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COUNTRY REPORT

NIGERIA

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

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December 1976
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
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FOREWORD

In June 1972, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution undertook an integrated effort--the International Program for Population Analysis (IPPA)--to encourage policymakers and social scientists--particularly those from the Third World who are interested in policy solutions to population problems--to become involved in the study of problems and solutions of contemporary conditions related to population dynamics.

Several components make up the IPPA:

- o Support of short-term research projects of the social science aspects of population problems in developing countries that are amenable to change.
- o A communications network--implemented by small workshop/seminars, and a publications program which includes a quarterly newsletter, edited workshop/seminar proceedings, and an Occasional Monograph Series.
- o Technical resource facilities to aid and develop the community of interest in population concerns.

In an effort to introduce policymakers and social scientists to the ongoing population dynamics research in a number of countries, and the way in which that research has been supported by IPPA, ICP has prepared a Country Summary for each of 15 countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, and Venezuela. One Country Summary is presented in this compilation. All countries and compilations were selected on the basis of the amount of effort--

primarily work agreements and workshop/seminars--expended by ICP in that country. No report is meant to be a comprehensive study of either the ICP activities or the population-related interests of any country featured in this collection.

The material was collected and edited by Michael Rierson

M. C. SHELESNYAK, *Director*
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program

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NIGERIA

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria's 64.7 million people make it the most populous nation in Africa. With the 1976 rate of natural increase estimated at 2.7 percent per year--the crude birth rate is 49 per 1000 and the crude death rate is 23 per 1000--Nigeria's population will double in 26 years (Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1976a).

So far, no strong commitment has been made on the part of the government to curb population growth. The government has indicated, however, that it intends to develop a national family planning program in the near future out of a current maternal and child health family planning training project.

Private family planning services, education, and communication activities have been provided in Nigeria since 1964 through the FPCN (Family Planning Council of Nigeria), a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1976b).

ICP/IPPA received 25 proposals to study population-related concerns in Nigeria. Nineteen were rejected, two were withdrawn, and four were signed as work agreements.

No ICP workshop/seminars were conducted in Nigeria, but an ICP/IPPA social science analyst visited the country during 1973 and 1974 to monitor work agreement progress.

Results from two of the work agreements are to be published by ICP in monograph form. They are "Modernization and Fertility in Nigeria" by Robert W. Morgan (in New Perspectives on the Demographic Transition--Monograph 4), and "Determinants of Fertility Among the Yorubas of Nigeria" by Oladele O. Arowolo (in Recent Empirical Findings on Fertility: Korea, Nigeria, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela--Monograph 7).

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Annual. 1976a. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b. World Population Growth and Response--1965-1975--A Decade of Global Action. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

a. Use of ICP/IPPA Data--Implications of Findings

Robert W. Morgan's report on "Modernization and Fertility in Nigeria," (New Perspectives on the Demographic Transition--Monograph 4) an analysis of socioeconomic and health factors in Lagos, reveals that modernization is associated with high fertility. "Reference group" theory is presented as an explanatory framework for the author's conclusion that Nigerians in transition between traditional and modern society adhere to high fertility norms as a way to avoid the psychological stress implicit in the process of socioeconomic change.

The author asserts that the decline of the lactation taboo and greater fecundity resulting from improved health is not responsible for the increased fertility. Instead, it is suggested that a key factor is the absence of economic security or meaningful social status, a concept developed by him within the framework of reference group theory. According to this interpretation, Nigerians may be avoiding potentially high levels of stress in their transitional situation by adhering to certain traditional norms--in this case, high fertility.

This conclusion conflicts with the theory of the demographic transition, which maintains that increased modernization--measured by improved social status, increased schooling, improved levels of occupation, later age at first marriage, and greater exposure to modern beliefs and medical practices (including contraception and family planning)--is associated with low fertility. Rather, in Nigeria, the study shows that in high fertility is concurrent with the process of modernization.

In terms of contraception, the data reveal that persons using traditional contraceptive methods have high fertility, and that traditional spacing and abstinence do not limit fertility. It was also found that most men were not involved in decisions to use modern methods of contraception. Among acceptors, there was a considerably greater use-effectiveness of the diaphragm than of the pill.

To lower fertility, the author contends the government should provide low- and middle-income persons with the means to acquire security and a sense of involvement in the future of the nation, the authors contend. Recommending efforts to improve the security of urban workers and restore the attraction of rural life, they argue that the section of Nigeria's Third Development Plan, 1975-1980, dealing with agriculture should stress human as well as material benefits. Furthermore, they recommend that the government should tailor the educational system to meet existing opportunities and to prepare graduates for intermediate-level careers in agriculture and industry rather than for scarce jobs.

They also recommend that family planning should be integrated into the health delivery system. The authors suggest that couples need to be encouraged

to change from traditional to modern contraceptive methods. Finally the author concludes that, in the area of family planning, the reasons for the high use-effectiveness of the diaphragm versus the low use-effectiveness of the pill, deserve investigation. An emphasis on husband-wife communication in family planning is essential as is an expansion of the present maternal and child health/family planning programs to include husbands. To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, abortion should be legalized and made available.

In addition to recommending that similar studies be conducted among additional population groups in Nigeria, the author emphasized that future investigations focus attention on rural areas, where demographic surveys and pilot studies in development are needed. Researchers could use in-depth stress studies in transitional problems to investigate the thesis of "reference group" behavior.

The Oladele O. Arowolo study, "Fertility Transition in Nigeria," (in Recent Empirical Findings on Fertility: Korea, Nigeria, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela--Monograph 7) is a survey of 1,700 Yoruba households in rural and urban areas of southwestern Nigeria to determine the impact of socioeconomic and life history variables on the fertility of Yoruba women. Of all the variables considered, only education appeared to be of any significance. Consequently, the study is mainly descriptive rather than analytic.

Given the disappointing performance of virtually all socioeconomic variables considered by the author--infant mortality, occupation, religion, and other variables were equally unrelated to fertility differences--the author was severely handicapped in attempting to predict the future fertility behavior of Nigeria. He concluded, though, that the demographic transition has not yet begun among the Yoruba even though they are one of the groups most favored by economic and social development in the country.

As for policy recommendations, the author concludes that:

...to advocate higher investment in the modern Family Planning Programmes, complete with clinics, medical and paramedical personnel, backed with massive propoganda in both rural and urban places, is to embark on an up-hill task that is both wasteful and very difficult to defend.

Thus, the further expansion of family planning services in Nigeria appears to be premature. The author also notes that planners should consider the possibility that the Universal Primary Education scheme, a free schooling plan which is in the offing, is likely to raise fertility further. Fertility will rise because education will be free, while the demand for large families will remain constant, and the cost of sending one child or five children to school will be the same.

As for further research needs, in the absence of a national vital registration system and reliable census statistics, demographic analysis of any kind is severely limited. The improvement of demographic data collection should, therefore, be accorded the highest priority. One important interim step would be the initiation of a national sample survey in Nigeria.

The I.I. Ekanem study, "An Economic-Demographic Survey of Selected Towns in Nigeria," analyzes survey data which he and Dr. Aderanti Adepoju (Department of Economics, University of Ife) collected in 1975 from over 2,600 households in the medium-sized towns of Calabar and Ilorin. The analysis shows that while many generalizations about Nigerian migration are possible, a broad migration theory isn't yet possible. Nonetheless, Nigeria's government does have several policy options, including the option to begin collection of census data which would enable further study of Nigerian migration.

The investigator concludes that migration is having an important demographic impact upon both sending and receiving places. Migrants bring not only themselves but their fertility potential to urban places. Ekanem's data show that migrant fertility frequently exceeds that of native urban residents. Calabar's opposite situation largely results from the short marriage length of its recently arrived migrants. When similar (in terms of marriage duration) natives are compared to migrants, their fertility is less than the migrants. Hence, urbanization is not erasing the fertility differences of rural origin migrants and native nonmigrants. As a consequence, urban fertility may be rising.

The investigator suggests that profound demographic and economic forces are operative as a result of the federal government's laissez-faire policy toward migration. Ekanem recommends that the government "should define, spell out and publish an official policy for migration and carry out measures to achieve the policy." Several potential "tools" are available to reduce the flow of rural-urban migration, including rural development, reform of land tenure systems, and economic subsidies to farmers.

The Nigerian need for migration data goes far beyond that provided by small surveys. Ekanem recommends that the federal government of Nigeria set up a committee on migration methodology which will generate appropriate questions and methodology for a census-based study of migration. His report contains a proposed migration questions model for inclusion in the next census.

