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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES  
OF THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION,  
OFFICE OF POPULATION, AID

by

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AID</b>	<b>Agency for International Development</b>
<b>IPDP</b>	<b>Integrated Population and Development Planning</b>
<b>LDC</b>	<b>Less Developed Country</b>
<b>NAS</b>	<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>
<b>PDD</b>	<b>Policy Development Division</b>
<b>PDP</b>	<b>Population Development Planning</b>
<b>RAPID</b>	<b>Resources for the Awareness of Population Impact on Development</b>
<b>RTI</b>	<b>Research Triangle Institute</b>

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION,  
OFFICE OF POPULATION, AID

This report provides a brief overview and commentary on the programs and activities of the Policy Development Division (PDD) of the Office of Population in AID's Bureau for Science and Technology. Part I describes the problem faced by PDD administrators in judging program achievements. Parts II and III cover past and present projects under the Division's sponsorship and identify some major strengths and weaknesses of these efforts. Particular attention is given to the problem of identifying contributions of these projects to improvements in less developed country (LDC) population policies and shortcomings in the projects which may have limited their ability to stimulate needed policy innovations. Part IV identifies some specific research and program needs and suggests several new directions for PDD population assistance activities (see Appendix R for a listing of PDD's seven current projects). The assignment was one of several brief reviews requested by PDD preliminary to a broad evaluation to include an assessment of PDD's past and potential contributions (See Appendix A). The report's conclusions are based on the author's personal experience with AID programs and review of final reports of recent and current PDD projects.

I. The Problem: How to Improve LDC Population Policies Through a Technical Assistance Program.

During the past decade AID's Office of Population has invested a sizeable portion of its resources in activities designed to improve LDC population policies. Underlying this commitment is the assumption that new, improved, or revitalized population policies will lead to increased availability of, and public participation in, voluntary family planning programs, with a consequent decline.

PDD has relied heavily on centrally-funded technical assistance projects to achieve its objectives in LDCs. The two principal goals of the PDD program have been (1) to increase awareness among LDC policymakers of the effects of rapid population growth on socioeconomic development and (2) to facilitate the design and implementation of population policies and programs that are consistent with a given country's economic, social and demographic objectives. In support of these objectives, PDD has sponsored a variety of projects, involving demographic research, policy analysis, technical assistance for data collection and policy planning, and diffusion of information about population and development issues to policymakers and opinion leaders. Any evaluation of the program must address the difficult question of whether some or all of these activities have produced the intended effects. Moreover, the evaluation should suggest how PDD efforts can or should be redirected in order to be more responsive to changing demographic conditions and priorities in developing countries.

## II. The Past

Generally, PDD projects in the past were not guided by any kind of comprehensive strategy. Geographically, they tended to be located in those countries in which contractors had established contacts or in countries whose USAID population officer was receptive to the idea of centrally-funded technical assistance. Of less importance were the criteria of need (reflecting the status of national population policy) and feasibility (reflecting the availability of the human and institutional resources necessary to carry out population policy activities). Consequently, there were frequent debates over the justification for locating PDD projects in particular countries.

The substance of these projects varied from technically rigorous data collection and analysis (exemplified by the Population Council's Determinants of Fertility Program and the baseline studies in this area conducted by the National Academy of Sciences [NAS]) to efforts to resolve specific problems in development planning (the Research Triangle Institute's Integrated Population and Development Planning [RTI IPDP] Program) or to increase awareness of population problems among specific target groups (the Resources for the Awareness of Population Impact on Development [RAPID] I Project). The Battelle Population Development Planning (PDP) Program was an effort to synthesize existing information on population-development relationships and to disseminate results to policymakers through workshops, seminars, and newsletters.

Each of these projects produced some visible, desired, and enduring results. For example, the Population Council and NAS projects have increased our knowledge of the determinants of fertility in LDCs. RAPID I presentations were viewed by high-level policymakers, including chief executives in a few instances, in several dozen countries. The IPDP Program contributed to improvement of the technical capabilities of a number of national planning offices, and surely increased planners' recognition of the importance of demographic conditions and trends for development planning. The PDP Program, active in a smaller number of countries, strengthened working relationships between scientists and policymakers, and through its dissemination efforts widened the base of support for stronger and more effective population policies and programs. In short, it is not difficult to identify successful outcomes in each of these PDD projects of the past.

