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COUNTRY REPORT

THAILAND

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program  
Smithsonian Institution

M. C. Shelesnyak, *Director*

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December 1976  
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C.

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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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## THAILAND

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Thailand's population, which is growing by 2.5 percent per year, numbered over 43.3 million in mid-1975 compared with 31.3 million in 1965. With a crude birth rate of 36 per 1000 population and a crude death rate of 11 per 1000, Thailand has 45 percent of its population under 15 years of age (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a).

In 1970, the Thai government approved voluntary family planning as a national policy with hopes of reducing the population growth rate to 2.1 percent by 1981 (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

ICP/IPPA received nine proposals to study Thailand; seven were rejected, one was withdrawn, and one was signed into a work agreement.

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

Results from the work agreement are to be published by ICP in monograph form. The paper is titled "Birth Control Among Postpartum Thai Women" by Somjit Supannatas (Cultural Factors and Population in Developing Countries--Monograph 6).

### 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

Somjit Supannatas' study, "Birth Control Among Postpartum Thai Women," concerns factors affecting the nonacceptance of a birth control method, specifically the pill, IUD, and tubal ligation, by rural Thai women at the postpartum period.

Rural couples from Khon Kaen province in Northeast Thailand who had two children and who had or had not accepted family planning within three months of the birth of their second child, were interviewed. It was established that the two groups did not differ significantly with respect to education, occupation, age, income, age and sex of the children, knowledge of birth control methods, marital history, and sources of information about birth control methods. In all, 97 couples in which the wife accepted, and 100 couples in which the wife did not accept family planning, were studied. The role of the husband in the women's decision to accept or not to accept birth control was identified as having particular significance.

The author concludes that the women's non-acceptance of the IUD is significantly related to the husband's objection. It is also significantly related to the wife's thinking the husband would object since a non-acceptor and acceptor differ in how they view a husband's role in the family.

In the policy relevance area, it is recommended that an educational program be directed at husbands to help overcome the resistance of wives' acceptance of family planning in the postpartum program. Getting more husbands involved in practicing contraception should also be considered. Other recommendations made as possible ways to increase program effectiveness are: 1) An effort should be made to increase the percentage of postpartum program acceptors, preferably of low parity, who accept birth control for the purpose of limiting births and 2) reduction of the service fee in the postpartum program may help attract additional acceptors.

No further research needs are recommended.

### b. Work Agreement Summary

(see attached)

### c. Policy Relevance Statement

(see attached)

DATE: 24 September 1974

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-22  
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-122

**INCIPAL**

INVESTIGATOR(S): Mr. Somit Supannatas

ADDRESS: c/o Department of Health Education,  
Faculty of Public Health,  
Mahidol University  
420 - 1 Rajavithi Road, Bangkok 4, Thailand

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 24 Aug 74 - 23 Aug 75 TOTAL COST: \$4813.00

TITLE: Some Psychological, Social, and Cultural Factors Affecting the Non-Acceptance of a Birth Control Method Among Thai Rural Married Women who Already have Two or More Children at the Postpartum Period.

DESCRIPTION: The research focuses on psychological, social, and cultural factors affecting the non-acceptance of a birth control method (pill, IUD, tubal ligation) by Thai women at the postpartum period. The factors include the role of the husband in the decision made by the wife as well as husband and wife's attitudes toward contraceptive methods; family size ideal; desire for labor from children; and desire for support in later life.

REPORT SCHEDULE

<u>DATE DUE</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>
<u>23 Mar 75</u>	<u>14 Feb 75</u>
<u>23 Sep 75</u>	<u>29 Sep 75</u>

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DATE DUE</u>	<u>DATE REQUESTED</u>
<u>\$3,738</u>	<u>OSC</u>	
<u>200</u>	<u>OARO Mar 75</u>	<u>28 Feb 75</u>
<u>875</u>	<u>OARO Sep 75</u>	<u>29 Oct 75</u>

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: 19 Nov 75

page 4 missing

# BIRTH CONTROL AMONG POSTPARTUM THAI WOMEN

Somjit Supannatas

## ABSTRACT

The study concerns factors affecting the non-acceptance of a birth control method, specifically the pill, the IUD, and tubal ligation, by rural Thai women at the postpartum period. The investigators conclude that a successful postpartum family planning program must include men in the target group, give high priority to low parity women, provide one-to-one educational programs, and grow in an atmosphere where all sectors of society encourage couples to limit family size.