Researchers Olanrewaju Fapohunda and Elanor Fapohunda, authors of "The Working Mothers of Lagos," surveyed 824 working mothers and 100 non-working mothers in Lagos to obtain data for study of the determinants and consequences-- demographic as well as socioeconomic--of women's labor force participation. Their report details the constraints on working mothers' time, energy and money resources with resulting implications for fertility, childcare, breast-feeding, fulfillment of responsibilities to kin in the extended family, and

expenditures on labor-saving durable goods. The investigation shows that only 35 percent of Lagos' women participate in the labor force because many Nigerian women delay initial employment until childbearing is completed.

The authors conclude that although children--especially young children--affect women's probability of working, there is not ample evidence to demonstrate that working affects fertility; nor is there evidence to support a connection between the effect of occupational type upon fertility.

The authors state, "Since the labor force participation rate of women is low in Nigeria, including Lagos, manpower resources of the country are not being fully utilized. The government should encourage an efficient utilization of the female labor resources of the country." This can be accomplished by government action to free women from childcare duties during working hours.

Thus, they continue, "It seems that one of the ways working mothers' problems could be reduced is to have daycare centers and nursery schools for children. This means that the government should be thinking about pre-primary school education."

Although the authors call for governmental action rather than additional research, an in-depth analysis is needed to study the effect of women's work upon breastfeeding behavior and allocation of family members' time to childcare.

b. Work Agreement Summaries

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statements

(see attached)

DATE: 8 Jan 74

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

Revised 16 July 1975

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-8

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-30

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. Robert W. Morgan Dr. O. Ransome-Kuti

ADDRESS: 88 Pinckney Street Director
Boston, Massachusetts Institute of Child Health
Lagos, Nigeria

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 18 Dec 73 - 28 Feb 75 TOTAL COST: \$47,500

TITLE: The Relationship Between Health Systems and Population Factors in Nigeria

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of data collected between 1966 and 1972 on population characteristics of the Lagos metropolitan area, including data on the social, economic and medical characteristics of a random sample of 15,000 persons in Lagos and data on samples of patients attending pediatrics and MCH/FP clinics.

Testing of several hypotheses, including: (1) the positive relationship between lowered infant mortality and increased utilization of family planning services; (2) lower than expected use of family planning services by urban elites because of ambivalence toward such use; and (3) increased likelihood of adoption of modern contraception by recent immigrants to Lagos compared with long-standing residents.

Results to be useful to the operation of pilot MCH/FP clinics being established in various parts of Nigeria by the Institute of Child Health at Lagos.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$10,000	OSC	
17 May 74		10,000	OARO May 74	23 May 74
17 Sep 74	4 Oct 74	10,000	OARO Sep 74	7 Oct 74
28 Mar 75	9 Jun 75		OARO Jan 75	11 Jun 75
	11 Nov 75	In addition to the amounts listed above, the contractor shall receive up to \$14,500 as reimbursement for the actual expense incurred in using the services of the Harvard School of Public Health.		14 Nov 75
FINAL PAYMENT MADE:	<u>Apr 75</u>			

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-31
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-131

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. O.J. Fapohunda Eleanor R. Fapohunda

ADDRESS: Faculty of Social Sciences Department of Economics
University of Lagos/Nigeria University of Lagos/Nigeria

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 1 Mar 75 - 31 Mar 76 TOTAL COST: \$20,016

TITLE: The Working Mothers of Lagos

DESCRIPTION: Socio-economic study of working mothers in Lagos, Nigeria, particularly with respect to their fertility and their arrangements for child care. Purposive sample of about 1,000 mothers to include professional and technical, clerical, crafts and agricultural workers and market women.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$6,016	OSC	
31 Aug. 75	13 Aug 75	6,000	OARO Aug 75	18 Aug 75
31 Dec 75	16 Mar 76	5,000	OARO Dec 75	17 Ma 76
30 Apr 76		3,000	OARO Apr 76	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

12 June 1975

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-34
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-84

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. Oladele O. Arowolo

ADDRESS: Department of Sociology
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

TELEPHONE: Ibadan 62550 ext. 1340

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 26 May 75 - 25 May 76 TOTAL COST: \$10,280

TITLE: Prospects for Fertility Regulation in Nigeria

DESCRIPTION: Study of the patterns of fertility in West and Kwara States, Nigeria. Data will be collected on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of about 1,500 women aged 15 to 49, clustered according to size of locality and on economic base, health, education and fertility control services in each locality. Supplementary information will be gathered through participant observation in the villages and in Lagos.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$4,000	OSC	
25 Oct 75	10 Nov 75	2,000	OARO	26 Jan 76
25 Feb 76	22 Apr 76	2,000	OARO	22 Apr 76
25 Jun 76	17 Jun 76	2,280	OARO	9 Jun 76

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

REVISED: 6 January 1976

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-43

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-164

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. I. I. Ekanem

Dr. A. Adepoju

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1072
Ile-Ife
Nigeria
West Africa

Department of Economics
University of Ife
Ile-Ife, Nigeria

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 18 Aug 1975-31 May 1975

TOTAL COST: \$29,219

TITLE: An Economic-Demographic Survey of Selected Towns in Nigeria

DESCRIPTION:

One thousand five hundred households in each of three medium-sized towns in the north, midwest/east, and west to be interviewed to study factors influencing cityward migration in Nigeria, the type of people who move in, their origins, skills, and occupation, the manner in which the migrants adjust to the new community as and the resulting social and economic changes and problems. Additionally, the study will focus on the fertility behavior of migrants both before and after the migration making comparisons with non-migrants. Exploration of the impact of migration on social, economic, and occupational mobility.

		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$9,219	OSC	Sep. 5, 1975
Dec. 18, 1975	29 Dec 75	12,000	OARO Dec. 75	Jan. 6, 1976
March 18, 1976	29 Mar 76	3,000	OARO Mar. 76	Mar. 31, 1976
May 30, 1976		5,000 (reduced to 3,500 no oral mid-term seminar)	OARO June 76	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

YORUBAN MODERNIZATION AND FERTILITY IN LAGOS

Robert W. Morgan

ABSTRACT

An analysis of data on socioeconomic and health factors obtained from studies carried out in Lagos, Nigeria, during 1966-1970 reveals that modernization is associated with high fertility. "Reference group" theory is presented as an explanatory framework for the finding that Nigerians in a transitional state between traditional and modern society demonstrate allegiance to traditional high fertility norms as a way to avoid psychological stress. Among the policy recommendations are national efforts to synthesize the traditional and modern aspects of life, and to provide individuals with the means to acquire financial and, therefore, emotional security in a transitional society.

SUMMARY

The purpose of the study was to analyze socioeconomic and medical data which had previously been obtained for persons living in the Lagos metropolitan area. The research was based on the theory of the demographic transition, and focused on knowledge and practice of modern contraception, with specific attention to likely differentials in rates of family planning acceptance among certain socioeconomic and ethnic religious groups, and in certain geographic areas of the country.

Most of the data on socioeconomic/medical behavior and attitudes analyzed were provided by the Lagos Family Health Project. This undertaking used block sampling methods, and consisted of a prospective sociodemographic study of 3,500 households conducted during 1967-68 (including 2,500 women of childbearing age and 2,100 married women) and, among subsamples, a retrospective KAP study and several studies of medical behavior. The project, and a comparative study of persons attending a pilot MCH clinic and a standard government pediatric clinic, made possible a multivariate analysis in which both prospective fertility (measured by cumulative, or total, fertility rate curves, and indirect standardization) and retrospective fertility data were measured against socioeconomic/medical data.

FINDINGS

The data reveal unexpectedly that persons using traditional contraceptive methods have high fertility, and that traditional spacing and abstinence do not limit fertility. Also found was a lack of involvement by most men in decisions to use modern contraception, and, among acceptors

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Morgan may be directed to 88 Pinckney Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 4.

of modern methods, a considerably greater use-effectiveness of the diaphragm than of the pill.

CONCLUSION

The overall finding is at odds with the theory of the demographic transition which holds that increased modernization such as transitional status as measured by improved social status, increased schooling, levels of occupation, age at first marriage, and exposure to modern medical practices and beliefs (including contraception and family planning clinics) is associated with low fertility. Instead, the analysis shows high fertility at a time of urbanization.

POLICY RELEVANCE

To make large families unnecessary, the authors maintain that Nigeria's government must provide low- and middle-income persons with the means to acquire security and a sense of involvement in the future of the nation. Recommending efforts both to improve the security of urban workers and to restore the attraction of rural life, they argue that the section of Nigeria's Third Development Plan, 1975-80, dealing with agriculture should stress human as well as material benefits. Furthermore, the government should tailor the educational system to meet existing opportunities and to prepare graduates for intermediate-level careers in agriculture and industry.