What is difficult to determine is the degree of success of the overall PDD effort. This difficulty is due to two problems. First, while urging some projects to develop detailed strategy statements, the PDD did not produce a comprehensive strategy that would provide a rationale for its decision to emphasize some policy-support activities and not others, to highlight some objectives while ignoring possible alternatives, and to limit some projects to certain countries or regions of the world. These and related program decisions were not guided by any identifiable plan, and thus it is difficult to judge the success of the program in terms of a limited and well-defined set of operational objectives. Second, there was insufficient integration and coordination of the activities carried out by the various contracting organizations. This problem was evident in several respects, e.g., the case where two organizations worked in the same

country completely independent of one another, or where information produced under one project was not routinely made available to other contractors under the PDD umbrella.

Stated otherwise, past PDD projects in some instances produced results in accord with the broad objectives of the program. However, because of the lack of any guiding program strategy and the scarcity of efforts to coordinate and integrate activities of the various projects, it is difficult to assess the overall success of the program during its early years.

### III. The Present

The current portfolio of PDD projects reflects efforts to streamline the program by integrating related activities (as in the RAPID II project) and to expand program concerns (e.g., the Development Law and Policy Program organized by Columbia University).

To my knowledge, however, the program still lacks a comprehensive and detailed strategy statement. The specification of three "primary objectives" for the current set of projects in the October 1984 inventory of PDD activities does not provide sufficient information about the Division's expectations regarding the outcomes and effects of individual projects, or about the ways in which these projects are expected to complement one another.

With the possible exception of the Columbia University project, none of the current technical assistance efforts deals with the complete process of population policy formulation and implementation. Instead, these projects are focused on specific elements of this process in selected countries. However, it is process issues that are least understood. For example, under what conditions does increased understanding of population and development interactions result in awareness of the need to formulate and implement population policies and programs? What kinds of incentives and reinforcements are needed to move from problem awareness to a willingness to commit government resources to population programs? How can the public be mobilized to provide popular support for stated population policies? These and related process issues should be given increased attention by PDD projects.

Another weakness of the current set of PDD projects is the continued exclusive concentration on population growth and fertility policies. As shown clearly by the substantive issues raised at the Mexico City International Population Conference, policymakers and demographic researchers are becoming increasingly concerned with the relationships between socioeconomic development and demographic variables reflecting population distribution and, to some extent, population composition. Rapid urbanization, the distribution of cities, rural-to-urban migration, international labor migration, flows of refugees and displaced persons, and the changing age structure of the developing countries are now viewed as major policy issues in the sense that these demographic conditions

and trends influence development performance and are themselves influenced by policy decisions. Consequently, these relationships should be of importance for the PDD program.

#### IV. The Future

I have already suggested that past and current PDD program efforts would have been enhanced by a comprehensive Division strategy and by a more explicit coordination among individual projects. It goes without saying that these suggestions, which are not necessarily presented in order of importance.

1. All Division projects should be based on explicit and detailed strategy statements. Contractors should develop these operational plans prior to initiating field activities, and they should be subject to periodic revision

a period of six years convinced me of the value of detailed strategies. In particular, strategies that document clearly project objectives, methods, the schedule of activities, anticipated difficulties, expected outcomes, and measurable indicators of results provide a national basis for evaluating accomplishments. Without such specificity, project evaluation becomes a highly arbitrary exercise.

2. Projects should be more explicitly integrated with the Development Strategy Statements prepared by AID country missions. All too often there appears to be a lack of coordination between AID/Washington programs and those developed by mission personnel.

