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AID Institutional Development 211 (d) Grant

AID/csd-2171

POPULATION PLANNING OF DEVELOPING NATIONS

Fourth Annual Technical Report  
July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

November, 1972

Department of Population Planning  
Center for Population Planning  
The University of Michigan  
School of Public Health  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

AID Institutional Development 211 (d) Grant

AID/csd-2171

The University of Michigan  
Department of Population Planning  
Center for Population Planning

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The University of Michigan  
Department of Population Planning  
Center for Population Planning

Fourth Annual Technical Report  
A.I.D. Institutional Development Grant csd-2171

I. Contribution of 211 (d) Grant to UM Capability in Population Planning

This report describes the contribution to the University of Michigan's capability in population planning made during 1971-72 by the agency for International Development's Institutional Development Grant csd-2171 to the University's Center for Population Planning for the five year period beginning 1 July 1968. Since the University's capability is being developed simultaneously from multiple sources of financial support, the contribution of this grant must be viewed in the context of the total development of population planning activities in the University. During 1970-72 Grant csd-2171 provided 27 percent of the Department's total budget during the year (see IV. Expenditures for details).

Capability remains difficult to measure and to evaluate because it involves a large element of potentiality. A prime test of an individual's or an institution's capability is its ability to respond to demands for which the capability was intended. Agreement on what demands the capability is intended to meet and a sufficient level of appropriate demands are obvious requirements for such evaluation. The general objective of the Institutional Grants Program is to strengthen American institutional (primarily university) capacity to develop and carry out research and educational programs concerned with the economic and social development of less developed countries. Population planning is seen in this context as one critical new field. One measure of success of the program is the degree to which the university has added faculty, curricula, students, research and related staff working in the new field. Another is the degree to which the university has organized and committed itself to long-term support of those people and activities. By both measures the University of Michigan has scored well.

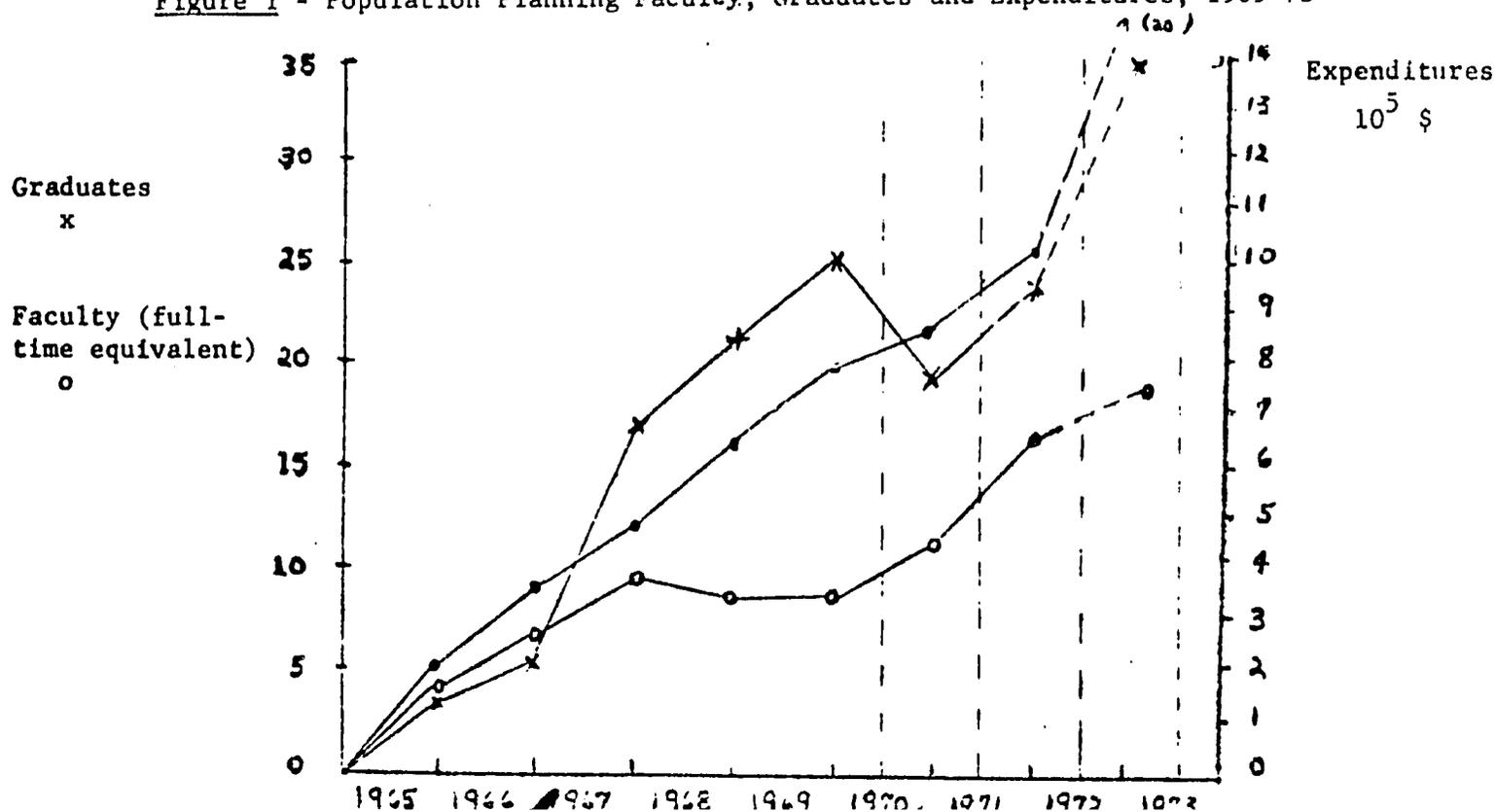
A.I.D.'s Institutional Grant Program grew out of a long and often unhappy history of attempts by the Agency and American universities to identify and work together in areas of mutual concern. It deals directly with a need of any university intending to participate seriously in overseas development activities by providing long term flexible financial support for faculty, staff and graduate students. As long as this kind of support is available, a university can make commitments (with their inherent risks) on more specific, shorter term tasks of mutual advantage to A.I.D., a foreign government or institution and the university. In a new field like population planning the program also enables a university to enter the field by developing faculty, staff, students, curricula, research and organization that did not previously exist.

At Michigan it is clear that our A.I.D. Institutional Grant has made possible much of our present capacity in teaching, research and service on population problems and programs in less developed countries. Without it we would not now have several of our key faculty, some of our critical support staff, some excellent graduates and graduate students, some important elements of our teaching programs and some of our better research projects. Without its equivalent in the next decade, given the probable future of American university financing, we will not have these same elements. Without it we would not have been able to initiate and enter into serious commitments with A.I.D. on such new ventures as the University Overseas Internship Program, the University Services Grant or the A.I.D./Nepal contract. Some long term flexible financial support educational programs concerned with the effects of population growth on overall development of less developed countries.

This year in general was a year of great significance, highlighted by accomplishment of two major institutional goals established by the Regents when the Center for Population Planning was created in 1965. First, on October 1, 1971, the Department of Population Planning was created within the School of Public Health. The Center will continue as a unit of the Department to facilitate certain intra-university research and service functions but most of what has been the work of the Center during 1965-71 will henceforth be the work of the Department, the basic academic organizational unit of the University. Second, in the fall of 1971, we moved into our permanent quarters in the School of Public Health Building.

During this year, the Department and the Center continued to grow. The nature of this growth can best be seen in the perspective of what has happened in the first six years of our existence and what is likely to happen in the next year. Figure 1 uses three salient indices (faculty, graduates and expenditures) to present this perspective.

Figure 1 - Population Planning Faculty, Graduates and Expenditures, 1965-73



The three indices are simple representations of one major input (money), one major ingredient (faculty) and one major output (graduates) of such a university unit. They reflect the general growth pattern of the Department and the Center but, as is the case with most simple representations, they tell a very incomplete story. It is as important to know the sources and types of expenditures as the total. Appendix 5 gives such detail but even it cannot show that the federal government was cutting back its support from domestic funds at the same time that it was increasing support from foreign aid funds. The number of graduates becomes more meaningful when one sees their distribution among our five programs of study in Figure 1. The number of faculty means much more when you see who they are, from what fields they come, what they are doing in teaching and research and services in the pages ahead. Together all of our indices indicate healthy evolution at Michigan of a fascinating new field of knowledge that is being repeated in other universities around the world in response to the challenges being felt and recognized more widely each year in the imbalance of human reproduction and "quality of life," however you wish to define and measure it.

Among principal specific contributions attributable in part or full to the grant during the year were:

1. Creation of the Department of Population Planning
2. Continued basic support of faculty, staff and graduate students in population planning.
3. Addition of five new faculty.
4. Continued development of specialized population programs in economics, education and social work.
5. Recruitment of two visiting faculty for 1972-73.
6. Steady progress in the Malaysian-Michigan Partnership.
7. Continuation of cooperative research in India with the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, U.P.
8. Continuation of research in family economics and family planning with the University of Baroda, India.
9. Continuation of research on the capacity of UN agencies to handle technical assistance needs in population planning.
10. Intensive review and revision of the curriculum.

In addition the grant made possible more effective operation of the second year of AID University Overseas Population Internship program (with placement of nine interns in seven countries) and of the first year of the AID University Services Agreement grant.