## SUMMARY

Rural couples from Khon Kaen province in Northeast Thailand who had two children and who had or had not accepted family planning within three months of the birth of their second child were interviewed. It was established that the two groups did not differ significantly with respect to education, occupation, age, income, age and sex of the children, knowledge of birth control methods, marital history, and sources of information about birth control methods. In all, ninety-seven couples in which the wife accepted and one hundred couples in which the wife did not accept family planning, were studied. The role of the husband in the women's decision to accept or not to accept birth control was identified as having particular significance.

## FINDINGS

Significant findings regarding the nonacceptance of birth control included:

- 1) Non-acceptors of a birth control method tend to view their role as subordinate to that of their husband; the husband is viewed as the leader of the family with responsibility for making decisions, including whether the wife should or should not accept a birth control method. Acceptors of a birth control method tend to view acceptance as their own decision rather than that of their husbands.
- 2) Unfavorable attitudes toward birth control methods were significantly more prevalent among husbands of non-acceptors than husbands of acceptors.
- 3) The husbands of non-acceptors were significantly less interested than the husbands of acceptors in the methods of birth control and approved significantly less of their wives using them.
- 4) The husbands of

---

Note: Correspondence may be directed to Dr. Somji Supannatas at the Department of Health Education, Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 6.

acceptors and non-acceptors did not significantly differ in holding that their wives did not have the right to decide whether or not to practice contraception.

Relevant findings regarding the practice of birth control include: 1) The majority of acceptors (approximately 60 percent) used a birth control method for spacing rather than limiting of births. 2) Almost 90 percent of the husbands had not had any experience in using a birth control method. 3) About 22 percent of the acceptors want to have four or more children; the percentage was higher for non-acceptors as well as the husbands of acceptors and non-acceptors.

Significant findings regarding information on birth control that is available to the respondents include: 1) Although the majority of the non-acceptors were fully aware of the existence of family planning services, they knew little about birth control methods; they lacked knowledge about the advantages and disadvantages of each method, including the side effects of the methods. 2) Access to family planning information is extremely limited once the women leave the MCH center. Couples from the remote villages of the province were dependent for public family planning information upon a mobile health education unit which came only once or twice a year and upon a general health education program on the local radio station. 3) Few persons knew that service fees could be waived if they did not have the money. For example, a few non-acceptors indicated a desire to have a tubal ligation but claimed inability to pay for the service.

### CONCLUSION

The women's non-acceptance of the IUD is significantly related to the husband's objection. It is also significantly related to the wife's thinking the husband would object; non-acceptors and acceptors differ in how they view their husband's role in the family.

### POLICY RELEVANCE

An educational program directed at husbands should be considered to help overcome the resistance of wives to accepting family planning in the postpartum program. Getting more husbands involved in practicing contraception should also be considered. Other recommendations made as possible ways to increase program effectiveness are: 1) An effort should be made to increase the percentage of postpartum program acceptors, preferably of low parity, who accept birth control for the purpose of limiting births. 2) A reduction of the service fee in the postpartum program may help attract additional acceptors.

### FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

None.

### COMMENTS

None.

### 3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

#### a. Statement on Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received nine proposals to study Thailand; seven were rejected, one was withdrawn and one was signed into a work agreement. The work agreement was contracted to a Thai national and the withdrawal came from a collaborative U.S./Thai team. Two of the rejected proposals were submitted by Thai nationals, four came from collaborative U.S./Thai teams, and one was from a collaborative Thai/Taiwanese/Singaporean team.

The total amount of dollars requested was \$329,774. The average proposed expenditure for all nine Thai proposals was \$36,641.55; for the rejections the average was \$39,839.14. The work agreement was contracted for \$4,217 and the withdrawal had requested \$46,683.

#### b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

The Thai work agreement centered on nonacceptance of birth control methods by post-partum Thai women. Research interests among the rejected proposals touched on several general aspects of family planning. They included such topics as the influence of traditional values and beliefs on family planning decisions, the positions of Thai elites regarding population policy and administration, and a communications model for the analysis of alternative family planning technology distribution programs among Thai Muslims. Other rejected topics included a proposed study of the Chiang Mai family planning project, an examination of the status of women and how that status is related to fertility behavior, and an investigation of Thailand's aged population.

The withdrawn proposal intended to design a regional simulation model of economic and demographic interaction in Thailand.

#### c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Thailand PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-122  
 DISPOSITION: WA-22 - 24 Aug 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Somjit Supannatas  
c/o Dr. Harold C. Gustafson  
School of Public Health, University of California/Berkeley

COLLABORATOR(S): \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: Some Psychological, Social, and Cultural Factors Affecting the Non-Acceptance of a Birth Control Method Among Thai Rural Married Women who Already have Two or More Children at the Postpartum Period.