3. As suggested earlier, greater attention should be given to the policy process. The formulation and implementation of population policies can be viewed as a sequence of related stages, including:

- problem awareness
- problem definition
- agenda setting
- policy planning
- policy formulation
- budgeting and fiscal appropriation
- program implementation
- program evaluation
- policy/program reformation

Technical assistance activities sponsored by the Division have tended to deal with one or a few of these components of the policy process rather than taking an holistic view of the sequence of its interdependencies. Some of the most interesting and practically useful policy questions focus on factors that account for failure of country policymaking in a given country to move from one stage to the next. For example, awareness of the significance of population conditions and trends for development may be high, but these concerns may never

reach the agenda of decision makers. Likewise, the process may break down when it comes to budgeting for programs that implement stated policies. In short, PDD objectives could be advanced through more explicit concern with the social and political determinants of policy actions.

4. In an increasing number of developing countries, governments are organizing official population commissions or coordinating groups. These organizations vary considerably in terms of their composition, influences, effectiveness, and priorities. Nonetheless, they have not been examined sufficiently for us to know how best to coordinate population assistance activities with these official population agencies. It would be useful for future PDD projects to consider ways to work through these emerging government population planning organizations.

5. Although population assistance agencies have long recognized the importance of institution building, they have not always invested their resources in programs that increase self-reliance and internal capabilities of the developing countries. Long-term investments are often sacrificed for short-term results. PDD should set aside a portion of its funds for human resource development. An example of this kind of activity is the Fellows Program that was supported through the Battelle project. For a relatively small financial investment, a sizeable number of LDC students were assisted in their graduate training. We are now seeing the benefits of this support, as these students return to scientific and policymaking positions in their countries. PDD should consider carefully an expansion of this kind of assistance in its future program plan.

6. To date, PDD projects have given insufficient attention to the specification of outcome measures. This is one reason why evaluation of the effects of these activities is so difficult. In part, the development of such measures is the responsibility of PDD management, although, of course, contractors bear this responsibility for their individual projects. What is needed is more careful consideration of how to anticipate and measure the real effects of population assistance activities. Examples of such measures include:

- formal statements by leaders and policymakers
- mass media statements
- administrative changes that reflect policy formulation and implementation
- development of policy-support networks
- integration of population considerations in formal development plans and programs
- organization and improvement of family planning services
- establishment of demographic targets
- formalization of population policies

Each of these outcome measures is related to PDD objectives, but they are infrequently specified sufficiently to provide a basis for project evaluation.

**APPENDIX A**

**Scope of Work**

November 26, 1984

Mr. Michael Micklin  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Michael:

The Policy Development Division (PDD) of the Office of Population is undertaking a systematic review of past program efforts, current program portfolio, and appropriate future directions for the program. In particular, we would like to broadly evaluate the trends and contributions of PDD-supported projects to population policy development in developing countries.

Such an evaluation would include an assessment of PDD's past and potential contributions through the following activities: (1) policy research, (2) research dissemination, (3) demographic data collection and analysis, (4) integration of demographic data into development planning, (5) utilization of policy research and analysis findings for policy formulation, and (6) strengthening the capacity of local institutions to undertake these policy-related activities. This evaluation will assist PDD staff in assessing program strengths and weaknesses. More importantly, the evaluation will guide PDD staff in designing new initiatives to more effectively address developing country needs in population policy development.

We recognize the informational and methodological constraints in undertaking the evaluation described above, and we have adjusted our expectations accordingly! As a first step we are taking a brief poll of four or five individuals like yourself who have an excellent working knowledge of the policy development field and of PDD's past and ongoing programs. We would be most appreciative if you could take a short amount of time to briefly answer some or all of the following questions. We encourage you to be concise. Your answers will greatly assist us in designing our upcoming evaluation.

1. Past Program Efforts: Where have PDD projects made identifiable contributions to policy development and where have they fallen short?

2. Current Program Portfolio: Given current policy needs in developing countries, what PDD projects are of greatest value and where are shortcomings in the PDD program?

3. Future Program Directions: How are policy needs in developing countries changing and how should the PDD program respond to meet these changing needs?

We realize these questions are very broad and each could require dissertation-length responses. We would be very please just to receive a page or two of equally broad answers. It might help to focus on areas of the PDD program with which you are most familiar. We attach summary descriptions of the seven ongoing PDD projects which might be of use as you consider these questions.