STAFF OF DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION PLANNING DURING 1971-72  
(Titles as of July 1, 1972)

Chairman

Leslie Corsa, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.  
Professor of Population Planning  
(On Sabbatical Leave January-December 1972)

Acting Chairman

Snehendu B. Kar, Dr.P.H.  
Associate Professor of Health Education and  
Population Planning

Faculty

Samuel J. Behrman, M.D.  
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology  
and Lecturer in Population Planning

W. Howard Bond, M.A., M.S.  
Lecturer and Research Associate  
in Population Planning

Catherine Chilman, Ph.D.  
(Counselling Psychology, from November 1, 1971)  
Research Associate in Population Planning and Social Work

Johan W. Eliot, M.D., M.S., M.P.H.  
Associate Professor of Population Planning

James M. Fields, Ph.D. (Sociology)  
Assistant Professor of Population Planning (from August 14, 1971)  
(on overseas assignment in Kathmandu, Nepal)

Jason L. Finkle, Ph.D. (Political Science)  
Professor of Population Planning

Judith Harrington, Ph.D. (Sociology)  
Research Associate in Economics and Population Planning (from Sept. 1, 1971)

Lois W. Hoffman, Ph.D. (Psychology)  
Associate Professor of Population Planning and Psychology (from July 1, 1971)

Peter King, M.B.A.  
Research Associate in Population Planning (from Sept. 1, 1971)

Joginder Kumar Ph.D. (Demography)  
Research Associate in Population Planning (resigned Sept. 31, 1971)

Jeanne Kuo-Dick, M.A.  
Research Associate in Population Planning (from July 12, 1971)

John W. McGuire, Ph.D. (Biostatistics)  
Assistant Professor of Biostatistics and Population Planning  
(from July 1, 1971)

Henry Meyer, Ph.D. (Sociology)  
Professor of Sociology, Social Work, and Population Planning

Robert Miller, M.P.H.  
Research Associate in Population Planning (from Oct. 25, 1971)  
(on overseas assignment in Kathmandu, Nepal)

Fred C. Munson, Ph.D. (Economics)  
Professor of Hospital Administration  
and Research Associate in Population Planning

Deborah Oakley, M.A., M.P.H.  
Lecturer and Research Associate in Population Planning

J. Y. Peng, M.D., D.P.H., M.S.  
Lecturer and Research Associate in Population Planning

Shirley Poffenberger, M.A.  
Research Associate in Population Planning

Thomas Poffenberger, Ed.D.  
Professor of Population Planning and Associate Professor of Education

Rodney Powell, M.D., M.P.H.  
Research Associate in Population Planning (from July 1, 1971)  
(on leave of absence in Kampala, Uganda)

George Simmons, Ph.D. (Economics)  
Assistant Professor of Economics and Population Planning

Ruth Simmons, Ph.D. (Political Science)  
Research Associate in Population Planning

Yuzuru J. Takeshita, Ph.D. (Sociology)  
Professor of Population Planning and Research Associate  
in the Center for Japanese Studies

Eugene M. Weiss, Ph.D. (Educational Psychology)  
Assistant Professor of Education and Population Planning (from Sept. 1, 1971)

#### Center Associates

James D. Clarkson, Ph.D. (Geography)  
Associate Professor of Geography

Gayl D. Ness, Ph.D. (Sociology)  
Professor of Sociology

Gunnar P. Olsson, F.D. (Geography)  
Professor of Geography

Aram A. Yengoyan, Ph.D. (Anthropology)  
Associate Professor of Anthropology

Non-Resident Lecturers

Harold C. Gustafson, Dr.P.H.  
Lecturer, School of Public Health  
University of California  
Berkeley, California  
(from March 1, 1972)

Juan Londono, Dr.Sc.  
Direccion General de Salud  
Unidad de Evaluacion  
San Salvador, El Salvador  
(from February 1, 1972)

Ariffin bin Marzuki, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.O.G.  
Director, National Family Planning Board,  
Prime Minister's Department,  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Donald Harting, M.D., M.P.H.  
Director, Population Program,  
American Public Health Association  
New York, N.Y.

S.C. Hsu, M.D., M.P.H.  
Chief, Rural Health Division,  
Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction  
Taipei, Taiwan

Samuel Wishik, M.D., M.P.H.  
Director, Division for Program Development and  
Evaluation, Institute of Human Reproduction  
Columbia University, N.Y.

Senior Administrative Assistants

Stuart Baggaley      Marian Holman

Librarians

Jeannette Goldberg, A.M.L.S.  
Dan Joldersma, A.M.L.S.

Research Assistants

Richard Anker, M.A.  
Carolyn Britt, M.A. (from December 1, 1971)  
Joyce Callender, B.A. (Assistant in Research)  
Joseph Chamie, M.S. (Student Assistant)  
Willie Cook, B.S. (from September 20, 1971 to June 15, 1972)  
Barbara Crane, M.A.  
Diane Demangone, B.A. (from March 15, 1972)  
Shirley Denney, B.A. (Assistant in Research)

Elizabeth House, M.P.H. (from January 1, 1972 to June 30, 1972)  
Helen Hunter, M.P.H.  
Richard Johnson, M.P.H. (Field Operation Specialist)  
Timothy Johnson, M.S.  
Benjamin Kerner, B.A. (from May 1, 1972)  
Frank Lad, B.A. (from May 1, 1972)  
Georjean Maggio, M.A.  
Rushikesh Maru, M.A.  
Jamila Naeem, M.P.H. (to December 31, 1971)  
Silvia Pedraza, M.A.  
Aziza Rashad, M.A.  
Judith Rice, M.A. (to June 30, 1972)  
Susan Stinson, M.P.H. (Intern)  
Judith Stone, B.A.  
Jayanti Tuladhar, M.S. (from May 1, 1972)  
Lois Verbrugge, M.P.H., M.A.  
Neva Wallace, M.P.H. (to December 31, 1971)  
Jerald Young, M.P.H. (Field Operation Specialist)

#### University Overseas Population Interns

David Dornan, M.P.H., Malaysia (from April 3, 1972)  
Gale Metcalf, M.P.H., Malaysia (from February 20, 1972)  
Richard Monteith, M.P.H., El Salvador (from January 1, 1972)  
Richard Moore, M.P.H., Iran  
Gerald Murray, M.P.H., Haiti (from October 15, 1971)  
Robert Peterson, M.P.H., Uganda (from January 24, 1972)  
Shelley Ross-Larson, M.P.H., Malaysia (from December 28, 1971)  
Shea Rutstein, Ph.D., Peru (from November 15, 1971)  
Barbara Santee, M.P.H., Chile (from September 13, 1971)

#### Administrative Staff

Marilyn Abele, B.A.  
Barbara Borowski (from September 1, 1971 to December 31, 1971).....  
Arlene Buch-Houghton (to February 18, 1972)  
Rachel Cummins (from February 22, 1972 to March 15, 1972)  
Nancy DeBorde  
Pat Steinitz Dempsey (from September 9, 1971)  
Peter Edwards  
Phyllis Feder (from June 1, 1972)  
Dee Ann Grimes  
Helen Heys, B.A. (to May 10, 1972)  
Jane Hill, B.A. (to February 29, 1972)  
Elizabeth Holcomb, B.A. (from February 29, 1972)  
William Houghton (from February 21, 1972 to July 24, 1972)  
Rita Kambos, B.A.  
Penny Kramer (from June 19, 1972 to June 24, 1972)  
Iris Knapp  
Nancy Linn, B.A. (from July 7, 1972)  
Doris McLittle, B.A. (from June 14, 1972)  
JoAnn Robinson, B.A. (to June 21, 1972)  
Kathleen Schanfield (from October 21, 1971 to May 12, 1972)  
Cynthia Selin (from July 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972)  
Joel Silverstein (to May 14, 1972)  
Marlene Staggs  
Sarah Steeb, B.A. (from November 1, 1971)  
John Strouss (to July 28, 1972)

Vivian Suits (from June 1, 1972 to June 15, 1972)  
Leslie Walker (from June 21, 1972 to July 10, 1972)  
Melinda Watson, B.A. (from September 9, 1971 to December 31, 1971)  
Elnora Welke  
Alan Wilde, B.A. (from October 4, 1971, to November 3, 1971)  
Pam Ziegel, B.A. (to May 15, 1972)

## II. Grant Objectives

The basic purpose of this grant is to develop within the University of Michigan specialized competency in population planning of less developed countries (LDC's). This is seen to involve a substantial increase in (a) the staff and other resources of the University's Center for Population Planning and (b) the participation of other university schools and colleges, departments, centers, institutes and other units which possess skills related to population planning.

The specific objectives of this grant as stated in the original proposal are:

1. To increase the University's capacity to provide program administrators and academic personnel from developing countries with advanced and specialized training in various aspects of population planning.
2. To increase the University's capacity to provide training and educational opportunities for professional staff members of A.I.D. and other agencies rendering technical assistance in population planning overseas.
3. To undertake a series of comparative studies dealing with population change, population policy, fertility, and population planning programs in developing nations.
4. To develop training and educational materials vased upon investigation into actual problems in population planning in the developing nations. These materials will be made available to other universities and agencies in the United States and abroad.
5. To develop and organize interdisciplinary courses of study relatint to population problems in developing areas, including special short courses for U.S. and froeign students. This will involve the introduction of new courses and the appropriate re-structuring of certain existing courses to incorporate the findings and knowledge derived from the activities of this proposal.
6. To increase the University's capability in technical consultation on population matters for A.I.D. in the United States and overseas.