Family planning should be completely integrated into the overall health delivery system. Other proposed measures are based not only on findings from this study but also on the assumption that demand for contraceptive advice and services will increase. Couples need to be encouraged to change from traditional to modern contraceptive methods. An emphasis on husband-wife communication in family planning is necessary, as is an expansion of the present maternal and child health/family planning concept to include husbands. To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, abortion should be legalized and made available.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

In addition to recommending that studies similar to theirs be conducted among additional population groups in Nigeria, the authors emphasize the need for attention to rural areas, where demographic surveys and pilot studies in development are desirable. Stress studies in transitional populations could investigate in depth the thesis of "reference group" behavior. Finally, in the area of family planning, the reasons for the high use-effectiveness of the diaphragm and low use-effectiveness of the pill deserve investigation.

COMMENTS.

None.

THE WORKING MOTHERS OF LAGOS

Olanrewaju J. Fapohunda and Eleanor R. Fapohunda

ABSTRACT

The researchers surveyed 824 working mothers and 100 non-working mothers in Lagos to obtain data for a study of the determinants and consequences--demographic as well as socioeconomic--of women's labor force participation. The essay contains details of the constraints on working mothers' time, energy, and money resources, with resulting implications for fertility, childcare, breastfeeding, fulfillment of responsibilities to kin in the extended family, and expenditures on labor-saving durable consumer goods. The investigation shows that only 35 percent of Lagos' women participate in the labor force because many Nigerian women delay initial employment until childbearing is completed.

SUMMARY

Nigerian women have been traditionally responsible for the partial maintenance of their families. Because families were or had the potential for becoming polygamous, wives were only responsible for paying for food and clothing and other similar items for themselves and their children. These economic role expectations were largely compatible with the childbearing and childrearing roles of women. Today, however, urbanization and modernization are probably altering the compatibility of Lagos women's roles as mothers and family providers. Because the Lagos population consists of many recent migrants in the young adult age range, these people are building families devoid of the childcare services of grandparents who still reside in rural Nigeria. Since monogamy is increasingly common for couples in Lagos, childcare correspondingly suffers from a shortage of surrogate mothers. Lastly, because maids are attracted to relatively higher paying factory employment, there is a labor shortage in terms of childcare assistance available to working mothers.

The objective of this research has been to learn how Lagos mothers cope under these stresses. Specifically, the investigators examined how working mothers spend their money, how much time working mothers allocate to childcare, how married couples choose whether to send their young to daycare centers and to nursery schools, to what extent couples limit their fertility in response to the role conflicts of working wives, do these fertility responses differ between the various occupational groups of married women, and does women's role conflict affect their labor force participation?

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Fapohunda may be addressed to the Human Resources Research Unit, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria.

To set these findings in high relief, survey data were obtained from 100 non-employed mothers as well as 824 working mothers, ages 17 to 55. The survey was confined to metropolitan Lagos and was conducted from May to December 1975. The occupational listing of the 1963 census was used to define occupational types included in an otherwise random selection of mothers.

FINDINGS

The investigators note that the pattern of age-specific rates of women's labor force participation does not exhibit the usual developed country tendency--peaking in the early adult years and then peaking again in the mid-30s. Rather, the rates remain low during women's childbearing years and then rise considerably when women are in their mid-40s. The rate peaks when women are in their early 50s.

Many factors affect the decision to work. Ninety-two percent of the husbands of employed mothers want their wives to work, whereas only 25 percent of those of the nonworking mothers believe it is a good idea for their wives to work. Perhaps one reason for the difference is that, whereas less than 50 percent of the working mothers' children are below five years of age, almost 87 percent of the children of nonworking mothers are under five. Hence, these mothers must be home to supply childcare. In addition, a higher proportion (99 percent) of nonworking mothers are living with their spouses than is the case for working mothers of whom 8 percent do not. These women are probably forced to work because of economic circumstances. Nonworking mothers are less likely than working mothers to be in polygamous unions --1 percent versus almost 20 percent, respectively. Hence, childcare by another wife is more frequently available to working wives who are thus free to work. And whereas most working mothers have a housemaid or nanny providing childcare, only 8 percent of the nonworking mothers have this kind of help. Lastly, although almost all nonworking mothers' children live at home, 6 percent of working mothers have at least one child living with relatives.

CONCLUSION

Although children--especially young children--affect women's probability of working, there is no evidence that working affects fertility. The same lack of relationship occurs when the effect of occupational type upon fertility is considered.

POLICY RELEVANCE

The authors state, "Since the labor force participation rate of women is low ...manpower resources...are not being fully utilized. The government should encourage an efficient utilization of the female labor resources of the country.... One of the ways working mothers' problems could be reduced is to have daycare centers and nursery schools for children."

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

An indepth analysis is needed of the effect of women's work upon the welfare of their children and families. Attention should be given to effects upon breastfeeding behavior and allocation of family member's time to childcare.

COMMENTS

None.

AN ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF SELECTED TOWNS IN NIGERIA

I. I. Ekanem

ABSTRACT

In this report, Dr. Ekanem analyzes survey data which he helped collect in 1975 from over 2,600 households in the medium-sized Nigerian towns of Calabar and Ilorin. The analysis shows that while many generalizations about Nigerian migration are possible, a broad migration theory is not yet in the offing. Nonetheless, Nigeria's government does have several policy options, including to begin collecting census data which enable the study of migration.

SUMMARY

Studies on Nigeria internal migration have focused on rural and large urban places. Not much is known about the characteristics, causes or consequences of migration to medium-sized places in Nigeria. Two such places, Ilorin and Calabar, were selected for study and 1,278 and 1,350 households were respectively sampled, with 45 percent, 40 percent and 15 percent drawn from each town's native, mixed, and migrant neighborhoods. The selection process entailed the random choice of blocks within each neighborhood type and the enumeration of all households within chosen blocks. Household heads answered a questionnaire on household characteristics and a questionnaire on migration. Female respondents (married women ages 15-49) answered questions covering their marital, pre-, and post-migration fertility histories, as well as other related socioeconomic variables. These women also supplied information on their migration experiences. Nearly 1,200 fertility histories were obtained and over 7,400 people were enumerated.

FINDINGS

The findings principally deal with 1) socioeconomic description of the towns' populations, 2) analysis of data on migration and fertility interrelations, and 3) analysis of the nature, causes, and consequences of migration. Some findings about migration are:

-Over 60 percent of Calabar's migrants, and nearly half of Ilorin's migrants arrived after 1970.

-Eighty percent of Calabar's migrants, but only half of Ilorin's, were first-time movers.

-Migrants in Calabar originated mostly from urban places elsewhere in Nigeria. Migrants in Ilorin were more likely to have moved from rural places.

-The presence of friends or relatives at destination is an important factor in migration. Sixty-four percent of Calabar's migrants initially resided with friends

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Ekanem should be addressed to P.O. Box 1072, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

or relatives more than one year. In Ilorin only 8 percent stayed longer than one year.

-Household heads have been fairly successful in eventually finding employment. Only 11 percent in Calabar and 2 percent in Ilorin remained unemployed after a year. However, only 75 percent in Calabar and 55 percent in Ilorin were currently employed.

-Migration has had substantial financial impact upon sending places. Seventy percent of Calabar's migrant household heads, and 54 percent of Ilorin's, reported mailing remittances, most of which go to relatives to be used for providing clothing, food, and fee payments for younger children.

Migration's effect upon fertility was also studied. Some findings are:

-Eighty percent of all births in both towns are attributable to migrants.

-Among Calabar's illiterate, the fertility of native women exceeds that of migrants. The differential reverses among women with some primary or secondary education. These differentials are a function of marriage duration, which, if held constant, reduces or altogether eliminates the differential.

-In Ilorin, migrants generally have higher fertility than natives, even when education, women's age, and marriage duration are controlled.

-When fertility of migrants of rural and urban origins is compared, there is no clear trend for rural origin migrants to have had higher fertility than urban origin migrants. But among those who were married less than 10 years and who moved to Calabar or Ilorin at the same age, the fertility of rural origin migrants was higher than urban origin migrants whatever their age at arrival. This trend does not persist among those who have been married longer than 10 years.

CONCLUSIONS

Migration is having an important demographic impact upon both sending and receiving places. Migrants bring not only themselves but their fertility potential to urban places. Ekanem's data show that migrant fertility frequently exceeds that of native urban residents. The opposite situation in Calabar largely results from the short length of marriage of recently arrived migrants. When natives with similar marriage durations are compared to migrants, their fertility is less than the migrants. Hence, urbanization is not erasing the fertility differences of rural origin migrants and native non-migrants, and urban fertility may be rising.