We greatly appreciate your responses to these questions.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Cross  
Policy Development Division  
Office of Population

Drafted by: S&T/POP/PDD:HEC:11/26/84:nds:Wang:2483X:58081

**APPENDIX B**

**Listing of Seven Ongoing Projects of  
AID's Policy Development Division  
Office of Population**

## POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Office of Population  
U. S. Agency for International Development

The two main goals of the Policy Development Division are to assist policy makers and researchers in developing countries understand the impact of rapid population growth on economic development and to help them develop policies and programs to encourage a rate of population growth consistent with economic progress and productivity.

To achieve these goals, the Division sponsors two social science research projects and five policy development and demographic projects.

The primary objective and implementing agency for each project is as follows:

- (1) Increase understanding of population and development interactions;
  - . Population Policy Research --The Population Council
  - . Population Policy Research--National Academy of Sciences
- (2) Raise awareness of population and development links;
  - . Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID II)--The Futures Group
  - . Development Law and Policy Program--Columbia University
  - . Integrated Population and Development Planning II (INPLAN)--Research Triangle Institute
  - . Programmatic Support--Population Reference Bureau
- (3) Strengthen LDC capacity for planning and implementation of population programs;
  - . Demographic Data for Development--US Bureau of the Census, Westinghouse Public Applied Systems, East-West Population Institute

Fives appendices of research studies which have been or are currently being supported by the Division are attached to the project descriptions. Appendix A lists 19 separate research projects on the determinants of fertility funded between 1978 and 1983. Appendix B describes the reports prepared under past National Academy of Sciences projects. Appendix C includes the research studies currently being funded under The Population Council project. Appendix D lists those studies supported by the Integrated Population and Development Planning I Project between 1979 and 1984. Appendix E describes other recent studies partially supported by the Division.

## POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH

Project Number 932-0643.2  
Contractor: The Population Council  
New York, N.Y.

The International Research Awards Program in Fertility Determinants, administered by The Population Council, funds research designed to increase the understanding of how and why changes in fertility occur in developing countries. The program draws upon the work of a Panel on Fertility Determinants of the National Academy of Sciences completed in 1983. The three main objectives of the program are:

- to apply innovative social science approaches to the study of fertility determinants;
- to support research relevant to population policy considerations; and
- to encourage the participation of LDC researchers and research institutions.

The Population Council appointed an interdisciplinary committee of scholars to guide the program and identify proposals worthy of support. The committee carries out the review process in two stages--review of preliminary proposals followed by invitation and review of promising full proposals. This committee has received more than 300 preliminary proposals. Its work is augmented by that of a peer review committee which reviews thematically acceptable full proposals for their technical and scientific merit. Awards are made on the basis of these reviews subject only to the laws and regulations of the foreign assistance legislation. The Council staff provides technical assistance to developing country researchers for the development of their proposals and monitors on-going research projects. The Program also involves dissemination of research results through seminars and publications. To date, twenty-three proposals have been approved and funded. (See Appendix c).

Time Frame: September 1980 to March 1987  
Life of Project Cost: \$8,665,000

Project Director: Charles Keely  
The Population Council  
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
Telephone: (212) 644-1322

AID Project Manager: Judith Seltzer  
Telephone: (703) 235-8081

**POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH**

**Project Number: 932-0643.5**  
**Contractor: National Academy of Sciences**  
**Washington, D.C.**

**In this project, the Committee on Population and Demography under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences is carrying out three related activities:**

- (1) a review and assessment of existing scientific evidence on the consequences of population growth for economic development;**
- (2) a study of the relative effectiveness of alternative family planning programs under varying conditions, with particular attention to the role of management and supervision in program effectiveness; and**
- (3) preparation of a set of guidelines for developing and carrying out effective family planning programs.**

**These research activities are jointly funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Hewlett Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, and A.I.D. Within AID, funding is shared by the Policy and Research Divisions.**