### III. Major Accomplishments during 1971-72

#### A. Development of Teaching Competence

Faculty and key supporting staff are the main ingredient of any academic pursuit. Everyone "knows" that some critical mass and mix of faculty from different backgrounds who can work together across present disciplinary and cultural borders is essential for effective development of population planning but there is no consensus in what the best mass and mix are.

At Michigan it was assumed early and is still assumed that a reasonable target for mass was (1) a faculty of about 15 (about 10 full time equivalents) whose half-time in Ann Arbor would be relatively long (about 10 years) although some would be overseas on various assignments during a given year; (2) a research faculty of about 15, continuously assembled and reassembled from other faculty of the University with long term interests and commitments in other departments and with a much shorter half-life in the Center (about two years); (3) a small visiting faculty to replace regular faculty who were overseas and to provide additional viewpoints, especially from overseas and usually in Ann Arbor for one or two years.

The seventh year of the Department and the Center is highlighted by the development of well balanced multidisciplinary faculty team through a significant increase in the number of career faculty in Population Planning. During 1971-72, there have been twelve new faculty appointments (five teaching and seven research appointments) covering a wide range of highly relevant disciplines such as: Sociology, Psychology, Demography, Education, Health Education, Business Administration, Biostatistics, Social Work, and Medicine. During the year we have accomplished the development of a healthy and balanced multidisciplinary team. Our emphasis in the future would be on the stabilization of our faculty size and better integration of various disciplines in our teaching, research, and service functions.

Dr. Corsa was granted a year's sabbatical leave effective January 1, 1972 at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland to continue work on a book on population planning and to participate in family planning activities of mutual interest to the University of Michigan and the W.H.O. Dr. Senhendu Kar is Acting Chairman of the Department and Acting Director of the Center for the calendar year of 1972.

Since much of the teaching and most of the developmental work involved in establishing new courses and new teaching programs in population planning and related subjects at the University of Michigan are interdisciplinary, involving active participation by various members of the faculty, attribution of accomplishment cannot easily be made to one particular source of financing such as AID Grant csd-2171. It is patent, however, that much of the progress in teaching in economic demography, geography, population education and social work did depend upon 211 (d) financial support. Specific attribution is also made in

Population Planning Courses given in 1971-72 and Population Planning Seminars, 1971-72.

POPULATION PLANNING COURSES GIVEN 1971-72

P.P.500 Elements of Population Planning (3 credit hours - Term IIIB)  
(HD550) Eliot

Survey of the field of population planning for non majors. An overview of the causes and effects of world population growth and the methods and programs designed to deal with the problem.

P.P.600 Foundations of Population Planning (3 credit hours - Fall Term I)  
(DH654) Oakley (coordinator), Corsa, Kar, Takeshita

This course aims to analyze and review major theoretical and practical issues relevant to the field of population planning. It provides a background in three selected areas: planning and administration, communication and education, and research and evaluation.

P.P.610 Human Reproductive Biology (3 credit hours - Fall Term I)  
(HD651) Behrman and Eliot

Detailed survey of current knowledge in the physiology of human reproduction, clinical and technologic aspects of contraception, infertility, induced abortion, fetal mortality, genetics and pertinent research developments.

P.P.620 Administrative Factors in Population Planning (3 credit hours - Winter Term II)  
(HD655) Finkle and Meyer.

Consideration of basic concepts in organizational behavior and administration; relation of these concepts to empirical practices and problems of population planning programs on a cross national basis. Emphasis on role of the family planning administrator functioning within a complex organizational environment and major administrative issues involved in this role. Consideration given to policy formulation, organizational structure, and problems of family planning management. Designed for students in the program for population planning.

P.P.630 Communications in Population Planning (3 credit hours - Winter Term II)  
(HD656) Poffenberger and Weiss

The study of fertility and contraceptive behavior and attitudes with an emphasis on understanding how these can be affected by educational and communications interventions. A number of the determinants of fertility and contraceptive practice, such as belief systems, the family, and sex roles will be examined. In addition, theory and methods of interpersonal and mass communications, education, and training in family planning programs will be discussed.

P.P.640 Methods of Evaluation and Research in Population Planning (3 credit hours -  
(HD657) Winter Term II)  
McGuire and Takeshita

An introduction to research methodology and a survey of evaluation techniques in the field of population planning. Emphasis on collection, organization, analysis, and interpretation of relevant data for meaningful program evaluation. A basic course in statistics is a prerequisite.

P.P.645 Proseminar in Population Planning (2-6 credit hours - Terms III and IIIB)  
(HD652) Takeshita and McGuire

Investigation of a selected problem planned and carried out by each student. Seminars held for group discussion of current progress of individual investigations. Final written report required.

P.P.667 Economics of Population Growth (3 credit hours - Winter Term II)  
(HD658) Simmons

This course will consider the major interactions between population growth and economic change and their policy implications. Emphasis will be placed on impact of population change on the process of growth, resource allocation, economic models of fertility and evaluating the economic benefits of fertility reduction. Other topics will include human capital and demographic change, population redistribution and the role of population growth in economic history.

P.P.690 Topics in Population Planning (2-4 credit hours - Term IIIA and IIIB)  
(HD654) Staff

Term IIIA - Section 1 (2 credit hours)  
King, Munson, and Peng  
Population Program Development

Administrative and managerial skill requirements in the setting of goals, design of structure and management of human resources in family planning programs. Attention will be directed to both national and operating program levels.

Term IIIB - Section 1 (2 credit hours)  
Eliot and Weiss  
Education in Human Sexuality and Family Planning

The course is designed to enable teachers, counselors, and family planning and other health professionals who work with schools to provide, through educational and counseling processes, assistance to young persons in achieving (1) an understanding of their own sexuality, (2) a meaningful preparation for socially responsible sexual relationships and marriage and (3) the planning of children and the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and venereal disease. Includes practicum experience in teaching and counseling.

P.P.690 Term IIIB - Section 2 (2 credit hours)  
(HD654) Weiss  
Con't. Population Education

The course will provide a conceptual and philosophical understanding of the emerging field of population education and will prepare teachers and other professionals to develop and carry out population education activities. Attention will be given to the behavioral science and educational concepts and issues relevant to the teaching of population dynamics and policies.

P.P.700 Field Experience in Population Planning (2-6 credit hours)  
(HD750) Terms IIIB, I, II, III, IIIA and IIIB  
Staff

Individual or small group arrangements for specialized field experience.

P.P.810 Readings in Population Planning (1-3 credit hours)  
(HD853) Terms IIIB, I, II, III, IIIA and IIIB  
Staff

Review of literature on assigned subjects. Final written report required on each subject.

P.P.900 Research in Population Planning (2-6 credit hours)  
(HD951) Section 1 - Term IIIB, I, II, III, and IIIA  
Staff

Original investigation in population planning open only to advanced students by special permission.

Section 2 - Term IIIA  
Computer Applications in Population Planning  
Bond

Topics include flow charting, programming, technics, the FORTRAN language, population oriented programming exercises, 360/67 storage organization, magnetic tape, tape operations in FORTRAN, and some existing programs for analysis of population data. Suitable for students taking PP645 concurrently; the PP900 work will be compressed into early weeks of Term IIIA to permit its application to the research projects of PP645.

P.P.999 Doctoral Thesis (2-8 credit hours - Terms I, II and III)  
(HD999)

P.H. 500-1 Public Health (Population Planning inputs)  
Oakley (coordinator), Hoffman, King, Munson, Poffenberger S., Poffenberger T., and Weiss

Two lectures and three case studies on population trends and growth were presented. The case studies were titles: (1) Family Planning in the context of General Health Services: The Indian Case; (2) Population Stabilization in the United States; (3) Fertility Decisions.

\*Population Planning courses were offered through the Department of Health Development from 1965-71. Their course numbers are listed in parentheses below the Population Planning numbers.

POPULATION PLANNING SEMINARS 1971-72  
(September 1, 1971 - August 31, 1972)

|               |  |  |
|---------------|--|--|
| *September 28 | Social Consequences of a Zero Population Growth Rate in the United States                      | Lincoln Day<br>United Nations  |
| *October 5    | Psychodynamics of Feminine Behavior:<br>Implications for Research and Program Planning         | Catherine Chilman  |
| *October 12   | Economic Issues in Family Planning   | George Stolnitz<br>University of Indiana   |
| *October 19   | The Administration of an Urban Planned Parenthood Clinic                                       | Frances Levine<br>Detroit Planned Parenthood   |
| October 26    | Commercial Distribution of Contraceptives  | Peter King   |
| October 27    | Motivational Determinants of Contraception:<br>A Cross Cultural Study.                         | Snehendu B. Kar  |
| November 2    | On the Politics of Population Planning   | Gayl Ness  |
| *November 9   | Black Genocide   | William Darity<br>University of Massachusetts  |
| *November 16  | The Case Against the Pill  | Barbara Seaman<br>Family Circle  |
| *November 23  | Contraceptive Education for Teenagers  | Jessie Potter<br>Midwest Population Center   |
| *November 30  | History of the Catholic Viewpoint of Population Planning                                       | Andre Hellegers<br>Georgetown University   |
| December 7    | Special Session for Describing the Three Channels of Specialization in Population Planning     | The Faculty of<br>Population Planning  |
| January 18    | Research of Population Planning in Canada  | George Brown<br>Canadian International<br>Development Research Center  |
| January 19    | The Need for Research in Structuring a National Family Planning Program -<br>The Case of Nepal | Rita Thapa, Past Director<br>Family Planning - Mat. &<br>Child Health<br>Project of Nepal<br><br>Thomas Poffenberger |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| *January 25 | The Impact of the Different Dimensions of Women's Employment upon their Fertility | Constantina Safilios-Rothschild<br>Family Research Center<br>Wayne State University                   |
| *February 1 | Vasectomy Counseling and Research   | David Rodgers<br>Cleveland Clinic   |
| February 2  | Organization of Family Planning in Uttar Pradesh                                  | George Simmons  |
| *February 8 | Population Planning in China  | Peter P.C. Chen<br>Dept. of Political Science<br>Wayne State University                               |
| February 15 | WHO and Population Planning   | Leslie Corsa, Jr.   |
| February 22 | The Therapy Program for the Masters and Johnson Clinic                            | Anna Dunkley<br>University Medical Center<br>University of Michigan                                   |
| February 23 | Fear of Success in Women and Fertility  | Lois Hoffman  |
| *March 14   | Professional and Moral Issues on the Road to Free Abortions                       | Raymond Illsley<br>Medical Research Center<br>Institute for Social Research<br>University of Aberdeen |
| March 21    | Psychological Aspects of Contraception: Special Attention to the Rhythm Method    | Judith Bardwick<br>Department of Psychology<br>University of Michigan                                 |
| March 28    | The Value of Human Life   | Andie L. Knutson<br>Institute of Human Dev.<br>University of California                               |
| April 4     | New Patterns of Utilization of Personnel in Family Planning Services              | Aileen Sirey<br>Maternal & Infant Care-<br>Family Planning Project<br>New York, New York              |