DATE SUBMITTED: 22 Dec 73 DATE RCD.: 4 Jan 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$4,217 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$4,217 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The proposer will investigate some psychological, social, and cultural factors affecting the non-acceptance of a birth control method (pill, IUD, tubal ligation) by Thai women at the postpartum period. The factors include the role of the husband in the decision made by the wife as well as husband and wife's attitudes toward contraceptive methods; family size ideal; desire for labor from children; and desire for support in later life.

Subjects will be rural, currently-married women from Khon Kaen province who already have had two or more children.

The subjects will be chosen by stratified random sampling from among the patients who came to the maternal and child health center at Khon Kaen for prenatal care and the delivery of their babies in 1972.

Four hundred persons will be interviewed; one hundred couples in which the wife is an acceptor and one hundred couples in which the wife is a non-acceptor.

The interview schedule is composed of forced-choice and open-ended questions.

Descriptive and multivariate analyses will be completed.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen  
 DATE: 19 March 1974

COUNTRY OF  
ORIGIN: Thailand/USA

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-120  
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 3 February 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Phisit Pakkasem AND Professor James A. Chalmers  
National Economic & Social Development Board Department of Economics  
Bangkok, Thailand Arizona State University, Tempe

COLLABORATOR(S): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: A Regional Simulation Model of Economic and Demographic Interaction in Thailand

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Dec 73 DATE RCD.: 26 Dec 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$46,683.00 START DATE: 1 Mar 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$46,683.00 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The applicants state: "The purpose of the proposed research is to provide an analytic framework to evaluate policy alternatives to achieve these objectives. Emphasis will be on using existing data and an inter-disciplinary team from the National Planning Authority and the Thai Universities to test promising hypotheses and organize what is already known about demographic and economic change in Thailand.

"The organizaing device will be a regional simulation model stressing interdependencies between an economic and a demographic sector. While quantifying the model, hypotheses related to fertility, migration and economic behavior will be formulated and tested. The output of the model will include projections for the 4 regions of Thailand of employment (disaggregated to about 40 sectors) and population (male, female in 5 year age groups) for 6 five-year periods into the future.

"The hoped-for result is, however, not a set of projections. Rather, the desired end is a cohesive planning process in which both policy evaluation and supporting research are better able to reflect the highly simultaneous nature of economic and demographic change."

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas  
DATE: 4 January 1974

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

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Thailand

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-219  
DISPOSITION: Rejected 16 Apr 75

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Suchart Prasithrathasint  
Department of Sociology, Mahidol University  
420/1 Rajvithi Road  
Bangkok, Thailand

COLLABORATOR(S): Miss Wanthip Nimmanhaeminda

TITLE: Policy Implications of Demographic Change to Problems of the Aged Population  
in Thailand

DATE SUBMITTED: 4 Dec 74 DATE RCD.: 20 Dec 74 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$18,828 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$18,828 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The effect of changing age structure and modernization in the Thai society on the requirements and demands for governmental and non-governmental agencies provisions of services for the 'aged' population in Thailand is the principal focus of this study. The study was designed in response to needs of officials of the Department of Social Welfare (Thailand) who must develop policies responsive to the needs of the aged in Thai society. Thai society has always venerated advanced age, but traditional patterns of family life and care for the aged appear to be changing, thus requiring GOT policy and action.

A sample of approximately 1200 respondents will be drawn from institutionalized and non-institutionalized persons aged 65 years and above; 200 respondents will be located in each of two homes run by the Department of the Interior and 800 will be drawn from non-institutionalized, 200 each from Chiangmai (North), Khonkaen (Northeast), Songkla (South) and Bangkok. Major variables included in the study include: age, sex, education, occupation, labor force status, type of family structure, perceptions of family members' expectation of their roles, perceptions of their potential contributions to immediate social groups, etc.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 30 December 1974

COUNTRY OF  
ORIGIN: USA/ Thailand

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-37  
DISPOSITION: Rejected 21 June 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. M. Ladd Thomas AND Dr. Nibondh Sasidhorn, Dean  
Department of Political Science Faculty of the Social Sciences  
Northern Illinois University Chiangmai University  
De Kalb, Illinois 60115 Chiangmai, Thailand

COLLABORATOR(S): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: A Communications Model for the Analysis of Alternative Family Planning  
Technology Distribution Programs Among the Thai - Muslims

DATE SUBMITTED: 8 Mar 73 DATE RCD.: 12 Mar 73 DURATION: 13 1/2 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$29,527 START DATE: 15 May 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$29,527 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The investigators hope to determine which Thai agencies or groups can most effectively communicate and distribute information about family planning and contraceptive technology to the predominantly Malay-speaking, Muslim residents of the southernmost provinces of the predominantly Thai-speaking Buddhist nation. They also hope to "develop a cybernetic model of the social diffusion of technology programs, medical improvement programs ... in the rural context of developing countries."