**Time Frame: September 1983 to August 1985**  
**Life of Project Cost (AID Portion): \$530,000**

**Project Director: Robert Lapham**  
**Committee on Population and Demography**  
**National Academy of Sciences**  
**2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.**  
**Telephone: (212) 334-3167**

**AID Project Manager: Harry Cross**  
**Telephone: (703) 235-8081**

**RESOURCES FOR THE AWARENESS OF POPULATION IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT (RAPID II)**

**Project Number: 936-3017  
Contractor: The Futures Group  
Washington, D.C.**

**This project assists leaders and decision-makers in developing countries to understand the effects of rapid population growth on national economic and social development goals. In addition, the project analyzes existing population policies, identifies obstacles to lowering population growth rates, and develops methods for overcoming such obstacles.**

**Under this project, the Contractor prepares computerized analyses of the impact of demographic factors on the achievement of development goals for about 22 countries. The contractor also prepares computerized cost/benefit analyses, presentations of World Fertility Survey (WFS) and Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) results, and other specialized models. Support for policy analyses is provided to public and private organizations in 15 countries. These analyses highlight relationships among demographic trends, economic development and social well-being. The analyses are reviewed by high level officials in appropriate ministries and the implications of the analyses for population and development issues are examined at in-country seminars. Approximately half of the project's resources will be devoted to work in Sub-saharan Africa.**

**Time Frame: May 1983 to January 1988  
Life of Project Cost: \$8,900,000**

**Project Director: Philander Claxton  
Project Manager: Henry Cole  
The Futures Group  
1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Telephone: (202) 347-8165**

**AID Project Managers: Harry Cross/Adrienne Allison  
Telephone: (703) 235-8081**

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~~DEVELOPMENT LAW AND POLICY PROGRAM~~  
Project Number: 932-0643.3  
Contractor: Columbia University  
New York, N.Y.

This project, undertaken by the Center for Population and Family Health, Columbia University, strives to assist developing country policymakers in their efforts to reform laws and policies affecting population, family planning, and the status of women.

A small staff of attorneys and policy experts located in New York, backed up by specialists from around the world, provides a wide range of services to parliamentarians, lawyers, national population councils, public policy groups, and others involved in population and development policies. These services include:

- . Providing support to private policy groups interested in laws related to population, family planning and status of women.
- . Providing on-site technical assistance in reviewing draft legislation, conducting legal/policy analysis, and drafting model legislation.
- . Providing written information on law and policy in response to specific requests from developing country individuals.
- . Supporting a limited number of study tours and conferences for lawyers, policymakers, and public policy groups.

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This global program concentrates its major efforts on those countries where activities are most likely to lead to the establishment of indigenous legislative groups concerned with population law and policy reform.

Time Frame: September 1983 to August 1986  
Life of Project Cost: \$1,300,000

Project Director: Stephen Iszacs  
Columbia University  
Center for Population and Family Health  
School of Public Health  
60 Haven Avenue  
New York, NY 10032  
Telephone: (212) 694-6971

AID Project Manager: Adrienne Allison  
Telephone: (703) 235-8081

**INTEGRATED POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING II (INPLAN)**

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**Project Number: 937-3027**  
**Contractor: Research Triangle Institute**  
**Research Triangle Park, North Carolina**

The project strengthens technical capabilities of planning institutions in developing countries to understand population-development links and to incorporate population considerations into development planning work. This is accomplished through training, technical assistance, and research support activities. Training in demographic, economic, and planning techniques is offered through formal semester-long programs at U.S. universities and through specialized country-based or regionally-based seminars. Technical assistance activities transfer technologies, including microcomputer hardware and software, which facilitate population and development planning work. Research support is provided to investigate population-development relationships which are key to planning work. In addition, the project fosters dialogue between planners and policy-makers through interregional seminars for high-level planning and policy officials, presentations of planning results, and research evaluation seminars.

Project activities will concentrate on about fifteen countries with more limited assistance provided to ten additional countries. The project will work in all regions of the developing world, but will give particular emphasis to countries in the Africa region.