\*211(d) support.

Twenty-six Michigan alumni in population planning are currently working in less developed countries.

Two doctoral dissertations dealt directly with population planning in less developed countries: Timothy Johnson's on application of a program evaluation model to Malaysia's national family planning program; and Helen Koo Bilsborrow's study of induced abortion in Taiwan.

Four graduate students received financial support from this grant during the year (see IV. Expenditures for details).

## B. Development of Research Competence

As in previous years most contributions to the development of research competence by this grant were support of specific projects, largely developmental in nature. Partial support was also provided for the Center's continuing research seminar and to the Center's research resources, particularly in data processing and computer programming.

During 1971-72, 29 specific projects were underway of which eight dealt with issues and problems within the United States, twelve in specific countries overseas (primarily in the less developed countries), and the remaining are either multi-national or non-country specific in nature. An asterisk denotes those with primary support from 211(d) funds.

Wayne County (Michigan) Public Family Planning Evaluation - Since 1965, Department staff, under the direction first of Dr. Ten Have, later Dr. Peng and currently Dr. Corsa, have assisted the Detroit-Wayne County Health Departments, the Detroit Planned Parenthood League and related agencies with development and evaluation of public family planning services in metropolitan Detroit. One important aspect has been a study in Wayne County outside Detroit to determine how effectively public hospital maternity services and public health department services can help medically indigent families in a large urban-suburban population to achieve desired numbers and spacing of children. The program has been evaluated by following cohorts of women terminating pregnancy in the Wayne County General Hospital between July 1, 1966 and June 30, 1968 (1) through family planning clinic records at the Hospital and the Health Department and (2) by a series of household surveys after 6, 12, 24, and in some cases 36 months of pregnancy termination during the designated period.

During 1971-72 computer analysis of the 24 months follow-up survey was completed, preliminary cost-benefit analysis undertaken, and a final report begun. By 24 months after pregnancy termination, 90 percent of the women had accepted some family planning method with 69 percent actively using method (67 percent for pill acceptors) at the time of the survey. Only small differentials in both acceptance and continuation of use were found with respect to marital status, age, number of living children, race, religion, education, prior contraceptive use or desire for more children. These results indicate a remarkably high response by the medically indigent women of this metropolitan area to a modest program incorporating family planning services as part of public health and hospital services where none has been included before.

Planning for Family Planning Services in Southeastern Michigan - At the request of the State Health Department and the National Center for Family Planning Services (DHEW) the Department undertook a special contract to:

- 1) Prepare and publish data for program planning and evaluation purposes on the needs and resources for public family planning services in Michigan's seven southeastern counties comprising the metropolitan areas of Detroit and Ann Arbor. Mr. Richard Monteith, Ms. Neva Wallace, Ms. Eleanor O'Brien, Dr. Munson, and Dr. Corsa completed the task with a report: "Family Planning Needs in Southeastern Michigan."
- 2) Provide technical assistance to those counties ready to utilize it to plan and develop further services to meet local needs. Drs. Corsa and Munson, Ms. Deborah Oakley, Mr. Richard Monteith, Ms.

Eleanor O'Brien and Ms. Neva Wallace were principal participants. During the year a proposal for a five-year program was drawn up for the Washtenaw County League of Planned Parenthood and other local community groups and submitted to the Michigan Department of Health and the National Center for Family Planning Services.

Survey of Population Research and Training Units and Programs in the U.S. - Dr. Corsa and Ms. Oakley completed a questionnaire survey of all programs and units in the U.S. that conduct research and/or training with the aim of documenting current resources and future fiscal needs of such programs. A report of the survey served as the background paper for the deliberations of the Population Club's meeting in Baltimore in June, 1972 to formulate a position paper by the members of the Population Club (directors of university population units with teaching and research programs dealing with population/family planning in the U.S.) on the university in teaching and research in the areas of population/family planning.

\*Social Worker Involvement in Family Planning - A study of perception of responsibilities and involvement of social workers in family planning is in progress under the direction of Dr. Henry J. Meyer and Ms. Judith Stone. Extensive field interviewing of directors and staff of social agencies (social service departments, juvenile courts, state mental hospitals, etc. in Washtenaw, Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties) have been completed and data analysis is currently underway. Preliminary findings suggest agencies and social workers generally place low priority on and see limited functional relationship between their work and their clients' accessibility to family planning information and services.

\*Population Education in the U.S. - A population education survey of post high school boys in the United States was carried out by Dr. Eugene Weiss in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. The Survey Research Center has been conducting a national probability sample survey of American boys to determine the extent of differences in knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to different environmental backgrounds. The boys were first surveyed in the 10th grade. The same boys were surveyed again when the majority were in the 11th grade and again when they were in the 12th grade. A fourth survey was conducted one year after high school graduation. On the last survey, a series of interview questions as well as test and questionnaire items regarding population and family size values were included. These items provide normative data for those planning population education courses as well as indicate demographic, social and psychological variables associated with attitudes regarding family size norms and related issues.

Dr. Weiss has completed a detailed analysis of the data for his doctoral dissertation. Preliminary findings from the study have been widely quoted and plans to continue this longitudinal study are being prepared.

Family Planning Services in Occupational Setting - Drs. McGuire and Weiss have undertaken exploratory steps to develop a project for evaluating family planning programs for workers in two factories in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The aim of the project is to provide assistance to the Planned Parenthood Association

of Kent County in developing a methodology for effective evaluation of their efforts.

Fertility Motivation and Career Conflict in Women - In the Fall of 1971 the first of a three stage research project was begun under the direction of Dr. Lois Wladis Hoffman. Data were collected from a sample of 245 male and female undergraduates at The University of Michigan, concerning the subjects' achievement motivation, fear of success, areas and activities relevant to an individual sense of achievement, career and family plans and attitudes about these. It is hypothesized that individual levels of achievement motivation and fear of success play an important part in the choice a woman makes between motherhood and a career. These data are now being analyzed and a report is being prepared for publication with the assistance of Ms. Georjean Maggio.

Malaysian Family Planning Acceptor Survey - In 1969 a sample of 2,600 acceptors of family planning in the first year of Malaysia's national program was followed up by a team of specially trained interviewers under the auspices of the National Family Planning Board with the support of the Department of Statistics, Government of Malaysia and technical assistance from Dr. Takeshita. The purpose of the follow-up survey was to find out how the acceptors were faring with their contraceptive efforts, to identify any problems they might be having, and to find ways to deal with them.

A number of analytical studies, under financial support from the National Institute of Health, has been started and brought to near completion during 1971-72. Life-table analysis of continuation rates by methods accepted for different socio-economic and demographic groups and the study of communication patterns among acceptors were some of the major topics of investigation. Ms. Lois M. Verbrugge, who has assisted in this project from the start, has focused her efforts during the past year in the second of the aforementioned topics. A major multivariate analysis of the factors associated with continuation of contraceptive use is planned for the coming year.

\*Evaluation of Malaysia's Family Planning Program - A series of interrelated projects has developed in connection with the Department's continuing collaboration with Malaysia's National Family Planning Board. Drs. Ariffin, Corsa, Peng and Takeshita are the co-investigators in these projects which primarily deal with the evaluation of Malaysia's family planning program. These projects utilize the unusually complete sets of birth, service, and survey data of the Malaysian program and the cross-matching opportunities (made possible by the application in all sets of data the Identity Card numbers assigned to residents of Malaysia 12 years and older).

The general objectives of these projects are: (1) to continue development of plans and procedures for evaluation of the Malaysian family planning program for administrative use in Malaysia and elsewhere, (2) to train personnel to further develop and carry out these plans and procedures in Malaysia, and (3) to make those procedures which prove most useful available to programs worldwide.

The following specific studies were either underway or completed during 1971-72:

- 1) Tabulations completed for annual numbers, rates, and detailed characteristics at acceptance of all program acceptors for the years; 1967, 68, and 69.