POLICY RELEVANCE

The report suggests that profound demographic and economic forces are operative as a result of the federal government's laissez-faire policy toward migration. Ekanem recommends that government "define, spell out and publish an official policy for migration and carry out measures to achieve the policy." Several potential "tools" are available to reduce the flow of rural-urban migration including economic subsidies to farmers, rural development, and reform of land tenure systems.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

The Nigerian need for migration data goes far beyond that provided by small surveys. Ekanem recommends that the Federal Government of Nigeria should set up a committee on migration methodology which will generate appropriate questions and methodology for census based study of migration. His final report contains a proposed migration questionnaire module for inclusion in the next census.

COMMENTS

None.

DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY AMONG YORUBAS OF NIGERIA

Oladele O. Arowolo

ABSTRACT

A survey of 1,700 Yoruba households in rural and urban areas of southwestern Nigeria was undertaken to determine the impact of socio-economic and life history variables on the fertility experience of Yoruba women. Among all variables considered, only education appeared to be of any significance. Consequently, the study is mainly descriptive rather than analytic.

SUMMARY

Interviewers questioned members of a representative sample of Yoruba households regarding household size, authority structure, sources of income, female status within the household, conditions of marriage, and household amenities. Samples were drawn from a large urban center, Ibadan, and surrounding rural communities. A subsequent analysis attempted to relate household characteristics to the number of children ever born per fertile-age female.

FINDINGS

A number of interesting household characteristics were uncovered. Virtually all adults interviewed were married, and the practice of polygamy was common. Fertility was very high with the average woman having about three to four children. Contraceptive use and knowledge was correspondingly very low, especially in the rural communities, and only somewhat more evident in the city of Ibadan. However, almost 80 percent of Ibadan women knew about at least one contraceptive method. Even though contraceptive use was greater in the city, rural-urban fertility differences were not significant.

Virtually all other socioeconomic variables were equally unrelated to fertility differences. Infant mortality, occupation, and religion had little or no predictive power. Only education emerged as significant, and then only in the urban setting. Children ever born ranged from a high of 4.1 for the average illiterate woman in Ibadan, to 3.1 for the average woman with some university training. Oddly enough, Ibadan women with primary education showed higher fertility than illiterate women in most rural areas studied.

Note: Correspondence may be directed to Dr. Arowolo at the Sociology Department, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 7.

CONCLUSION

The demographic transition has clearly not begun as yet among the Yoruba even though they are one of the groups most favored by economic and social development in the country.

POLICY RELEVANCE

The author concludes that,

...to advocate higher investment in the modern Family Planning Programmes, complete with clinics, medical and paramedical personnel, backed with massive propaganda in both rural and urban places, is to embark on an up-hill task that is both wasteful and very difficult to defend.

Thus, the further expansion of family planning services appears to be premature.

Planners should contemplate the possibility that the advent of the Universal Primary Education scheme, a free schooling plan which is in the offing, is likely to raise fertility further. Fecundity will rise because education will be free, and the demand for large families remains constant.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

In the absence of a national vital registration system and reliable census, demographic analysis of any kind is severely handicapped. The improvement of demographic data collection should, therefore, have highest priority. One important interim step would be the initiation of a national sample survey in Nigeria.

COMMENTS

Given the disappointing performance of virtually all socioeconomic variables considered, the author was severely handicapped in attempting to predict the future behavior of fertility in Nigeria.

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement on Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received 25 proposals to study Nigeria--four were signed as work agreements, two were withdrawn and 19 were rejected. Three of the work agreements were contracted to Nigerian nationals; the third work agreement was carried out by a collaborative U.S./Nigerian team. Three of the rejections went to collaborative teams--Australian/Nigerian, U.S./Nigerian and English/Nigerian. Two rejections went to Nigerians studying in the U.S., one rejection went to an American, and 13 rejections went to Nigerian nationals. The two withdrawals came from a Nigerian national and a Nigerian studying in the U.S.

The total amount of dollars requested was \$684,568. The average proposed expenditure for all 25 Nigerian proposals was \$27,382.72. The average work agreement proposed expenditure totaled \$26,753.75; for the rejections the average was \$28,607.26. The two withdrawals had requested \$33,045 and \$970, respectively.

b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

The role of women in a changing society was a primary topic of interest for Nigerian researchers. Rejected proposals touching on various aspects of women included studies of: Nigerian women in the labor force; the changing status and role of Nigerian women and the effects of such changes on fertility; and an examination of the relationship between education, employment and fertility. A study of the working mothers of Lagos was signed into a work agreement.

Other work agreement topics included a report on fertility transition in Nigeria, an economic-demographic survey of selected towns in Nigeria, and an investigation of the relationship between health systems and population factors in Nigeria. Rejected topics included "A Critical Review of Recent Social Science Research on Fertility in Nigeria With Special Reference to its Policy Relevance" and "An Investigation Into the Relationship Between Urbanization and Fertility in Nigeria: A Case Study of the Ibadan Area."

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria/USA PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-30
DISPOSITION: WA-8 18 December 1974

PROPOSER(S): Professor O. Ransome-Kuti, Director
Institute of Child Health of the University of Lagos
P.M.B. 1001, Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Robert W. Morgan

TITLE: The Relationship Between Health Systems and Population Factors in Nigeria.

DATE SUBMITTED: 5 Feb 73 DATE RCD.: 13 Feb 73 DURATION: 17 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$47,500 or \$36,750 START DATE: 1 Apr 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$47,500 or \$36,750 ALSO SENT TO: NIH

OTHER FUNDING: Possible NIH salary grant accounts for two different budgets.

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Not stated

DESCRIPTION: The application is for funding to enable analysis of data collected during 1966-1972 on population characteristics of the Lagos metropolitan area and the relationship between developing health systems and population characteristics. The data collected include social, economic and medical characteristics of a random sample of 15,000 persons in Lagos and data on samples of patients attending a pediatrics and an MCH/FP clinic.

The investigators wish to test a number of hypotheses, including 1) The positive relationship between lower infant mortality and increased utilization of family planning services, and 2) The ambivalence of urban elites toward use of family planning services, resulting in lower than expected utilization in this group, and 3) That recent in-migrants to Lagos are more likely to adopt modern contraception than long-standing residents.

Dr. Ransome-Kuti is Director of the Institute of Child Health at the University of Lagos. Results of this data analysis would help shape the operation of pilot MCH/FP clinics being set up by the Institute in various parts of Nigeria.

Actual analysis of the data would be done by Dr. Morgan at Harvard University. Dr. Ransome-Kuti would be available for consultation.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy B. Leeds
DATE: 27 Feb 73

Revised 6 March 1975

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-131
DISPOSITION: WA - 31 2 May 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Olanrewaju J. Epohunda AND Eleanor R. Epohunda
Faculty of Social Sciences Department of Economics
University of Lagos/Nigeria University of Lagos/Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Working Mothers of Lagos

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Jan 74 DATE RCD.: 23 Jan 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$20,016 START DATE: 1 Mar 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$20,016 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The investigators propose to interview about 1,000 working mothers in Lagos. The sample would be drawn from different employing establishments and would include among others, clerks, saleswomen, doctors, technicians, factory workers, and market traders. The purpose of the research would be to test hypotheses concerning female employment and family size, education and employment, and life-cycle employment patterns.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall
DATE: 31 January 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-84
DISPOSITION: WA-34 - 26 May 75

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Odalele O. Arowolo
c/o Dr. Yemi Koyode
Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Prospects for Fertility Regulation in Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 18 Jul 73 DATE RCD.: 22 Jul 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$10,280 START DATE: After September 1973

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$10,280 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The proposal is for a survey of the patterns of fertility behavior in Nigeria, the central question being the prospects for a transition to lower fertility. Hypotheses to be tested include: that differential fertility among rural, agricultural workers that shows a higher average level among the better-off farmers than the poorer peasants can be an indirect indication that economic development that is largely agrarian in character may stimulate higher fertility; that women with a history of higher pregnancy wastage as well as infant and child mortality experience are expected to demonstrate the highest average number of children ever born at the completion of fertility, otherwise the reasoning that fertility transition rests on reductions in mortality may need to be re-evaluated in the light of our findings; that given the present state of knowledge, polygamous marriages are expected to be less fertile than monogamous unions, and polygamous marriages are expected to be more widespread among the illiterate rural dwellers than among the educated urban workers, more common among the Moslems than the Christians and generally limited to a small proportion of the population in the marriage age bracket.