**Time Frame: October 1984 to September 1987**  
**Life of Project Cost: \$6,300,000**

**Project Director: James Kocher**  
**Research Triangle Institute**  
**P.O. Box 12194**  
**Research Triangle Park, NC 27709**  
**Telephone: (919) 541-6360**

**AID Project Manager: Scott Radloff**  
**Telephone: (703) 235-8081**

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**PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT**

**Project Number: 932-0502**  
**Contractor: Population Reference Bureau**  
**Washington, D.C.**

**This project supports three long time activities of the Population Reference Bureau which are consistent with the aims of the Policy Division to increase awareness of population issues in developing countries. The activities are:**

- (1) arranging orientation and briefing meetings for LDC officials passing through Washington;**
- (2) providing short-term training and internships for LDC students in population education, population research, and population information dissemination; and**
- (3) disseminating copies of the annual World Population Data Sheet to LDC institutions and officials.**

**Time Frame: September 1983 to September 1985**  
**Life of Project Cost: \$150,000**

**Project Director: Dr. Thomas Merrick**  
**The Population Reference**  
**2213 M Street, N.W.**  
**Washington, D.C. 20036**  
**Telephone: (202) 785-4664**

**AID Project Manager: John Crowley**  
**Telephone: (703) 230-8081**

**DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT (DDD)**

**Project Number: 936-3000**  
**Contractors: (a) U.S. Bureau of the Census**  
**(b) Westinghouse Public Applied Systems**  
**(c) East-West Population Institute**

The project is designed to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to process, evaluate and analyze demographic, family planning and other social and economic data which, in turn, will help promote greater understanding of population and development relationships. This project has three contractors.

**Time Frame: October 1982 to September 1988**  
**Life of Project Cost: \$7,500,000**

**(a) U.S. Bureau of the Census**

RSSA BST-3000-R-CA-2241 with the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BuCen) has two main components in the provision of assistance. 1. Technical support for the implementation of censuses in LDCs, provided by the International Statistical Program Center, BuCen, includes: (a) preparation and dissemination of instructional materials for taking censuses and surveys; (b) conducting census taking and data processing workshops; and (c) provision of technical consultations. 2. Compilation and analysis of demographic data, carried out by the Center for International Research, BuCen, comprises: (a) development and maintenance of a comprehensive worldwide demographic data base; (b) responding to ad hoc requests from AID/W, USAID mission, and contractors; and (c) providing technical assistance on an ad hoc basis for the compilation and analysis of LDC demographic data.

**Project Directors: Karl Kindel**  
**International Statistical Programs Center**  
**U.S. Bureau of the Census**  
**Washington, D.C. 20233**  
**Telephone: (301) 763-2832**

**Samuel Baum**  
**International Research Center**  
**U.S. Bureau of the Census**  
**Washington, D.C. 20233**  
**(301) 763-2870**

**AID Project Manager: John Chao**  
**Telephone: (703) 235-8081**

The Westinghouse component of DDD involves 4 tasks. (1) Technical assistance is being provided to statistical and population institutions in 10 to 15 LDCs (with about half of the countries from the Africa region) to increase the use of existing demographic and family planning data. (2) Micro-computer technology will be transferred to LDC institutions as part of the technical assistance work. Westinghouse staff will adapt existing software programs, train LDC staffs and provide assistance for on-going use of the technology in population and family planning work. (3) Data and information files are being developed and maintained. Included in the files are demographic and family planning data and related social and economic data. The International Data Base being developed by BuCen will be available in the Westinghouse files. A special subfile is being created to provide country-specific population policy information. The data and information files will be used by Westinghouse in its role as an information service to AID/W, USAID Missions and LDC institutions. (4) Special tabulations, analyses, and reports on population and family planning topics will be prepared. As part of the effort to disseminate these materials, Westinghouse will sponsor a number of in-country seminars.