- 2) Continuation rates for NFPB clinic users of oral contraceptives for missed appointment records.
- 3) Post-acceptance natality rates for all acceptors from birth records: An initial comparison of pre- and post-acceptance live birth rates for the first three annual cohorts of program acceptors was made by computer cross-matching of national birth records and program acceptor records using the Identity Card numbers. Pre-acceptance rates of about 400 live births per 1,000 women per year dropped to about 100 post-acceptance. Variations by maternal age, ethnic group and method accepted were analyzed. (See Publications: Johnson, Tan and Corsa.) Mr. Timothy Johnson is currently developing procedures to compare the results against a matched control group of women.
- 4) Comparison of continuation rates of oral contraceptive users by:  
(a) sample follow-up home interviews (Malaysian Acceptor Survey) and (b) missed appointment record; Mr. Leo Morris completed a cross-matching of these two sources of information on continuation of use by utilizing the Identity Card numbers obtained on both sets of data. The study suggested serious deficiencies in the missed appointment system as it operated retrospectively during 1967-68 as a basis of getting estimates of continuation rates. Currently the system is being tried on a prospective basis with the aim of improving it for use in program administration as well as a source of data for estimation of continuation rates.
- 5) Program acceptor rates of 1966 West Malaysian Family Survey (by cross-matching with acceptor records) to compare survey responses on desire for family planning with other characteristics and program accessibility to identify determinants of program acceptance: Under the guidance of Drs. Peng and Takeshita, Ms. Sylvia Pedraza and Mr. Jayanti Tuladhar are currently doing a multivariate analysis of the data.
- 6) Program acceptor rates of women who delivered in maternity hospitals with and without active postpartum patient contact (by cross-matching birth records with program acceptor records).
- 7) Program acceptor rates of women who used the private Family Planning Association's services prior to start of national program (by cross-matching pre-1967 FPA records with program acceptor records).
- 8) Characteristics of program acceptors with more than one acceptor record: Under the direction of Dr. Takeshita and Mr. Johnson, Mr. Benjamin Kerner is currently examining these characteristics with the aim of discovering what these multiple records in the system imply.

\*Utilization of Village Midwives in Family Planning in Malaysia - This action study has been launched in Malaysia by Drs. Peng, Ariffin, and Noordin with the active participation of a committee consisting of several officers of the National Family Planning Board and the Ministry of Health. The project aims to utilize traditional village midwives (kampong bidans) for promoting family planning and maternal and child health services. The bidans are being mobilized to (1) recruit women into family planning either as new acceptors or as re-motivated drop-out cases and

(2) re-supply oral contraceptives, as part of the national effort to integrate family planning services into the existing rural MCH program.

There are more than 1,000 "kampong bidans" in rural Malaysia attending to about half of the home deliveries in the country. They remain quite influential in rural communities of Malaysia. The long term aim of the current effort is to change the role being played by them from that of attending to deliveries in a traditional fashion to providing family planning and other services to mothers by referring them to health centers.

Malaysia's family planning program from the outset has made great use of oral pills which have been distributed by and large by para-medical personnel. To expand services into the rural areas, an integrated rural MCH and family planning program has been designed jointly by the Ministry of Health and the National Family Planning Board. Some 700 "kampong bidans" have been trained as part of this expansion effort. A smaller number of bidans (about 30) has been given additional training in Perlis and Malacca to participate in a study that attempts to measure the effectiveness of their efforts in family planning. In these study areas, the selected "bidans" are assigned to nurses at the health centers to be supervised in their activities to refer ante-natal women for examination and aseptic delivery, to introduce family planning at the post-natal stage and to re-supply oral pills to mothers they have recruited into the program. A special form is used for the activities of the "bidans," and regular contacts are scheduled between the "bidans" and the health center staff. At present, a manual for training and operational procedures is being prepared for use in the expansion of this program in Malaysia and its possible introduction elsewhere.

The preliminary results of the study are encouraging. A substantial number of acceptances have occurred as a direct result of the bidans' efforts, with about 20 percent of the acceptances representing re-motivated cases.

\*Medical Correlates of Intrauterine Device Use in Taiwan - This study, completed during 1971-72, examined the relationship between termination rates and medical factors after the insertion of the IUD from Taiwan family planning data. The research was funded by the USAID Programmatic Services Grant and undertaken by Dr. Peng in collaboration with Dr. L. P. Chow, Associate Professor of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. The Michigan Population Studies Center assisted with the computer work.

The study was based on a probability sample of 4,648 women who had had an IUD inserted between 1964 and mid-1966 in Taiwan's national program. Sixty-three percent of the sample reported having had discomforts after insertion. Some of the significant findings are: (1) removal rates were higher for women who had reported discomforts and especially if the discomfort involved the presence of blood and the more severe the symptom occurring particularly during the first week after insertion, (2) removal rates were not affected by age and parity if the medical symptoms involved bleeding, but they were higher for the young and low parity women if pain was involved, (3) removal rates were lower for women who had an IUD insertion for the purpose of limiting their family size than for women who were spacers regardless of type of symptoms and age, attesting to the importance of the motivational factor, and most of the removals were made by a doctor; and the more frequently the women visited the doctor, the higher the removal rate. Treatment of the symptom appeared to deter removal only when the symptom totally disappeared upon treatment. These and other findings will be reported in detail in a forthcoming article to be submitted for publication.

\*Kanpur Project - In partnership with four social scientists (K. K. Singh, Usha Kumar, Ali Ashraf and B. D. Misra) at the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur, India, several faculty (Finkle, Kar, Munson, G. Simmons, R. Simmons) in the Department of Population Planning initiated an intensive field research program dealing with the impact of the national family planning program on a single region of India. Although the research is broad in scope, reflecting the interdisciplinary composition of the research team, the central focus of the project is to examine in detail three aspects of the programme with a view to assessing its assets and limitations: (1) the organization of the programme at the state, district and block level, (2) the orientation and response of the client population and, (3) the organization-client interface involving communication linkages, change agent-client interactions and feedback systems. Specified below are independent but overlapping components:

- 1) Centre-state-district relations with reference to family planning.
- 2) Analysis of aggregate data related to response to family planning.
- 3) Analysis of the district-block organization, its existing capability and its potential performance.
- 4) In-depth analysis of the PHC doctor's role as a team leader and administrator in family planning.
- 5) Study of the change agents and clients including their performance, mutual perceptions, problems and characteristics.
- 6) Study of the work-style and linkage mechanisms between the worker and the client.
- 7) Study of the organization-client interface in Kanpur city (Tentative).

Each of the above components requires a different sample which may overlap with others. The survey part of the research is built around four districts, 16 blocks, 24 villages, 200 change agents and 1400 clients. The aggregate data analysis will cover all the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The study of programme organization utilized a sample of about 30 blocks while that of the PHC's is based on 12 clinics. The urban study requires a sample of about 6 clinics, 50 extension workers and 500 couples.

Research methodology employed ranges from sophisticated analyses of aggregate data, organization structure and dynamics and the organization-client interface to a qualitative and conceptual analysis of the centre-state-district relations, the PHC doctor and his team and the change agent-client interactions. Survey research tools, depth interviewing, participant observation and the case study method were used.

Exchange of faculty from each institution is expected to enhance the quality of the cooperative relationship throughout the duration of the research program.

Drs. Ashraf, Kumar, Misra and Singh each spent about one month in Ann Arbor in the summer, 1970, and Drs. Misra and Singh returned for a shorter period in winter.

Dr. Munson spent two months in fall, 1971 and Dr. Kar two months in spring, 1971 in residence in Kanpur. Drs. George and Ruth Simmons were in residence during fall, 1971 and spring-summer, 1972.

The basic field work is nearly completed. Field work on the first two components, (i.e. (a) study of family planning organization, and (b) change-agent-client interface) are completed and the third component (client survey of approximately 4000 interviews) is to be completed by the end of spring, 1972. The analysis of data and the write-up of the results will begin in the fall, 1972. Professor B. D. Misra (co-director) is planning to be in Ann Arbor for one year beginning fall, 1972. The project is directed by Dr. George Simmons and is funded jointly by the AID and the Government of India. He is assisted by Messers Richard Anker, Frank Lad, and Rushikesh Maru.

Policy Research on Population and Environment (PROPE) - Drs. Corsa, McGuire and G. Simmons helped organize and participated in an interdisciplinary project on policy formulation with regard to population and environment. The principal investigators were Dr. Kan Chen, Paul C. Goebel Professor of Advanced Technology, and Dr. Karl F. Lagler, Professor of Natural Resources and Geology. The project involved an interdisciplinary faculty research seminar which focused on the problems and potential benefits of a systems approach in policy formation. Contributions from several of the participants, including Dr. McGuire, are being prepared for publication by the University of Michigan Press. Field application of some of the ideas generated during the seminar is being actively planned.

\*Multilateral Agencies in Population Assistance - Dr. Finkle is engaged in a long-term study of the response of the United Nations system to the population problem. Major components of the system are the United Nations Fund for Population Activities within the U.N. Development Program, the U.N. Population Division within the Secretariat, the World Bank, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, and FAO. During 1971-72, interviews were conducted at the United Nations, the World Bank, AID and the U.S. State Department, and with others who have in varying capacities participated in the activities of these agencies and a number of informed observers. The project continues out of Geneva where Dr. Finkle is spending a year beginning in July, 1972. It is partially funded by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the AID. Dr. Finkle is assisted in this project by Ms. Barbara Crane.

Political Implications of Demographic Change - Dr. Finkle completed the basic research for a monograph dealing with the political and social implications of population change and has initiated some writing on it during 1971-72.

