Korea	Trinidad and Tobago
Denmark	Kuwait	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Liberia	Turkey
Ecuador	Luxembourg	Uganda
Egypt	Malaysia	United Kingdom
Ethiopia	Mexico	U.S.S.R.
Finland	Morocco	Venezuela
France	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
German Demo. Republic	New Zealand	
German Federal Republic		