**Project Director:** Richard Sturgis  
Westinghouse Public Applied Systems  
P.O. Box 866  
Columbia, MD 21044  
**Telephone:** (301) 992-0066

**AID Project Manager:** John Crowley  
**Telephone:** (703) 235-8081

**(c) East-West Population Institute**

Under a Cooperative Agreement, the East-West Population Institute works to enhance the capacity of developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region to collect, process, evaluate and analyze population and family planning data. Emphasis is placed on the analysis of demographic trends, their social and economic consequences, and related policy implications through conferences, workshops, technical consultations, and training programs. The East-West Population Institute cooperates with population related organizations in the region to contribute to the knowledge and solution of population problems affecting countries of this region. EWPI assists in promoting broader and more effective utilization of demographic data and analysis involving audiences beyond the research community, such as government policy makers and planners.

**Project Director:** Lee Jay Cho  
East-West Population Institute  
1777 East West Road  
Honolulu, HA 96848  
**Telephone:** (808) 944-7440

**AID Project Manager:** John Chao  
**Telephone:** (703) 235-8081

**Determinants of Fertility Research Projects  
1978-1982  
(935-0616 Grants)**

**Ballweg, J.** Virginia Polytechnic Institute. "Mortality/Fertility Relationships: A Field Trial on Behavioral Responses" (Dominican Republic). January 1979-June 1982, \$124,287.

**Bean, F. and Conroy, P.** Univ. of Texas. "The Relative Effects of Female Educational Attainment, Labor Force Participation, Wage Rates and Family Planning Expenditure on Fertility in Colombia: A Combined Regional and Microanalytical Approach." September 1977-August 1979.

**Elmendorf, M.** Research Institute for the Study of Man. "Behavior Among Mayan Women in the Yucatan in Relation to Demographic Change." September 1977-September 1979, \$124,619.

**Gurak, D.** Center for Policy Research. "Female Employment and Fertility in the Dominican Republic." September 1977-September 1980, \$109,014.

**Hauser, P. and Sullivan, T.** Univ. of Chicago. "Adequate Employment of Women Workers and Fertility. (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand). September 1977-March 1980, \$124,410.

**Janowitz, B. M.** International Fertility Research Program. "The Determinants of Contraceptive Use, Reproduction Goals and Birth Spacing in Relation to Mortality, Breastfeeding and Previous Contraceptive Use." (Sudan, Nigeria, Egypt). September 1978-December 1979, \$35,164.

**Justus, J.** Research Institute for the Study of Man. "Increasing Educational and Economic Options of Jamaican Adolescent Females." September 1977-December 1979, \$125,000.

**Kasarda, P.** Univ. of North Carolina. "How Female Education Reduces Fertility in Latin America." September 1977-August 1980, \$110,463.

**Laird, J.** "A Socioeconomic and Demographic Profile of Rural Paraguayan Women." September 1977- December 1979, \$114,000.

**Lee, B.** Louisiana State Univ. "Development of an Econometric Fertility Model for Less Developed Countries." September 1977-September 1981, \$120,338.

**Mason, K.** Univ. of Michigan. "Female Employment and Fertility in Peninsular Malaysia." September 1977-December 1979, \$116,347.

**Maloney, C.** Institute of Bangladesh Studies. "World View and Belief Systems in Relation to Population in Bangladesh." September 1977-March 1980, \$14,556.

Morgan, R. Boston Univ. "Distribution of Modern Contraceptive Use in Medium Income Rural Population in Nigeria." October 1978-May 1981, \$203,772.

Omran, A. Univ. of North Carolina. "A Case for Family Planning in Africa Based on the Health Rationale." October 1978-September 1981, \$174,875.

Schultz, P. and Rosenzweig, M. Yale University. "Family Planning and Health Program Effects on Fertility and Mortality and their Interactions: Explanations for Colombia's Fertility Decline." September 1978-March 1982, \$124,795.

Smith, P. East-West Population Institute. "Female Socioeconomic Status Attainment, Marriage Decisions and Fertility Consequences (Indonesia, Philippines, Pakistan). September 1977-August 1981, \$155,082.

Stycos, G. Cornell University. "Education, Modernity and Fertility in Costa Rica." August 1977-August 1979, \$119,842.

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**NOTE:** Copies of some of the above reports are available free for institutions in developing nations. Write to: Committee on Population and Demography, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

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