A stratified random sample of about 5,000 would be drawn, based on the 1962-63 census. The same sampling fraction (1 in 6,000) would be applied in each of the 12 states and each state would be stratified according to rural and urban residence. A sub-sample would be drawn from the original sample for more intensive interviewing.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall Leeds
DATE: Revised 7 Jun 74

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

REVISED 12 June 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-164
DISPOSITION: WA-43 16 August 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. I. I. Ekanem and Dr. A. Adepoju
Institute of Pop. and Manpower Studies Department of Economics
University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: An Economic-Demographic Survey of Selected Towns in Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 17 Apr 74 DATE RCD.: 22 Apr 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$29,219 START DATE: July 1974

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$29,219 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The aim of this study is to obtain reliable information on the factors that influence cityward migration in Nigeria, the type of people who move in, their origins, skills, and occupation, the manner in which the migrants adjust to the new community as well as the resulting social and economic changes and problems. In addition, the study will focus on the fertility behavior of migrants both before and after the migration. Such information will be compared with that of non-migrants in the selected communities. The impact of migration on social, economic, and occupational mobility will be explored.

A sample of 1500 households in each of three medium-sized towns in the north, midwest/east, and west will be interviewed.

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-138
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 11 Jun 74

PROPOSER(S): Peter Ade. Okediji
3515 Hertford Place, N. W. # 32
Washington, D. C. 20010

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Cultural, Personalistic and Socio-Economic Factors in Attitudinal Affect
and Attitudinal Consistency

DATE SUBMITTED: 20 Feb 74 DATE RCD.: 25 Feb 74 DURATION: 7 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$970.00 START DATE: 1 Mar 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$970.00 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The focus of this research is on attitudinal affect and attitudinal consistency toward personal-family-planning (PFP) and government-population control-activity (GPCA) and their cultural, personalistic and socio-economic correlates. These correlates are to be examined within three different cultures (black American, white American and Yoruba-Nigerian) selected to represent two cultural conditions which can affect attitudinal affect and attitudinal consistency toward PFP and GPCA: practice of extended family system and affect toward the national or federal government. Culture, personality and socio-economic status are the independent variables; attitudinal affect toward PFP, attitudinal consistency toward PFP, attitudinal affect toward GPCA and attitudinal consistency toward GPCA are the dependent variables in this research.

Subjects will be male, unmarried Yorubas of Nigeria and black and white Americans who are registered in undergraduate sociology courses in universities in their home countries.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 14 March 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-124
DISPOSITION: Rejected 13 Mar 74
Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Onisa Otite
Department of Sociology
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Marriage and Family in Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 17 Dec 73 DATE RCD.: 8 Jan 74 DURATION: Not stated

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$33,045 START DATE: A.S.A.P.

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$33,045 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The proposal is for a study of marriage and family systems in Nigeria in its traditional and modern forms. The investigator would use participant observation, interviews, case and documentary studies and genealogical analysis to investigate five family types in each of Nigeria's twelve states.

COMMENTS:

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall
DATE: 23 January 1974

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-33
DISPOSITION: Pejected 4 April 73

PROPOSER(S): Uma Oke Eleazu
University of Maryland Baltimore County
5401 Wilkens Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21228

COLLABORATOR(S): Not stated

TITLE: Internal Migration and the Prospect of a National Population in Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 23 Feb 73 DATE RCD.: 27 Feb 73 DURATION: 9 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$23,400 START DATE: 1 Sep 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$23,400 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Not stated

DESCRIPTION: This is a study in political demography. The candidate proposes to examine the effect of internal migrations in Nigeria on the country's nation-building effort.

After examining census data on migrations, a sample of migrants in each of nine cities will be interviewed. Through them a larger group will be reached for a structured survey of attitudes. Local inhabitants in each city will also be interviewed. The investigator will train four assistants to conduct the interviews in the local languages.

Among questions which the investigator wishes to answer are: To what extent does migration intensify ethnic conflict? What is the communication pattern between migrants and local inhabitants, between migrants and governmental authorities? How will population distribution affect allocation of functions between the central government and the states, and relations among the states?

The study is designed to clarify issues important to Nigeria as it begins the writing of a new constitution.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy B. Leeds
DATE: 1 Mar 73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-43
DISPOSITION: Rejected 12 Jul 73

PROPOSER(S): Mrs. Nwanganga Shields
7704 Hamilton Spring Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

COLLABORATOR(S): Not stated

TITLE: Nigerian Women in Economic Development: A Pilot Study

DATE SUBMITTED: 20 Mar 73 DATE RCD.: 26 Mar 73 DURATION: 6 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$7,330 START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$7,330 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The candidate proposes a study of the extent and nature of Nigerian women's participation in the labor force. The analysis would be based on 1) secondary sources, including census figures, labor laws, government policy statements and earlier surveys done by government and universities, 2) unstructured interviews of selected women professionals, and 3) structured interviews of a sample of women in government.

Two major questions would be answered: What is the political and social climate governing female participation in the labor force? What is the decision-making process of women regarding the combination of marital, parental and working roles?

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy B. Leeds
DATE: 26 Mar 73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-63
DISPOSITION: Rejected 21 Jan 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. A. M. Zikry AND Professor Umaru Shehu
Ahmadu Bello University Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria, Nigeria Zaria, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Effect of the Women's Educational Attainment and Employment Status on the Level of Fertility in Northern Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 12 May 73 DATE RCD.: 22 May 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$56,500 START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$56,500 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The applicants propose to study the relationship of both fertility and marriage to (1) educational level, (2) employment status, and (3) occupation among currently married Nigerian women.

Hypotheses are (1) The completed family size of the educated women is small than that of the uneducated; (2) There is an inverse relationship between the level of women's educational attainment and the level of fertility; (3) The completed family size of the employed women is smaller than that of the unemployed; (4) There is an inverse relationship between the status of the women's occupation and level of fertility; and (5) Educated women marry later than the uneducated.

The site of study is Kano City, a traditional city in Northern Nigeria which is undergoing rapid socio-economic change. The population is estimated to be 500,000.

Two groups will be selected. One will be a stratified random sample of 500 currently married women who are full-time employees under 50 years of age. They will be selected from a complete list of all working women in the city. The other will be composed of 500 unemployed married women who are under 50 years of age. They will be distributed proportionately among the wards of the city.

The husband of each woman will be interviewed. In cases of polygamous marriage all wives will be interviewed.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 4 June 1973

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-79
DISPOSITION: Rejected 8 Jul 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Hyacinth I. Ajaegbu
Department of Geography, University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Survey of Population Dynamics and Their Implications for Population Policy
in Selected Representative Rural and Urban Communities in Nigeria.

DATE SUBMITTED: 30 Jun 73 DATE RCD.: 9 Jul 73 DURATION: 12 months (1st par
three year study.

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$59,179 (1st year) START DATE: 1 Jan 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$59.179 (1st year) ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The proposer hypothesizes that changes in population size and structure are creating "stresses and strains" at the family and community level. He wishes to collect data on demographic, social and economic characteristics of persons in representative urban and rural communities throughout Nigeria to learn the extent of the stresses and strains caused by population increases and to ascertain the responses of different groups, such as out-migration, increased cultivation, or lowered fertility. The study would attempt to identify the critical set of factors for individuals/families/local communities leading to change in fertility attitudes and behavior.

This information is viewed as a necessary base for formulating a national policy to reduce population growth.

The study would be done in three phases of one year each, covering western, eastern and northern Nigeria. A total of 53,000 respondents would be interviewed, in 14 urban centres of varying sizes and 50 rural communities selected from a grid frame of equal squares throughout the country. There would also be in-depth case studies of two urban and two rural communities, and of selected respondents in different sample communities.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy B. Leeds
DATE: 11 July 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-6-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-85
DISPOSITION: Rejected 21 Aug 73

PROPOSER(S): Frank A. Salamone, Ph.D.
State University of New York/Brockport
Brockport, New York 14420

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Cultural and Demographic Changes Resulting from the Building of Kainji Dam

DATE SUBMITTED: 27 Jul 73 DATE RCD.: 1 Aug 73 DURATION: 16 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$19,263 START DATE: 1 Jun 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$19,263 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: _____

DESCRIPTION: The candidate proposes a study of the problems associated with the ecological and demographic changes resulting from the construction of the Kainji Dam in northern Nigeria. Construction of the dam forced the resettlement of about 50,000 people.

He would use participant observation; would interview about 100 members of each of the 7 major ethnic groups in the region; and would consult university and governmental records in London and in Nigeria for ethnohistorical and sociological data.

The findings would suggest policies to ease changes in the area concerned, and would "add to present knowledge regarding the consequences of massive migration," especially as these affect developing areas.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy B. Leeds
DATE: 7 August 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-6-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-90
DISPOSITION: Rejected 14 December 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. E. O. Odokara
University of Nigeria
Nsukka, E.C.S., Nigeria, W. Africa

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: A Study of Post Adoption Attitude of Participants in Responsible Parenthood Education and Family Planning Programmes Integrated with an On-Going Functional Literacy Program in East Central State, Nigeria.