The research will test the validity of a hypothesized Thai model of contraceptive technology distribution; see attached sheet. Two hypotheses are offered for testing: H<sub>1</sub>: The primary and secondary flow of contraceptive technology is greater from "other distribution sources" than from local levels of the administrative system; and Corollary: Villagers are more aware of the "other distribution sources" than of local levels of the administrative system. H<sub>2</sub>: Some "other distribution sources are more valued than others by the villagers; and Corollary: The primary and secondary flow of contraceptive technology is greater from more valued sources than from less valued sources.

Methodology: Research will take place in Satun and Pattani provinces. Separate interview schedules will be used among: (1) all relevant middle and lower level administrators at region, province and district levels (N=@50); (2) villagers - the target population (N=@100), (3) midwives, traditional leaders, etc., (N=? but will include all deemed possibly relevant). Most of the statistical analysis will be done in the United States by one Thai and the three American members of the research team. In addition, participant observation and content analysis techniques will be employed.

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas  
DATE: 27 Mar 73

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

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Thailand

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-230  
DISPOSITION: Rejected 27 Feb 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Titaya Suvanajata  
Deputy Director, The Research Centre  
National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)  
Bangkok 24, Thailand

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Snit Smuckarn AND Dr. Vudthichai Chamnong  
National Institute of Development Administration  
Bangkok 24, Thailand

TITLE: Population Policy and Administration: The Authentic View of Thai Elites

DATE SUBMITTED: 14 Jan 75 DATE RCD.: 20 Jan 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$59,850 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$48,400 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: \$11,450 will be provided by NIDA

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Assessment of numerous aspects of Thai social and political elites' convictions that population growth is/is not an important problem in Thailand and evaluation of these elites' commitment to solution of Thai population problems. The following questions are addressed: To what extent are Thai social and political elites convinced of the significance of the population problem? To what extent are Thai elites committed to the government's formally stated policy of population control? To what extent are the elites aware of their power, and how do they propose to use it to help solve Thailand's population problems? To what extent are awareness, commitment and self-perceptions of own power related?

The political elites under study include incumbents of policy making or implementing positions in public and private organizations concerned with family planning, interviews will be conducted among a 50 percent (N=150) random sample of Members of Parliament, stratified by area represented, a 50 percent sample (N=50) of Senators, a 100 percent sample of Ministers, a purposive sample of Directors-General of government departments, and a geographically stratified sample of provincial governors and heads of local health units (N=100) in 20 of Thailand's 71 provinces. Interviews will be conducted also among the intellectual elite; this will be a purposive sample (N=100). To provide a qualitative assessment of effectiveness of field health units, a sample of units whose directors have been interviewed will be selected for direct observation.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 24 January 1975

REVISED: 9 September 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Thailand/USA

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-294  
DISPOSITION: Rejected 10 December 1975

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Duane Ebnet  
Center for Population Studies  
Box 395, Mayo Memorial Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Wattana Suksmai  
Faculty of Humanities  
Chiangmai University  
Chiangmai, Thailand

TITLE: The Influence of Traditional Values and Beliefs on Family Planning Decisions in Thailand

DATE SUBMITTED: 25 Aug 75 DATE RCD.: 28 Aug 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$35,984 START DATE: 10 Feb 76

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$35,984 ALSO SENT TO: Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Study of traditional influences in Thai culture and in Thai sub-cultures that may affect family planning decision-making. The purpose of the study is to contribute to the goals of the Development Support Communication Service and Thai family planning programs by providing information concerning beliefs likely to be useful in constructing mass media programs promoting family planning. It is hypothesized that key values, beliefs and practices are related to individuals' perception of the acceptability of contraception (and specific contraceptive methods) and subsequent decisions to accept or reject family planning.

Data will be collected through structured interviews with approximately 200 persons, half male and half female, drawn equally from the Central, Northeast, North/Northwest, and Southern regions of Thailand. The interview schedule will include questions designed to develop information on the function of intermediaries in providing information and shaping values, channels of communication utilized, socio-economic background of respondents and use of contraceptive methods, if any.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 4 September 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Singapore/Thailand/Taiwan

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-272  
DISPOSITION: Rejected 1 March 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Betty Jamie Chung  
Research Officer  
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies  
Cluny Road (10), Republic of Singapore

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Yong Kuo-Shu AND Ms. Wanthip Nimmanhaemind  
Department of Sociology Faculty of Social Science and  
National Taiwan University Humanities  
Taipei, Taiwan Mahidol University, Bangkok,