\*Comparative Analysis of Population Planning in India and Pakistan - Dr. Finkle completed this study during 1971-72 and the findings are published in the Journal of Comparative Administration, November, 1971. It examines the differential effectiveness of the family planning programs in India and Pakistan in terms of the contrasting politics and development strategies that have characterized these two countries in South Asia.

Social Psychological Determinants of Family Planning in Chile - The objectives of this study by Dr. Kar and Professor Orlando Sepulveda of the Institute of Sociology, University of Chile, are to explore the motivational correlates of early, late and non-acceptance of family planning, and to investigate why, under comparable socio-economic conditions and accessibility of contraceptives, some accept family planning early, some late and others never.

The main study will consist of a sample of women of reproductive

ages in Chile. Under the direction of Dr. Kar, the research team which consists of Ms. Judith Rice, Ms. Carolyn Britt, and Ms. Elizabeth House have achieved the following:

- 1) Review of literature and compilation of an annotated bibliography on social-psychological determinants of fertility and communication research in family planning directly relevant to this project.
- 2) Development of two sets of questionnaires (one for the wives, and the second for the husbands) to be used for the study.
- 3) Development of a questionnaire to be administered on the clinic staff.

Dr. Kar made a field visit to Santiago, Chile in winter, 1972 and Dr. Sepulveda is planning to be in Ann Arbor in fall, 1972. Spanish versions of these questionnaires have been developed, and are being pre-tested in Chile under the guidance of Dr. Sepulveda. The main study will consist of a sample of about 2,000 representatives of urban and rural populations, and about 200 clinic staff.

Family Planning Communication Research in Venezuela - Dr. Kar initiated a project on field trial of three strategies of persuasive communication for family planning in Venezuela in collaboration with Dr. Ramon Gonzalez-Cerrutti of the Family Planning Association of Venezuela. Dr. Kar is being assisted by Ms. Britt and Ms. Rashad.

The major objectives of this study are to: (1) investigate why under comparable accessibility of contraceptive services some couples accept family planning early, some late, and others do not accept, (2) test and compare the effectiveness of three alternative strategies of persuasive communication and motivation for promoting acceptance of family planning and (3) identify the nature and attributes of effective and ineffective persuasive communication for motivating ambivalents and non-acceptors.

The experimental strategy aims at identification and involvement of three different categories of significant influentials in a planned change and education for family planning. The relative effectiveness of these three strategies will be ascertained and compared against a control situation (natural setting - currently used strategy by a model Venezuelan clinic).

The three strategies include these three following categories of influentials:

- 1) Multiple Change Agents - Includes major formal change agents or outreach workers representing various social service and welfare programs (i.e. health, family planning, social work, agriculture, education) who have face-to-face interactions with the community members and target couples.
- 2) Opinion Leadership - Includes opinion leaders (who are influential regardless of their formal status) who have significant influence on the decision making within the community.
- 3) Innovator-Early Adopters - Includes the early acceptors of family

planning within a specific community.

Control: Includes typical clinics - which primarily depends on motivadoras and/or nurses.

Rural and urban samples from areas with various levels of acceptance will be interviewed (sample approximately 3000) to test the hypotheses and to explore motivational correlates of early, late, and non-acceptance, as well as to measure the impact of various experimental strategies. Change agents, opinion leaders, and outreach workers (sample of about 300) from rural and urban areas will be interviewed and communication activities will be observed to explore the relationship between the nature of communication inputs and adoption of contraception. Finally, persuasive communication strategy effective for motivating non-users will be intensively studied and described.

Drs. Kar and Gonzalez-Cerrutti worked towards the overall design and operational strategy of the project in winter, 1972 in Caracas, and subsequently in Ann Arbor in summer, 1972.

Evaluation of Educational Components of Family Planning Programs - As a member of a multidisciplinary team of short-term consultants commissioned by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), Dr. Kar was actively involved in developing a methodology for evaluating the impacts of educational and communication inputs for maternal and child health and family planning programs in LDC's, primarily in the countries of Central and South America. This task force consists of behavioral scientists from the United States, representatives of the Southeast Asia Region of the WHO, the Geneva office of the WHO, and five countries of Central and South America. The plan includes field trial of the evaluative techniques in selected countries of Central and South America.

\*Fertility and Family Planning in an Indian Village - Since 1962 a study of fertility behavior of villages near Baroda, India, has been undertaken under the direction of Dr. Thomas Poffenberger. A census was taken of all families in an suburban village and fertility histories taken on all ever-married women. There were 332 households and a total population of 1,698 people. For a longitudinal depth study, a twenty percent sample of families were selected, representing the four major caste and community groups. Intensive interview and observation studies were conducted on these families over a four-year period by a staff of four men and two women. Follow-up studies have continued since 1965. In addition, material was gathered on the economic, political, social and educational institutions of the village and the surrounding political unit. The government family planning program, as it reached the village, has also been studied since 1966.

During 1971-72 Dr. Poffenberger and Ms. Poffenberger have continued with analysis of the data and preparation of various papers (see publications).

In 1969-70 Drs. Thomas Poffenberger and Simmons initiated a project exploring the relationships between demographic, social and economic variables and fertility behavior among villagers in Baroda, India. Dr. Poffenberger's previous work in the region had indicated that many families were particularly

sensitive to the economic consequences of family size, and a project was designed to explore the relationships more fully. The proposed work was experimental in that both the methodology of data collection and the kinds of questions being asked of the respondents had not been previously attempted. As a result, the sample size was deliberately restricted so as to maximize the quality of the resulting data. The field research has been carried out with the kind assistance of the Demographic Research Center in Baroda. The field work was done by Mr. Richard Anker with the assistance of Ms. Anker during 1970-71. Mr. Anker worked on the analysis of the data for his doctoral dissertation. Further analysis of the data will be carried out by Drs. Thomas Poffenberger and George Simmons in order to increase the general understanding of fertility behavior of the people in the area. This additional data will prove particularly valuable since it provides a larger sample of people from two castes which Dr. and Ms. Poffenberger have been studying intensively for a decade.

\*Population Education in India - Dr. Thomas Poffenberger has been conducting research in an Indian village school in cooperation with the School of Education of the University of Michigan and the University of Baroda, India. The initial project resulted in a detailed interview study of all students in the final class of a village high school in terms of knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding fertility variables. The findings of this preliminary survey were used for planning a long range population education program with the University of Baroda (see publications).

The Role of the Commercial Sector in Family Planning Programs - Mr. Peter King has initiated a study on the commercial sector as a potential "carrier" of family planning and other social services programs in the LDC's. This study draws heavily on the investigator's experience with India's "Nirodh" (brand name for condom) program and similar programs which are now springing up in more than a dozen countries. It examines the economics and the potential pay-offs of such new program designs. It will include one or more illustrative strategic plans for implementing programs of this new type. One of these is a plan for a new international organization to manage the promotion and marketing of contraceptives throughout the LDC's on donor subsidized social service terms.

The U.S. Army's Role in the Passage of Japan's 1947 Eugenic Protection Law - Dr. Takeshita and Ms. Oakley are co-investigators in this project which explores the nature of the U.S. Army's influence on this particular law which legalized abortion in post-war Japan. The files of the U.S. Army Occupation Forces, Supreme Command Allied Powers, are the basic source of data. Interviews with the surviving participants in the development of this legislation are also planned. The current phase of this study is being funded by a grant from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations Program in Support of Social Science and Legal Research on Population Policy. This modest project is envisaged as a preliminary to a larger study on the development of population-related policies in post-war Japan in response to dramatic demographic and socioeconomic changes.

Malaysia - In cooperation with the Government of Malaysia and the Ford Foundation, the Department has provided technical assistance and training for the National Family Planning Board since its inception in 1965. Dr. Ten Have was in residence in Kuala Lumpur for two years from August, 1966 on an off-campus assignment as Senior Advisor to the Board and was followed by Dr. Peng from September, 1968 to June, 1970. A West Malaysian Family Survey was conducted during 1966-67 with advisor. Dr. Lyle Saunders of the Ford Foundation and Dr. Lee Jay Cho, representing the Michigan Population Studies Center, were resident advisors in 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

Family planning services by the Board and Government clinics, by the Family Planning Association clinics, and by private physicians were initiated on May 1, 1967. During 1967-71 efforts were concentrated on expanding services within and beyond metropolitan areas, on recruiting and training additional staff and on developing information and evaluation activities. A national follow-up sample survey of program acceptors in the first year of operation was conducted during 1968-69 with Dr. Takeshita as principal advisor. During the past year, efforts to expand family planning services to the rural areas through integration with the existing rural health services were intensified.

Staff of the National Family Planning Board participate in Ann Arbor as faculty and graduate students and selected graduate students of the University of Michigan and other American universities (principally through the AID-funded University Overseas Internship Program) participate in field training and research in Malaysia.

The Malaysian study group continued to be active during 1971-72 in Ann Arbor. Dr. Takeshita, Ms. Lois Verbrugge, Ms. Joyce Callender, and Ms. Jeanne Kuo-Dick pushed toward completion of the acceptor survey analysis. Dr. Corsa, Dr. Peng, Mr. Howard Bond, Mr. Timothy Johnson, Mr. Leo Morris, and Ms. Sylvia Pedraza continued to analyze Malaysian program data for purposes of program evaluation. Two masters-level students, Mr. Jayanti Tuladhar and Mr. Benjamin Kerner, participated in some of these activities as part of their training. Dr. Ness proceeded with analysis of his data on how the program was initiated and on how the program's field workers interact with potential acceptors. Dr. Peng spent from November, 1971 through January, 1972 and from July, 1972 through August, 1972 in Malaysia to push ahead his project to study the utilization of traditional midwives (kampong bidans) in the rural program. Mr. V. T. Palan, Senior Statistician of the Department of Statistics, Government of Malaysia, visited Mr. Timothy Johnson to confer with him on further analysis of the 1970 Census Post-Enumeration Survey, in which a number of family planning questions were included.