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Aug 73 DATE RCD.: 23 Aug 73 DURATION: 8 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$4,965.00 START DATE: 1 Dec 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$4,965.00 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The Division of Extra Mural Studies of the University of Nigeria and the state Ministry of Health have been conducting a joint program since 1971 in functional literacy with family planning education, for local rural men and women. The proposer, who is Director of the Division, wishes to conduct a follow-up study of those program participants who have adopted family planning as a guide to future program planning.

Members of the community study groups through which the program is operated, will be interviewed in 16 different communities.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall Leeds
DATE: 27 August 1973

FORM IPPA/1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-118
DISPOSITION: Rejected 16 January 1974

PROPOSER(S): Ms. Felicia Adedovin Durojaiye
K2A Idio Street, Ilesha
Western State, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: An Investigation into the Relationship Between Urbanization and Fertility in Nigeria: A Case Study of the Ibadan Area

DATE SUBMITTED: 12 Dec 73 DATE RCD.: 17 Dec 73 DURATION: c. 11 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: c. \$14,000 START DATE: 1 Feb 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: c: \$14,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: To explore relationship between urbanization and fertility in Nigeria, the candidate proposes a survey of 5,000 married women in child-bearing years in a limited land area, including 2500 rural and 2500 urban respondents.

The survey would cover fertility history and attitudes, and socio-economic data, including residence, employment, education.

Results might assist in the location and structure of future family planning services.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall Leeds
DATE: 18 December 1973

FORM IPPA 1-71
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-141
DISPOSITION: Rejected 24 Jun 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Christopher G. M. Bakare
Behavioural Sciences Research Unit
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Perception and Comprehension of Posters in Rural Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 27 Feb 74 DATE RCD.: 5 Mar 74 DURATION: 15 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$49,450 START DATE: 1 Jul 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$49,450 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The major objectives of the study are: (1) to identify which factors affect the perception and comprehension of posters among rural Nigerians and how these factors operate, (2) to identify--through a knowledge of these factors--the most effective methods of presenting poster messages to Nigerians living in rural environments and (3) to present the implications of these methods for the dissemination of information on family planning and population in rural areas of the country. 3,000 Nigerians equally divided between the sexes, ranging in age from 12 to 60 years and living in typically rural environments will be used in the study. Specially-designed posters will be used to test such factors as poster perception and comprehension, picture style preference, colour preference and colour symbolism. The implications of the findings for the dissemination of fertility-related information among rural Nigerians will be examined.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall
DATE: 6 March 1974

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-145
DISPOSITION: Rejected 27 Mar 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Oniqu Otite
Department of Sociology
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Nigerian Ethnic Groups. How Many and What are They?

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 Mar 74 DATE RCD.: 6 Mar 74 DURATION: Not stated

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$19,695 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$19,695 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The proposal is for a study of the numbers and structures of the various ethnic groups in Nigeria, covering the country's 12 states. Questionnaires, interviews and case and documentary studies would be utilized.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall
DATE: 12 March 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF

ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-170

DISPOSITION: Rejected 18 Jul 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Ukandi G. Damachi
International Institute for
Labor Studies

Dr. Hans Dieter Seibel
Manhattanville College
Purchase, N. Y. 10577

154 Rue de Lausanne.

COLLABORATOR(S): Geneva, Switzerland

TITLE: Socialeconomic Status and Fertility Control in Eastern Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 16 May 74

DATE RCD.: 20 May 74

DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$50,000

START DATE: 1 Apr 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$50,000

ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: _____

DESCRIPTION: The proposal is for a study of the effects of socioeconomic status on fertility attitudes and behavior. SES will be measured as (1) rural vs. urban economic involvement, (2) in rural areas use of family labor vs. hired labor, (3) urban occupational status and (4) urban high risk vs. low risk occupation. Hypotheses relating SES to other independent variables, education and sex will be tested.

Investigators will use official published data plus results of interviews with two samples of 400 in urban and rural eastern Nigeria.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall

DATE: 28 May 74

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-243
DISPOSITION: Rejected 11 November 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. O. Okonji AND R. P. Bundy
Human Resources Unit
School of Social Sciences
University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: A Study of Family Planning Clinics and Similar Institutions and their Clients

DATE SUBMITTED: 20 Feb 75 DATE RCD.: 10 Mar 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$12,844 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$12,844 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Two hundred female clients of family planning clinics in Lagos will be studied to ascertain their self concepts, their life styles, their social background characteristics, and how modern/traditional are their attitudes and beliefs as well as why they have chosen to be clients of clinics, the meaning of children to them, and how they understand their child rearing responsibilities. They will be compared in these areas with 200 women from maternities in Lagos who are young mothers with one child or older mothers with more than four children not practicing contraception. In addition, a random sample of 100 spouses from each group will be studied.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 19 March 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-247
DISPOSITION: Rejected 25 Feb 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. O.O. Soyinka AND Dr. H.F.E. Ware, Department of Demography
University of Ife The Research School of Social Sciences
Faculty of Health Sciences Australian National University, Box 4 P.O
Ile-Ife Nigeria Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Infant Mortality and Its Influence on Fertility in Western State of Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 12 Mar 75 DATE RCD.: 21 Mar 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$33,180 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$33,180 ALSO SENT TO: None

OTHER FUNDING: None

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Examination of the influence on fertility and family planning acceptance among the Yoruba of the following: psychological, cultural, socio-economic, religious factors; quality, accessibility, and utilization of health services; patterns of childbirth and delivery; infant mortality and morbidity; and ideal family size. Data to be obtained from the following: block sampling method covering 50% of the population of Ondo township and surrounding villages; and records from hospitals and health centers. Results expected to demonstrate value of improvement of health as an incentive for family planning, and to justify integration of primary care with family planning services.

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-249
DISPOSITION: Rejected 24 Apr 75

PROPOSER(S): Mrs. Ada Mere
University of Nigeria
Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Wilson Hall, Room 5037, Nsukka, E.C. Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Impact of Wage Employment of Women on Fertility in Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Mar 75 DATE RCD.: 27 Mar 75 DURATION: 18 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$16,500 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$16,500 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: _____

DESCRIPTION: Study of relationship between female employment and fertility, based on interviews and observation of families in Enugu, Nigeria. Variables hypothesized to affect fertility include availability of child care, husband-wife occupational complementarity, family income, type of work, labor market conditions.

COMMENTS:

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-254
DISPOSITION: Rejected 20 October 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. F. S. Idachaba, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Microeconomic Foundations of Fertility in Rural and Urban Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 9 Apr 75 DATE RCD.: 21 Apr 75 DURATION: 7 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$50,521 START DATE: 1 Jun 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$50,521 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Microeconomic study of value of children: The relationship between completed family size or children-ever-born and income, years of schooling, costs of childrearing and son preference of parents.

Rural and urban samples to be surveyed in two stages: first, the situational surveys and second, the detailed surveys requiring different levels of stratification. 6,300 households are to be surveyed in the two stages: 1,500 from Lafiagi/Pategi, 600 each from Gwalawo and Gboloko (all from Kwara State); and 3,000 from Ibadan, the largest urban centre in Tropical Africa. Completed family size or children-ever-born will be regressed on total income, female's income, male's income, years of schooling of parents, costs of rearing of children, son preference, etc.

COMMENTS:

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-288
DISPOSITION: Rejected 25 Feb 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. C.G.M. Bakare
Behavioural Sciences Research Unit
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: A Critical Review of Recent Social Science Research on Fertility in Nigeria
With Special Reference to Its Policy Relevance

DATE SUBMITTED: 22 Jul 75 DATE RCD.: 29 Jul 75 DURATION: 7 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$24,500 START DATE: 1 Sep 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$24,500 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Assessment of knowledge to date concerning policy manipulable socio-economic determinants of, and impact of family planning programs on, fertility in Nigeria. Findings to be obtained from library searches and visits to investigators. Critical review to be conducted by multi-disciplinary team consisting of a psychologist a sociologist/anthropologist and an economist. Use of 7-tier hierarchy-of-research-findings model proposed in ICP Monograph, "The Policy Relevance of Recent Social Research on Fertility."

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-292
DISPOSITION: Rejected 23 Jan 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. M.I. Iro, Senior Lecturer
Department of Sociology
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Participation of Nigerian Women in the Labour Force and the Effects of
Such Participation on Levels of Fertility

DATE SUBMITTED: 11 Aug 75 DATE RCD.: 18 Aug 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$20,000 START DATE: 1 Jan 76

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$20,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: National study based on random sample of 5,500 Nigerian women ages 16-50 employed, or seeking employment, within the modern labor force. 82% of sample to be drawn from the Southern states, and 18% from the North, with stratification by three socio-economic levels of employment. Responses to be elicited from both direct interviews and mail questionnaires. Testing of the following hypotheses: (1) high levels of female employment in the modern sector are positively associated with educational levels and the pace of industrialization; (2) high education, especially at the university level, is associated with low fertility; and (3) there exists a threshold level of fertility which is an obstacle to occupational mobility.