TITLE: The Status of Women and Fertility in Asia

DATE SUBMITTED: 14 May 75 DATE RCD.: 19 May 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$44,585 START DATE: 1 Nov 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$44,585 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Comparative study of the status of women and how status of women is related to fertility behavior in Asia with Taiwan and Thailand as project sites. The main emphasis of the project is on the dynamics of the relationship and on how the relationship differs depending on the level of development of the country, and within the particular country how the relationship varies between urban and rural sectors. The three major aspects of the status of women to be examined are women's participation in activities outside the home, their role in the family and their perceptions of their own status. Within each country, four groups of women will be interviewed: full-time workers and full-time home-makers in both rural and urban sectors. In-depth interviews will be supplemented by more structured questions which will be conducted.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 21 May 1975

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Thailand PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-68  
DISPOSITION: Rejected 13 Jun 73

PROPOSER(S): Stephen H. Moore, M.D.  
Director of Family Planning Evaluation  
Tennessee Department of Public Health

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Edwin B. McDaniel  
McCormick Hospital  
Chiang Mai, Thailand

TITLE: The Chiang Mai Family Planning Project

DATE SUBMITTED: 5 Jun 73 DATE RCD.: 8 Jun 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$53,560 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$53,560 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Dr. Moore proposes this study in conjunction with and in support of Dr. Edwin B. McDaniel, M.D. at the McCormick Hospital in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Dr. McDaniel has run family planning services at McCormick Hospital since 1965; there were 45,000 cumulative acceptors at the end of 1972.

1. The study is intended to facilitate computerization of McCormick Hospital records and the analysis of data collected on patients during eight years. Analysis will cover continuation rates, reasons for discontinuation, side effects of various contraceptives etc.

It is expected that the above will help Dr. McDaniel in future management decisions and future program evaluation.

2. Other aspects of the study include the following:
- Evaluation of a non-medically supervised oral contraceptive distribution program in northern Thai provinces.
  - Surveillance of vital events in selected rural villages.
  - Evaluation of newer methods of contraception.

Dr. Moore would, in addition, provide a variety of M.C.H. family planning and medical clinic services under work proposed in this project.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas  
DATE: 11 June 1973

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: (Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore) PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-26  
DISPOSITION: Rejected 26 Oct 73

PROPOSER(S): Professor Gayl D. Ness  
University of Michigan  
3012 Literature, Science & The Arts Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan

COLLABORATOR(S): Professor Wilfredo F. Arce, Ateneo de Manila, The Philippines;  
P. Te Hseung Sun, Director, Taiwan Provincial Family Planning Committee, Taichung,  
Taiwan; Professor Prasert Yamklintung, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

TITLE: The Pill and the Program

DATE SUBMITTED: 24 Jan 73 DATE RCD.: 29 Jan 73 DURATION: Sixteen months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$47,990.00 START DATE: April/May 1973

PPA FUNDS REQ.: \$47,990.00 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Ness - 7/9 time teaching; Arce - full-time teaching;  
P.H. Sun - full-time administrator; P. Yamklintung - full-time teaching, administrator;  
Research Associate - full-time graduate student.

DESCRIPTION: Subtitled, "A Proposal for Research on Organizational Decision Making  
and the Adoption of New Technologies; Case Studies of the Adoption of the Oral  
Contraceptive Pill in Family Planning Programs," in Hong Kong and Singapore; Taiwan  
and Korea; and, Thailand and the Philippines. The three pairs are to be studied  
because of different timing in history of adoption of the pill: HK&S early in  
program; T&K after several years; T&P began programs late.

1 Interpretive histories to be written on basis of detailed chronologies of  
decision to adopt the pill.

1 Detailed chronologies for HK, S.K and Taiwan to be prepared by U. S. research  
associate (a University of Michigan graduate student) directed by country's  
program directors and Ness; work in Thailand and Philippines directed by Yamklintung  
and Arce. Following writing of case histories, authors to meet for preparation  
of overall analysis and comparative statement on proposal sub-title.

Data sought on: (a) Program conductors before pill's introduction, (b) introduction  
of pill; (3) pattern of pill introduction; (d) organizational dynamics of pill  
utilization.

REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas  
DATE: 12 Feb 73

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Trip Report, 16 September - 22 October 1973

Scott Edmonds & Vernon Schutt, 11 October 1973

Mr. Edmonds is Population Officer/USAID/Bangkok; Mr. Schutt is his superior (title not known).

The purpose of this meeting was to inform USAID officials about the IPPA and the reasons for my visit to Bangkok--which was that I was not in Bangkok to negotiate agreements without their knowledge. Surprisingly, both men said that they had no understanding or knowledge of the IPPA program, its objectives, or activities.

Edmonds indicated that proposals from IPPA which come to his office for funding will be screened through the elaborate mechanisms outlined in the memorandum attached to this report as Appendix C.