During 1971-72, Drs. Corsa, Peng, and Takeshita served as consultants to the World Bank in its assessment of the current status and future needs of Malaysia's family planning program. Dr. Corsa, as WHO consultant, served on a UNFPA mission to Malaysia also.

\*Nepal - The Department agreed during 1968 to assist the Royal Nepalese Government and the United States Agency for International Development with development and evaluation of the national family planning program of Nepal. Dr. Ten Have was in residence in Kathmandu from September, 1968 to June, 1970 as senior advisor in family planning. At the request of AID/Nepal the Department agreed to expand support of the program after June, 1970, but negotiations involving AID/Washington and Nepal were prolonged for various reasons and a contract was not signed until February, 1971.

Dr. Thomas Poffenberger was appointed Campus Coordinator of the Nepal Project in early 1971 and quickly proceeded to implement our assistance under the terms of the AID contract. Staffing was completed by the appointment of the following: James Fields, Ph.D. in Sociology (major in population/ecology) from the University of Michigan, as consultant in research and evaluation, and Robert Miller, Dr.P.H. candidate from the University of California at Berkeley, as consultant in training. These two joined Jerry Young, a 1969 MPH from our program, who had earlier been appointed specialists in field operations and Richard Johnson, a public health nurse from Los Angeles.

Dr. Thomas Poffenberger went to Nepal in the fall of 1971 for two months to develop long range plans for University of Michigan participation in Nepal. He was joined in Nepal by Dr. George Simmons, who flew up briefly from Kanpur, India, where he was doing field work in connection with the Kanpur Project. Operational strategies were worked out in consultation with AID and efforts are being made to strengthen various aspects of Nepal's family planning program. As part of these efforts, several studies and surveys are currently underway in Nepal. Dr. Poffenberger is assisted in the Nepal project in Ann Arbor by Diane Demangone, Jayanti Tuladhar and Benjamin Kexner.

\*India -- In cooperation with colleagues at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, the Department embarked on an intensive field research program dealing with the impact of the national family planning program on a single region of India (see Research: page 21). Future plans include joint analysis of the data and publication of the findings and further development and collaborative research. Professor B.D. Misra will spend one year in Ann Arbor beginning in the fall, 1972, to participate in the completion of the project as well as in teaching activities of the Department.

\*Internal Migration in Nigeria - Dr. Judith Harrington in collaboration with Drs. Izevbuwa G. Osayimwese and F. Olu Okediji of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, initiated a study on "Internal Migration in Nigeria." This project aims to (1) investigate the interrelationships of socio-economic and demographic variables with rural-urban migration in Nigeria and (2) draw implications for formulation of a population policy. Dr. Harrington was in residence in Ibadan in December, 1971 and again in March, 1972 to develop the design and finalize operational arrangements. She plans to spend most of the next academic year for field-work in Nigeria.

\*National Characteristics and Family Planning Programming - Dr. Nesh extended prior comparative analysis of the politics of population planning in Malaysia and the Philippines. The two-country study formed the basis of a model of processes in national population decision-making. The model was tested in a preliminary fashion using data from the 100 or more high fertility nations of the world. The results suggest strategies for external assistance in population control, determined by identified characteristics of a nation in question.

Book on Population Planning - Leslie Corsa and Deborah Oakley, with partial financial support from the Commonwealth Fund, began preparation of the manuscript for a book intended to be a comprehensive introduction to the new field of population planning for graduate students and for political and program leaders.

### C. Development of Competence for Consultation and Service

Inherent in all of the activities financed by this grant in which faculty and students are exposed to population problems and programs of the less developed countries is the development of consultative capacity. Such capacity, however, is difficult to measure and of little value except as it is used. Even the measure of use is usually incomplete since only major activities tend to be counted whereas much useful consultation goes on by unrecorded and unreported telephone and personal conversations. Furthermore, since it is not the intent of this grant to provide significant consultation and service, the utilization of such capabilities developed by this grant is generally financed elsewhere and depends largely upon the initiative of other parts of AID.

Staff of the Center continued formal and informal consultations with various AID staff in Washington and Ann Arbor :

Agency for International Development, Washington. Dr. Finkle served as consultant in evaluating research conduct on the legal basis of the United Nations in the population field.

Governmental Affairs Institute. Dr. Finkle served on the Advisory Board on Population.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)  
Dr. Peng served as consultant to the pre-appraisal mission of the World Bank Population Mission to Malaysia in November, 1971. Drs. Corsa and Takeshita served as consultants on a population project appraisal mission in Malaysia in February-March, 1972.

National Institute of Health. Dr. Finkle served as a member of a site visit committee.

In addition, the following consultative/conference activities were primarily supported by this grant:

Workshop on the Population in Transition (P.I.T.) in Africa, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., October 29-30, 1971 (Dr. Harrington).

Conference on Politics and Population, Columbia University, New York, New York, November 5-7, 1971 (Dr. Finkle).

African Regional Population Conference, Accra Ghana, December 9-18, 1971 (Dr. Harrington).

National Conference of the American Society for Public Administration, New York, New York, March 22-24, 1972 (Dr. Finkle).

Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group Conference, Seminar Sponsored by Population Panel, "Population Growth and Development," Washington, D.C., April 6-8, 1972 (Dr. Finkle).

Fifth National Workshop on Population Library and Information Services, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, May 3-5, 1972 (Ms. Goldberg and Mr. Joldersma).

Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group Conference, "The Problems of Organizational Control and Coordination in Southeast Asian Family Planning Programs," Washington, D.C., June 5-7, 1972 (Dr. Finkle).

#### D. Involvement of Other University Resources

As last year the most effective relationships and activities with other units of the University followed from joint faculty appointments such as those with economics, education and social work.

Dr. Harrington joined us in 1971-72 jointly with the Center for Research in Economic Development (a 211d grantee on economic policy and planning in Africa). She continues to move ahead on research in population and economic change in Africa.

#### E. Cooperation with Other Universities

Again the internal demands inherent in institutional development of new programs in population planning took precedence over needs for inter-university cooperation. The Population Club (directors of American university population units administered by Schools of Public Health: California, Columbia, Harvard, Hawaii, Hopkins, Michigan, North Carolina, Pittsburgh, Puerto Rico, Texas, Tulane) met three times.

Dr. Corsa attended the meeting of the Population Club held in New Orleans in September-October, 1971. One of the major focuses of the meeting was on the identification and definition of components which constitute the "field of knowledge" most relevant to population planning. The group identified nine essential and twelve desirable components for applied training and research in population planning. The group furthermore reviewed the relationship of these units with various funding agencies as well as the means for ensuring financial support for research, teaching and service.

Dr. Kar attended the meeting in Hawaii in March 1972 and Dr. Kar and Ms. Oakley attended two subsequent meetings in Baltimore and Washington, D.C. in June 1972. The objectives of these meetings were to: 1) review teaching and research needs in population planning; 2) develop a collective position paper on item 1; and 3) initiate a dialogue with the representatives of various funding agencies on the future needs, priorities, and financial support for the population planning programs. Representatives of the following agencies participated in this dialogue: The Bureau of Population and Humanitarian Affairs (AID); The Office of Population (AID); Division of Health Services (AID); The Office of International Health (USPHS); The Center for Population Research (NIH and NICHD); Bureau of Health Manpower Education (NIH); Division of Allied Health (NIH); Pan American Health Organization/WHO; the National Center for Family Planning Services; and the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Population Affairs) of the H.E.W.

Cooperative arrangements were continued by Hopkins, Michigan, and North Carolina in further developing with AID The University Overseas Internship Program and the University Service Grants.

IV. Expenditures

A. Total 310,838.83

Budget Line Item

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Salaries & Wages   | 179,661.14 |
| Consultants        | 6,025.00   |
| Research Accounts  | 14,372.61  |
| Fringe Benefits    | 24,010.71  |
| Stipends           | 26,262.73  |
| Tuition            | 24,430.00  |
| Supplies (General) | 8,607.42   |
| Xerox              | 8,083.83   |
| Data Processing    | 5,041.78   |
| Travel             |            |
| Domestic           | 12,067.23  |
| International      | 1,319.19   |
| Student (Domestic) | 737.30     |
| Equipment          | 219.89     |

B. Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits

| <u>Name</u>                      | <u>Person Years FTE Employed<br/>in Population Planning<br/>During 1971-72</u> | <u>% Salary Paid by Grant<br/>2171 While Employed<br/>in Population Planning</u> |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <u>Teaching Faculty</u>          |  |  |
| Jason Finkle                     | 1.0  | 100  |
| Lois Hoffman                     | 1.0  | 50   |
| Henry Meyer                      | 0.5  | 25   |
| John McGuire                     | 0.75   | 37.5   |
| Thomas Poffenberger              | 1.0  | 50   |
| J.Y. Peng                        | 1.0  | 25   |
| George Simmons                   | .375   | 37.5   |
| Eugene Weiss                     | 1.0  | 50   |
| <u>Research</u>                  |  |  |
| Carolyn Britt                    | .25  | 50   |
| Barbara Crane                    | 1.0  | 100  |
| Elizabeth House                  | .25  | 50   |
| Dan Joldersma                    | .50  | 50   |
| Peter King                       | .50  | 50   |
| Jeanne Kuo-Dick                  | 1.0  | 25   |
| Georjean Maggio                  | 1.0  | 100  |
| Robert Peterson                  | .25  | 100  |
| Shirley Poffenberger             | 1.0  | 100  |
| Aziza Rashad                     | .16  | 25   |
| Ruth Simmons                     | 1.0  | 50   |
| <u>Administrative</u>            |  |  |
| Stuart Baggaley                  | 1.0  | 25   |
| Shirley Denney                   | 1.0  | 40   |
| Dee Ann Grimes                   | 1.0  | 00   |
| Jane Hill                        | .50  | 00   |
| Iris Knapp                       | 1.0  | 17   |
| Ariene Houghton                  | .50  | 33   |
| Willian Houghton                 | .50  | 00   |
| Joanne Robinson                  | .50  | 33   |
| Kathleen Schanfield              | .33  | 00   |
| Joel Silverstein                 | 1.0  | 00   |
| Marlene Staggs                   | 1.0  | 31   |
| <u>Part-time (less than 15%)</u> |  |  |
| Marilyn Abele                    |  |  |
| Willie Cook                      |  |  |
| Carol Lewis                      |  |  |
| Ruth Feldman                     |  |  |
| Cindy Selin                      |  |  |
| Melinda Watson                   |  |  |

Consultants

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Chen, Peter          | 1 day   |
| Chua, Gretchen       | 1½ days |
| Darity, William      | 1 day   |
| Day, Lincoln         | 1 day   |
| Gonzales, Ramon      | 4 days  |
| Hellegars, Andre     | 1 day   |
| Horner, Matina       | 3 days  |
| Illsley, Raymond     | 1 day   |
| Knutson, Andie       | 3 days  |
| Levine, Frances      | 1 day   |
| Peterson, Frances    | 1 day   |
| Potter, Jessie       | 1 day   |
| Rogers, David        | 1 day   |
| Safilias, Rothschild | 1 day   |
| Seaman, Barbara      | 1 day   |
| Stolnitz, George     | 2 days  |
| Wilson, William      | 15 days |
| Pande, S.P.          | 1 day   |

C. Student Support

| <u>Name</u>           | <u>Degree/Dept.</u> | <u>Tuition</u> | <u>Stipend</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Penny Bauer           | MPH/Pop. Plan       | \$3000.00      | \$3000.00      |
| Helen Koo-Billsborrow | MPH/Pop. Plan       | 1610.00        | 1226.83        |
| Wescott Burlingame    | MPH/Pop. Plan       | 2400.00        | 2534.68        |
| Joseph Chamie         | Ph.D./Pop. Plan     | 1000.00        | 3364.88        |
| Mary Chamie           | MPH/Pop. Plan       | 1330.00        | 1903.00        |
| Carl Coan             | MPH/Pop. Plan       | 2915.00        | 3833.34        |
| Theresa Coulter       | Ph.D./Econ.         | -0-            | 100.00         |
| Robert De Felice      | MPH/Pop. Plan       | 3000.00        | 2000.00        |
| Martha Hill           | Ph.D./Econ.         | -0-            | 300.00         |
| Timothy Johnson       | Dr.P.H./Pop. Plan   | 630.00         | 1000.00        |
| Dan Joldersma         | Ph.D/Lib. Sci.      | 400.00         | -0-            |
| Benjamin Kerner       | MPH/Pop. Plan       | 3000.00        | 2000.00        |
| Doris McLittle        | MPH/Pop. Plan       | 1195.00        | 2000.00        |
| Aziza Rashad          | Dr.P.H./Pop. Plan   | 3600.00        | 3000.00        |
| Eugene Weiss          | Ph.D. / Education   | 350.00         | -0-            |

D. Supplies

Expendable office supplies, postage, printing, toll calls, books.

E. Travel

1.) International Travel

Dr. Khan Chen to Geneva, Switzerland  
5/24/72 - 5/29/72           \$661.42

Dr. Judith Harrington to West Africa  
12/1/71 - 1/2/72           521.25

Mr. Dan Joldersma to Geneva, Paris, London  
6/12/72 - 7/4/72           136.52

2.) Domestic Travel                           12,067.23

F. Equipment

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1 Verti-file (Dr. Corsa )                       | 168.00 |
| 1 Typewriter Attachment (Sec. to<br>Dr. Finkle) | 51.89  |

V. Work Plan and Budget Forecast for 1972-73.

Prospects for progress in population planning at Michigan made possible by 211d support during 1972-73 depend in part upon what arrangements AID makes for continuation of general and specific support after June 30, 1973.

The four senior faculty members (Jason Finkle, Henry Meyer, Thomas Poffenberger and George Simmons) receiving long term support from 211d were able to move forward in teaching in population planning, economics, education and social work and in research on social and political implications of family planning programs, the capacity of the United Nations system to provide technical assistance in population planning, evaluation of India's family planning program and directions for population education. Other faculty will be opening up further teaching and research activities in biostatistics, in education, in psychology and in economic development of Africa. All faculty will continue teaching and research work described earlier in this report.

In order to provide a flexible and orderly transition from this grant to continuing support from our AID University Services Agreement grant we are requesting an extension of the time period of this grant (csd-2171) to June 30, 1974 without additional funds. Details of the proposed transition are available in our correspondence.

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION PLANNING

Summary of Major Types of Expenditures and Their Sources

|  | <u>1965-66</u> | <u>1966-67</u> | <u>1967-68</u> | <u>1968-69</u> | <u>1969-70</u> | <u>1970-71</u> | <u>1971-72</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Expenditures*                    | \$200,498      | \$355,892      | \$494,904      | \$650,582      | \$789,851      | \$868,656      | \$1,161,392    |
| <u>Types of Expenditure</u>            |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| <u>Staff:</u>                          |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| Teaching Faculty                       | 65,470         | 126,007        | 138,811        | 107,283        | 183,270        | 202,625        | 200,497        |
| Other Academic                         | 9,551          | 52,694         | 87,430         | 159,471        | 54,865         | 109,761        | 252,413        |
| Non-Academic                           | 21,397         | 32,066         | 67,848         | 52,030         | 105,722        | 134,793        | 117,892        |
| Consultants                            | 2,711          | 2,300          | 2,679          | 2,840          | 4,054          | 13,208         | 7,022          |
| Benefits                               | 7,316          | 13,273         | 24,826         | 31,123         | 30,270         | 47,436         | 66,868         |
| <u>Facilities:</u>                     |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| Equipment                              | 14,789         | 7,491          | 9,397          | 7,889          | 14,278         | 15,705         | 6,296          |
| Utilities                              | 1,018          | 7,026          | 8,314          | 6,574          | 10,188         | 14,916         | 32,119         |
| Rent                                   | 14,147         | 13,547         | 19,522         | 19,522         | 19,522         | 25,922         | 32,763         |
| Supplies                               | 9,275          | 20,337         | 17,121         | 26,042         | 25,362         | 23,768         | 31,803         |
| Computer                               | 1,029          | 100            | 7,182          | 5,250          | 9,575          | 11,711         | 16,628         |
| <u>Travel:</u>                         |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| U.S.                                   | 8,224          | 4,930          | 9,885          | 10,164         | 14,471         | 31,525         | 19,356         |
| Other                                  | 2,736          | 28,969         | 9,305          | 24,857         | 20,670         | 25,973         | 59,624         |
| <u>Student Support:</u>                | 24,197         | 13,418         | 56,602         | 146,992        | 188,178        | 142,693        | 171,632        |
| <u>Miscellaneous:</u>                  |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| Field Research                         | ---            | ---            | ---            | ---            | ---            | 5,048          | 52,381         |
| Grants                                 | ---            | 2,000          | ---            | 9,408          | 68,682         | ---            | ---            |
| Income                                 | ---            | ---            | ---            | (-214)         | (-1,897)       | (-331)         | (-283)         |
| Overhead                               | 18,638         | 31,734         | 35,982         | 41,351         | 42,641         | 63,903         | 94,381         |
| <u>Income Sources for Expenditures</u> |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| University of Michigan**               | ---            | ---            | 9,755          | 55,615         | 74,351         | 81,355         | 124,060        |
| Ford Foundation - General              | 163,175        | 241,779        | 370,994        | 267,485        | 275,390        | 289,727        | 264,786        |
| AID -                                  |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| 211d - General                         | ---            | ---            | ---            | 111,430        | 244,872        | 278,974        | 324,201        |
| USG Core                               | ---            | ---            | ---            | ---            | ---            | ---            | 57,784         |
| Ford Foundation - Special              | ---            | 69,461         | 55,349         | 94,571         | 33,626         | 30,370         | ---            |
| AID - Special                          | ---            | ---            | ---            | 40,736         | 62,914         | 73,714         | 296,530        |
| HEW - PHS                              | ---            | ---            | 19,693         | 76,797         | 41,112         | 105,112        | 62,454         |
| Population Council                     | 10,822         | 24,711         | 18,076         | 3,950          | ---            | 1,614          | ---            |
| Rockefeller Foundation                 | 15,000         | 14,941         | 14,971         | ---            | ---            | ---            | ---            |
| Other                                  | 11,500         | 5,000          | 6,064          | ---            | ---            | 7,790          | 31,577         |

\*Figures are rounded to the nearest dollar

\*\*Does not include general administrative support