COMMENTS:

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Anne S. McCook
DATE: 20 August 1975

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-299
DISPOSITION: Rejected 16 December 75

PROPOSER(S): Francis C. Ogene
Post Office Box 7864
Lagos, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Adoption of Population Control Measures by Federal, State, and Local Governments in Nigeria

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 Dec 75 DATE RCD.: 1 Dec 75 DURATION: 11 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$24,477.00 START DATE: 1 Jun 76

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$24,477.00 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The study calls for exploratory research to generate hypotheses to explain the rate of adoption, implementation, and diffusion of population control measures by federal, state, and local governments in Nigeria.

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-314
DISPOSITION: Rejected 23 March 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. D.C.E. Ugwuegbu
Department of Adult Education
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Changes in the Status and Role of Nigerian Women and the Effects of Such
Changes on Population

DATE SUBMITTED: 24 Jan 76 DATE RCD.: 12 Mar 76 DURATION: 24 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$43,454 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$43,454 ALSO SENT TO: not given

OTHER FUNDING: not given

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Investigation of relationship between population growth and contemporary Nigerian attitudes towards women's status/roles. Households in all 12 states, and young adults/adolescents from schools/universities and business to be surveyed, with data collected on attitudes regarding women's status, sex education and abortion legalization; and desired family size and its determinants. Percentage, correlation and regression analyses, and analysis of variance to be conducted. Results seen as the basis for policies protecting and expanding women's rights and benefits; introducing family planning, sex education, and adult education to alter attitudes toward women and the value of children; and legalizing abortion.

COMMENTS:

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Nigeria

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-315
DISPOSITION: Rejected 16 Mar 76

PROPOSER(S): Dr. G.E.O. Ogum
Department of Statistics
University of Nigeria
Nsukka, Nigeria

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Inter-relationships among Selected Socio-economic Variables, Living Arrangements, Birth Intervals, and Infant Mortality in Three Rural Nigerian Villages

DATE SUBMITTED: 23 Feb 76 DATE RCD.: 15 Mar 76 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$14,280 START DATE: 1 July 1976

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$14,280 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Teaching responsibilities at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

DESCRIPTION: Investigation of the inter-relationships between the socio-economic circumstances of Nigerian village women, their use or non-use of medical facilities, contraceptive usage, and their fertility. Sample includes 4500 women ages 15-49 selected from three villages in Nsukka Division with data to be collected by interview. The goal is to assist administrators in facilitating the transition from short to long birth intervals.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: James M. Croager

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Trip Reports

(see attached)

Trip Report to West Africa, September 17 to October 2, 1973

This report consists of a description of activities and comments.

September 17 to September 21. Attended conference, "Health of the Family Unit," sponsored by the Planned Parenthood Association of Sierra Leone and the University of Sierra Leone. The number of delegates was small, about 40, and the conference was organized around the presentation of short papers followed by small discussion workshops. This procedure made substantive conversation with almost all delegates possible at one time or another.

Attendees were about equally divided between medical doctors and social scientists. Those I met came from Senegal, Mali, Dahomey, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and England. Participants with whom I discussed ICP/IPPA are checked on the attached list.

Response to my paper was excellent. Several participants asked for copies: many asked how the data for the slides had been generated.

I was asked to participate in the small interdisciplinary "think" group session convened to assimilate and summarize the recommendations of the workshops.

Papers will be published in the conference proceedings.

I had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Clinton Olson, the American ambassador to Sierra Leone, and to explain the ICP/IPPA program to him, while in Freetown.

September 22. All day flight to Lagos.

September 23. Brought up-to-date by Tom Lyons on situation in Nigeria. His official title within the USAID Mission is Family Health Officer.

September 24. Discussed upcoming Nigeria proposals with Tom Lyons. He recommended several persons in Lagos whom I should meet. His office assisted with appointments. Met USAID Director/Nigeria, Mr. William Ford.

Met with Dr. Ransome-Kuti, with whom I discussed his current proposal (P-30). He invited me to visit a new maternal and child health/family planning clinic the Institute of Child Health is opening in Sokoto in the north. This is the second of about seven clinics planned for opening in the next two years. We discussed (particularly in terms of the research methodology) the social science research project being set up at Sokoto and planned for the other clinics. The Sokoto Clinic will serve 75,000 persons, all of whom are contacted by a field worker. The total population of the Sokoto area is 200,000. To date, about 800 per month are attending the clinic; about 40 per month are requesting family planning assistance. This rate of 5 percent is considered excellent, particularly as the population of the Sokoto area is Muslim. It is higher than the rate requesting family planning services at the Institute's clinic in Lagos.

September 25. Spent 10 hours en route from Lagos to University of Ife at Ile-Ife (less than 200 miles.) Spent several hours at Ife with Professor Igun discussing present work.

September 26. Professor Igun introduced me to staff members of his Institute of Population and Manpower Studies and described the present and planned projects being carried out at the Institute. I went through his background papers and files on the study of the Status of Women and Family Planning which the United Nations has commissioned him to do, and discussed plans for the study with him and Mr. Adeokun, a member of his staff working on it. Following our discussions, at Professor Igun's request, I prepared a memorandum to him summarizing my suggestions and comments and including proposed guidelines for pursuing the study. The general substance of that memorandum is included in a memorandum of October 11, 1973, forwarded to him in my letter to him of October 10, 1973.

I also discussed with Professor Igun work in the area of fertility and family planning being carried out by others in Nigeria.

September 27. Travelled to Ibadan. Met briefly with Professor Francis Okediji and Dr. Bolanle Awe of the University of Ibadan Institute of African Studies.

Met with Dr. Arowolo to discuss his proposal (P-84). He agreed to prepare additional materials and forward them to us.

Met with Dr. J.T. Okedara, Director of the Department of Adult Education. He had requested a meeting following our short discussion at the conference in Freetown. He described two proposals he plans to develop. One is for an evaluation of the curriculum used in the training of family planning field workers; the second is a content analysis of the family life component of adult literacy programs being run throughout Nigeria. We agreed that the second might have greater immediate relevance for nationwide policy and program planning for family planning. He was already familiar with most of the people and literature sources which I suggested.

September 28. Met with Dr. H.I. Ajaegbu of the Department of Geography to discuss his proposal (P-79). The substance of our conversation is included in my letter to him.

Travelled to Lagos. Had short visit with Tom Lyons, dinner with Frank Mott, new Population Council Advisor at University of Lagos, David Lucas, departing Population Council Advisor, several other members of the University Human Resources Unit, and Frank Golding, manpower advisor to the Federal Government Central Planning Office. Spoke at length with Dr. Victor Diejamaoh of the University of Lagos, Department of Economics. He is presently embarking upon a study of the impact of population growth in the Western State of Nigeria on public expenditures in education, health, possibly housing and water systems. We discussed the possibility of future ICP/IPPA support for particular aspects of the study or for similar studies in other states.

September 29. Travelled to Enugu.

Met for several hours with Dr. Emmanuel Nwosu, who described various projects of the Economic Development Institute of which he is Director. I reiterated to him that ICP/IPPA cannot seek or support staff for his Institute per se.

Met briefly with Dr. E.O. Odokara and his colleague, Mrs. Azuike, working together on family life extension. They gave me literature and files describing their programs in preparation for discussions the following day.

September 30. Travelled to Nsukka. Discussed revision and addition to Odokara's proposal (P-90). Substance of discussion is included in my letter to him of 9 October 1973.

October 1. Met with Dr. Nwosu and members of his staff, Drs. Mordi and Osiji. We discussed what steps they might take to develop a proposal on female labor participation in East Central State. I urged them not to plan any active research until the results of the November census are made available, presumably in March or April 1974.

The University of Nigeria Economic Development Institute was a well-funded and fully staffed (up to 15 professional researchers) operation before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1967. It now has three professional staff members and has received some support from Ford Foundation/Lagos. Dr. Nwosu was unable to give me any Annual Report or other document clarifying the Institute's program or objectives since its reopening in 1970 under his direction.

Comment: The conference provides an ideal setting for familiarizing persons in Africa with ICP/IPPA. This was my experience in Freetown, and I presume was also the experience at Lome.

My approach on this trip was a "retiring" one, non-promotive. Apart from the conference, I did not attempt to see many people, but concentrated on a few with whom there was specific purpose for a meeting, e.g., proposals. (Though this approach seemed appropriate for Africa, it may not necessarily be so for other parts of the world).