Warren Robinson & Robert Burnight, 11 October 1973

Robinson is Population Council advisor to NIDA (National Institute of Development Administration) and Burnight is teaching at Mahidol University in a Ford-funded project. Robinson is working on census analysis and development of Thailand's next five-year plan. Both men were interested in learning about ICP as they are involved in efforts to develop the capacity of young Thai staff to do population-related research. They thought some of their advisees and colleagues would be particularly interested in ICP. Both had a number of suggestions regarding contacts; most of these could not be made because of the domestic unrest in Thailand. Several planned appointments could not be kept.

Warin Wanchanchao & Visid Prachuabmoh, 11 October 1973

Dr. Warin is an economist; he teaches at Kasetsart University. Dr. Visid is head of the Population Studies Center at Chulalongkorn University. The purpose of the meeting, arranged by Dr. Somsakdi Xuto, was to inform Warin and Visid about IPPA. Dr. Warin is active in Thai University Research Associates, a group of young scholars who do social science research projects relevant to policy. They are currently engaged in an urbanization project funded by IDRC.

Dr. Peter S.J. Chen, 11 October 1973

The discussion with Dr. Chen, who is in charge of IE&C research projects at Population Division, ECAFE/Bangkok, was carried on over several days beginning on 11 October. Chen may return to the University of Singapore by mid-1974; he is likely to replace

the outgoing Professor of Sociology and will probably head that department. He is completing work on a study of husband-wife communications. He directed the entire study and carried out the Singapore portion. This project indicated one of the occasional drawbacks of ECAFE projects: the results will be sequestered for about one year except for reports submitted privately to governments in each country where the study was conducted.

Dr. Chen has worked closely with the Singapore family planning authorities and would like to be involved in a study of population planning as an aspect of sectoral planning. We discussed also the issue of official board/voluntary family planning cooperation and relations. Chen believes that such a study, emphasizing administrative and organizational problems, could be carried out for about \$15,000 in each country. He will work on developing a proposal for submission to ICP.

Vinyu Vichitvadakarn, 12 October 1973

Dr. Vinyu is Dean, Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University and active member of Thai University Research Associates. The Faculty has produced little research to date because of heavy teaching loads and previous lack of research commitment on part of older staff. This should change within one year when five Rockefeller supported faculty return with Ph.D.s. Projects to date have included income distribution, trade, transfer of technology and labor intensive industry. Among projects currently underway, studies of law and population, land use planning, population policy, and the social value of children may be of future interest to ICP.

Visid Prachuabmoh, 12 October 1973

Dr. Visid explained his role in serving on committees advising various government ministries about population trends and policy. He has become chairman of the Organization of Demographic Associates; in this role, and in his role as head of the Population Studies Center, he sees his major task as bringing people from a wide range of disciplines to devote time and effort to research on population problems and policy in Thailand. It is unlikely that Dr. Visid would apply to ICP for funding. The present and past research activities of Dr. Visid's Institute are reported in numerous publications which have been sent from Bangkok.

Jaques Amvot, 12 October 1973

Dr. Amyot, a political scientist, heads Chulalongkorn University's Institute for social studies. His institute is focusing attention on problems of urban and rural poverty and adaptation of migrants to Bangkok life.

Kowit Voripatina & George Papagiannis, 13 October 1973

Dr. Kowit is Director of Adult Education, Ministry of Education; Mr. Papagiannis is a Stanford Ph.D. candidate and advisor to Dr. Kowit. We discussed in detail two projects which Dr. Kowit wishes to undertake. One project, to develop new programs and curricula after assessing existing ones in population, public health, and vocational education, would be within the IPPA purview. Dr. Kowit may submit the proposal to ICP; the other project focused on library development and would not be within our area of interest. The project which may be submitted to ICP would probably involve content analysis of existing materials, survey research to assess needs of educators and lay people in various parts of Thailand. It would lead to development of new materials by Dr. Kowit's office within about a year.

Sanit Smuckarn, 14 October 1973

Dr. Sanit, an anthropologist, is developing a project on urbanization, mobilization, and social structure. The study would examine problems of social change, family cohesion, and family income; research would be carried out among recent migrants to Bangkok and in one or more areas from which migrants have come. The study would be carried out in relation to similar work to be undertaken by Dr. Alan Howard at East-West Population Institute.

Anuri Wanglee, 15 October 1973

Mrs. Wanglee is Director, Population Survey Division, National Statistical Office, Bangkok. Mrs. Wanglee's office is responsible for main processing of the 1971 Thai census; she is working on a study on underutilization of labor. This is being carried out in conjunction with Phillip Hauser and is funded by Asia Foundation. She will be sending copies of the 51 province census reports and may develop a proposal for submission to ICP early in 1974.

Mr. Homi B. Minocher Homji, 15 October 1973

Mr. Homji is Chief, Social Development Division, ECAFE, Bangkok. He submitted P-88 "A Study of Lower Income Strata in the Asian Region with Particular Reference to Population Problems."

The purpose of this meeting was to advise Mr. Homji, on instruction from the ICP Associate Director, that P-88 "was not supportable under the IPPA/ICP program." Mr. Homji thought ICP was still interested in the proposal; he was pleased that this might be so because he believes that problems of mass poverty and population growth must be addressed simultaneously in Asia. On the one hand, he sees the problem of feeding and providing employment and housing for rapidly growing populations; on the other hand, he believes that children are the key form of old-age insurance available to poor people in Asia.

This project will probably be supported in three countries by the Netherlands government; Homji plans for the study to be undertaken in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The Netherlands would probably provide a coordinator for the project who would be responsible only for the mass poverty aspects of the study. He thinks the ICP-funded portion of the study, if any, should be directed toward Indonesia; if there is some agreement in principle that the proposal might be funded, he would take steps to line up key personnel, with the understanding that the project might not be funded if the final elaboration of the project and the key personnel or the evolving priorities of ICP posed a problem. Because of the way his division works, he cannot approach an investigator to act as country-study team director unless he has a tentative "in principle" agreement to support a given project.

Mass poverty has, Homji said, been the key issue at the last two ECAFE annual general meetings. It is a key topic for the meeting to be held in Sri Lanka in March 1974. The direction taken by ECAFE has already influenced and will continue to influence international funding sources. The World Bank, for example, is now supporting projects dealing with mass poverty in Asia because of the ECAFE lead.

December seminar. A seminar sponsored by Social Development Division with the Friederich Ebenhart Stiftung, a West German foundation, will address present and future efforts to study and plan for strategies to deal with problems of mass poverty in Asia. The seminar will bring people from 10 countries; about 30 Asian country nations and 20 representatives of international organizations will attend. The seminar will make specific recommendations to be placed before the 1974 ECAFE meeting in Sri Lanka. Previous experience indicates that the recommendations of this December seminar are almost surely to be adopted by ECAFE; this means that ECAFE would then devote its programmatic resources to dealing with mass poverty.

Homji thinks that the seminar will provide the opportunity to reinforce the idea that population growth and mass poverty are inseparable, and must be addressed together.

Homji said he hoped that I, or another person from ICP might attend; I told him that I thought this unlikely since we are a small staff. He was not certain whether ECAFE or Ebenhart Stiftung funds could be used to pay for the transportation of a non-Asian, noninternational organization representative. I told him that although we recognized the vital importance of mass poverty and population problems, and while we do hope to make a contribution to the solving of these problems, our own limited funds would almost certainly prevent ICP's allocating funds for someone to attend this important seminar. I suggested that he might proceed to invite Dr. Shelesnyak, or a

representative, to attend if ECAFE was in a position to pay for the travel; he understood that it was quite possible that no one from ICP would be able to get away even if ICP funding for travel were not involved.

(Note: The meeting with Homji took place while there was still considerable rifle and machine gun fire in that portion of Bangkok.)

Trip Report, Thailand 1 November - 16 December 1974

Short-term prospects for population research in Thailand appear uncertain. Many university-based investigators have resigned to contest the forthcoming elections, to be involved with political parties, or to take positions with Thai government or UN organizations. The generally heightened level of political activity and consciousness appears to be diluting and slowing the efforts of many scholars.

The (DTEC) Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation/GOT has attempted to assert a controlling and coordinating influence over foreign-funded research on population. DTEC has a special office to oversee USOM affairs; organizations, such as ICP/IPPA, which have USAID funds are supposed to be controlled by DTEC which appears to have no operating or coordinating authority or influence except as noted above. DTEC would like to have ICP-sponsored projects cleared by ICP directly, would like investigators to inform DTEC of their proposals and still have USOM clear proposals after they have been received from USAID/Washington for Mission clearance. I informed Mr. Suwatee Srisuchart of DTEC about ICP clearance procedures and indicated that ICP would find it difficult to compel Thai scholars to clear proposals with DTEC either before or after submission, and advised him that double work and delay would result if the established USAID/USOM clearance procedure were complicated by ICP attempting to clear separately with DTEC. This was accepted by Suwatee.