I am convinced that high priority should be given to revolutionizing the health care delivery systems in African countries and assuring that family planning is an integral part of health care systems. Regardless of the intrinsic merits of this versus other "population policy" approaches, this has the advantage of being the most politically feasible. Therefore, I would advocate support of research: a) on existing health systems (modern and traditional), and the extent to which family planning is viewed as a logical component of them in specific countries, b) on the effects of population growth and movement on health sector expenditures and health care quality in specific countries, and c) on the distribution within countries of health services and family planning services.

The medical establishment largely controls the social science research related to health and fertility in Africa. An example is the Danfa Health Project, Ghana. I have, therefore, begun what should be a continuing effort to put more doctors on our mailing list.

Trip Report to Nigeria, September 25 to October 18, 1974

Lagos, October 5, 6, 1974. During the weekend in Lagos, I visited with Mr. Thomas Lyons, USAID Family Health Office for Nigeria, who brought Dr. Sinding and me up-to-date on his discussions with Dr. Christopher Bakare of the University of Ibadan (see below). Mr. Lyons and I also discussed the status of the two pending ICP work agreements, P-131 (Fapohunda and Fapohunda) and P-84 (Arowolo), and agreed on a strategy for speeding up the process for obtaining approval for these projects from the Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Reconstruction.

Ibadan, October 7, 8, 1974. Dr. Sinding and I met with Dr. Bakare of the Behavioral Sciences Research Unit on Monday morning, October 7. We reviewed our general objective: to discuss his preparation of a proposal for submission to ICP/IPPA for the review and critical analysis of the existing literature on fertility in Nigeria. It was agreed that the proposed work should include review of unpublished as well as published data, review of data instruments wherever possible to investigate the possibility of further exploitation of existing data, critique of methodological approaches, discussion of the policy relevance of work on the topic to date, and recommendation of a future strategy for fertility research in Nigeria.

Discussion of the ICP monograph, The Policy Relevance of Recent Social Research on Fertility, followed, since what Dr. Bakare proposed to do for Nigeria is analogous in some respects to the ICP review of fertility studies worldwide.

Dr. Sinding explained the background to AID's request to ICP for the fertility study review, with emphasis on AID's interest in rationalizing its future strategy for social science research on population issues.

I reviewed briefly the contents of the monograph, and the procedures used for dealing with the large amount of work on the subject.

Dr. Bakare made several points regarding adaptation of the approach to the Nigerian context.

We then discussed logistical and budgetary matters, agreeing in general on staff, travel, and funding between \$15,000 and \$20,000. I suggested he give serious consideration to a procedure for submitting a first draft to review by a number of scholars in and out of Nigeria.

Dr. Bakare introduced me to an American, Dr. Joe Harding, working on a family planning study in association with the University of Ibadan Behavioral Sciences Research Unit. Mr. Harding described his work there and similar efforts he plans in the Dominican Republic and Korea, for which he may request ICP support.

In the afternoon I spoke with Dr. Ade Oyijede, Lecturer in the Department of Economics who completed Ph.D. work at Princeton in 1973. I reviewed ICP research interests and he discussed a possible proposal for micro-level study of the value of children in a particular community in Western Nigeria.

On the morning of October 8, Dr. Bakare gave an oral presentation of his planned proposal, which indicated excellent understanding of the objectives upon which we had all agreed. Present at our discussion that morning was one of the persons he plans to have assist him on the project, Mr. Olayinka Fisher, a lecturer attached to the Research Unit.

I also visited Professor Francis Okediji, reporting to him on the ICP conferences in Accra and discussing his impressions of the Bucharest conference.

I called on Dr. Oladele Arowolo, whose proposal to ICP has been approved and is awaiting Nigerian government clearance. He described upcoming research projects on which he is working.

I was quite impressed with Arowolo's increasing knowledge of the population field and his plans for future research. He has just completed a book with Okediji on the population of Nigeria, and is working with Okediji on a number of other major projects. I recommend him for a Belmont meeting.

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

b. ICP/IPPA Publications on Nigeria

(see attached)

Nigeria Releases Provisional Returns On 1973 Census

PDQ--Vol. 2, No. 3
Summer 1974

Provisional 1973 census figures released by the Nigerian Government in May 1974 indicate that the population of Nigeria is now 79.76 million, confirming Nigeria's standing as most populous state in Africa¹. The provisional figures give only total population for each of the 12 states. Analysis of the totals by age, sex, family size, education, employment, and other population characteristics is in progress and is expected to take from 2 to 3 years.

The returns were announced by General Yakubu Gowon, Nigeria's Head of State, who stressed that the Government was accepting the census totals "in the interim, on the understanding that the figures are only provisional" and will not be used for planning purposes until post-enumeration surveys are completed. The Government anticipates that final figures will be available by the end of 1974.

The 1963 census showed a total population of 55.67 million. Provisional returns seem to indicate a higher rate of natural increase than the 2.5 percent estimated during the 10-year intercensal period. Demographers however, caution against projecting population trends on the basis of the provisional returns. Accuracy of the 1973 census cannot be established until detailed tabulations are available and post-enumeration checks are completed. Information on the size and scope of the survey sample for the Nigerian field check is not yet available.

Comparison between previous censuses and that of 1973 may be misleading since past data is weak. The first scientific census of Nigeria, taken by the colonial administrators in 1953, received little cooperation from Africans and suffered from technical defects. Although the 1963 census utilized improved methods, analysis of the results have led many observers to conclude that the 1963 total population figure of 55.67 million was far too high and that the true population was perhaps 41 to 44 million.²

Although Nigeria participates in the African Census Programme, through which UNFPA provides technical and financial assistance for census efforts, the Nigerian census was basically a Nigerian operation, with a cartographer and a systems analyst provided by the UN.

¹According to estimates by the International Statistical Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Egypt is second with a 1973 population of 55.06 million. Nigeria ranks seventh among the developing nations that are growing most rapidly, preceded by People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

²See I. E. Ekanem, 1972, *The 1963 Nigerian Census*, 4th Edition, London: Europe Publishing Corporation, pp. 10-11, 12-13.

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 3
Summer 1974

planning by an advisory council of the private and the establishment of a family observance day. Statistics are being collected on fertility and mortality, and the present and the family planning education program has a number of other family planning concerns of the Government. The Government is also increasing its efforts in family planning, particularly among women, considering mass media, rural and urban centers, and raising the status of women. He also stressed that the Government was aware of the high level of deaths induced at birth in Nigeria and the view of professional medical bodies on the need to review existing abortion legislation. Dr. Oluhanmi is Medical Officer of Health of Lagos City Council and former Chairman of the Family Planning Council of a voluntary organization.

Mr. Montague is currently Regional Director for the Near East and Africa, The Population Council, New York City and worked in the Near East and North Africa for eight years. The article was written by Mr. Montague in his private capacity.

In addition to the Chairman, members of the Council are the Director of the Central Planning Office, the Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, the University of Ibadan, the Chief Statistician, the Chief Office of Statistics, the Director of Information, Federal Ministry of Information, the Chief Medical Advisor, Federal Ministry of Health, two representatives of the Family Planning Council of Nigeria, and representatives from the National Council on Women's Society and six individual participants, including members of family clubs and high-ranking government officials.

WALTER H. SMITH, this article was written for the PDQ by Mr. Montague in his private capacity.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
HEALTH SYSTEMS AND POPULATION
FACTORS IN NIGERIA. Morgan, Robert
W. (Biologist). Annals, 1974, 13, 1-18.

some-Kat (population and Dem. Soc. Institute of Child Health, University of Lagos, Nigeria). 12 months.

Computer analysis of data on social, economic, and medical characteristics of Lagos metropolitan area population samples. Hypotheses to be tested concern relationship between reduced infant mortality and utilization of family planning services; attitudes of urban elites toward family planning; and receptivity of recent in-migrants to Lagos to modern contraceptives as compared with attitude of long-standing residents. Analysis will assist in design or operation of pilot maternal child health/family planning clinics in Nigeria.

PDQ--Vol. 2, No. 1
Winter 1974

SURVEY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN
NIGERIA. Ekanem, J. I. (Geographer and
Demographer). Nigerian Annals, 1974, 13, 1-18.

Subjects of study include factors influencing cityward migration in Nigeria; characteristics of migrants; migrants' adjustment to new environment; social and economic changes and problems associated with migration; benefits to beneficiaries before and after migration; and comments on vital non-migrants. The study will survey 150 households in each of three medium-sized cities, drawing samples from migrant, indigenous, and mixed areas. Research is on

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 4
Fall 1975

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 3
Summer 1975

From: Comparative Study of World Law on Contraceptives: Revised and Updated. Occasional
Monograph Series Number One--An ICP Work Agreement Report: December 1974. Interdisciplinary
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6. PERSONS INTERESTED IN ICP/IPPA ACTIVITIES

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