The ability of DTEC to coordinate and control appears limited; other funding organizations deal directly with GOT-operating Ministries and agencies generally ignoring DTEC. DTEC appears to have power only to delay and add more bureaucratic procedures and constraints. USOM appears to give considerable credence to DTEC power; USOM is evidently attempting to take a lower profile and to give greater initiative to GOT agencies. USOM will continue to clear population-related proposals with the Ministry of Health or other appropriate bodies. USOM will continue to deal with the National Research Council which has responsibility for discouraging duplication of effort and for both monitoring and screening projects proposed for GOT and foreign-agency support.

ICP should, therefore, advise applicants whose proposals appear likely to win program support to bring their proposals to the attention of the National Research Council. Somsak Xuto heads one of the committees concerned with social science research. Dr. Edward Harrell, USOM, requested that I brief him on ICP/IPPA priorities, review procedures and plans for work in Thailand. He was concerned that ICP might undertake projects or support studies in Thailand without the knowledge of USOM, projects which might work against USOM directions. He was reassured that no work in Thailand is undertaken by ICP initiative, that ICP responds to proposals and requests for assistance only, and that all ICP planned support is cleared through USAID/Washington and USOM. He hoped that the Chalmers/Phisit proposal would ultimately not be funded as Phisit has become overcommitted to several other projects. He hoped further that ICP would continue to encourage submission of proposals for review since he thought other funding for research in Thailand was being reduced. On the basis of Harrell's attitudes in dealing with the Chalmers/Phisit proposal, and based on conversation with Scott Edmunds in Washington, I had expected considerable objection and hostility from Harrell toward ICP work or support of projects in Thailand. The reverse was the case.

The Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, remains the leading Thai research institute for demographic analysis, but other centers appear to take the lead in population/development research. These include the National Economic and Social Development Board (doing population projections and economic modeling), the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University (mainly working with social variables and indicators), National Institute for Development Administration (developing work in population administration and statistics), and the Adult Education Division, Ministry of Education (on evaluation of population education). It is unlikely that ICP will receive proposals from the Chulalongkorn Institute; it is both well-funded and tightly controlled by its Director who does not encourage Institute staff to develop and submit for funding their own research proposals. Proposals from other centers are more likely.

Meetings were held with several potential applicants and others interested in learning about ICP/IPPA. These include: Dr. Kowit Voripiatina, Director, Adult Education Division, Ministry of Education, GOT. The meeting with Kowit, Edmund Clark, assistant to Kowit but a World Education employee, and Bill Fuller, adviser to the National Education Council but a Ford employee, centered on Kowit's plans for a study evaluating the efficacy, impact and effectiveness of his Division's functional literacy and family life planning program. A proposal from Kowit can be expected in January 1975.

Titiya Suvanajata, Professor at National Institute of Development Administration plans a study of elite attitudes toward population policy. The study would involve interviewing officials concerned with administration and development in Bangkok and in the provinces. Dr. Titiya holds a Ph.D. in sociology from Cornell.

Suchart Prasithrasint, professor of sociology, Mahidol University. Suchart presented a proposal for a study of the effects of changing structure in Thailand on demand for social services to the aged. Suchart, a member of the COMBEP committee, plans to work with several colleagues in developing a proposal for a study of ethnic identity and fertility policy.

Dr. Pataya Saihoo, Director, Institute for Social Studies, Chulalongkorn University. Dr. Pataya recently became the head of the Institute and is now working on completing projects begun by his predecessor. He would avoid conflict of interests with the Population Studies Institute but expects to move into work on social and economic consequences of population growth in rural Thailand later in 1975.

Mrs. Anuri Wanglee, Director, Population Survey Division, National Statistical Office, GOT. Mrs. Wanglee has responsibility for collection and basic analysis of population and social statistics. Currently, she is working on plans for an intercensal survey of vital rates, mortality, and fertility based on a 1:200 rural and a 1:250-300 urban sample. She is the coordinator of Thailand's efforts in connection with World Fertility Survey; as such, she is directing a survey of population change involving estimation of rate of population growth and a multi-round survey to check on vital registration systems. The WFS survey for Thailand will take the core WFS interview schedule and add to it a module on economic value of children.

Dr. Boonlert and Dr. Robert Burnight, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University. Boonlert is Director of the Institute and a sociologist. The Institute is developing and continuing research on migration and social indicators.

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

b. ICP/IPPA Publications on Thailand

(see attached)

FDQ--Vol. 4, Nos. 1,2  
Spring 1976

FDQ--Vol. 4, Nos. 1,2  
Spring 1976

FDQ--Vol. 2, No. 4  
Fall 1974

From: Comparative Study of World Law On Contraceptives: Revised and Updated. 1974  
Occasional Monograph Series, No. 1, An ICP Work Agreement Report. Interdisciplinary  
Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution: Washington, D.C.

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6. PERSONS INTERESTED IN ICP/IPPA ACTIVITIES

(see attached.

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