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EX POST FACTO PROCESS EVALUATION
PLANNING PHASE
INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT

A.I.D.
Reference Center
Room 1656 NS

American Home Economics Association
Contract With
Agency for International Development
July 30, 1971 - December 31, 1972

CAH-3623

Report
by
Elizabeth Ray
The Pennsylvania State University
May, 1973

In 1971, the United States Agency for International Development made a planning grant to the American Home Economics Association. The project was designed to explore the unique role of home economists in a world-wide effort in family planning, to identify existing programs and resources and to make recommendations for future action regarding educational methods and materials necessary to mobilize United States home economists as well as nationals to contribute to the enhancement of family planning efforts especially in less well developed countries.

The initial planning grant is presumed to have been made for the purpose of determining if said Association has within its membership and resource potential, the outreach and ideologic credibility to mobilize home economists in developing countries and assist them in giving programming priority to the advancement of family planning and population education.

Although the United States Agency for International Development has a twenty-year history of supporting demographic and health related programs of research and development, added impetus was given by the 1966 Amendments to The Foreign Assistance Act and in the same year, passage of the Food for Peace Act. Each of these facilitated and legitimized AID's family planning efforts by providing for U.S. owned or controlled monies in developing countries to be channeled into population programs. Since that time, additional earmarked funds have been funneled into the program and specific attention has been given to the development and distribution of fertility control devices.

By 1970, the technological capacity to influence population patterns through family planning and fertility control was at an optimum level. In addition, several international groups and an increasing number of individual governments were explicitly committed to such programs.

It is in this highly favorable context, then, that the American Home Economics Association agreed to focus its considerable influence to mobilize home economists in developing countries and to assist them in reorienting their home economics programs in ways that would bring immediate and wide-scale attention to the population issue. This effort was presumed to include the introduction of family planning information and provision of the social and psychological support essential to insure continued commitment. In addition and perhaps most critical, was the objective to increase awareness of available support services and to establish lines of communication between and among the numerous agencies and institutions which provide the resources and backup support necessary to successful adoption of family planning practices on a community-wide, country-wide scale.

This evaluation effort has proceeded on the premise that the question AHEA has been invited by AID to ask of itself is essentially that posed by communication theorists. Communication, according to Berlo (1960), is the process whereby messages are transferred from a source to a receiver. Berlo proposes that the process can be viewed simplistically as a S-M-C-R Model wherein a source (S) sends a message (M) via certain channels (C) to the receiving individual or group (R).

Communication is an essential element in social change. Diffusion, a particular example of communication, is the process whereby innovations and new ideas are spread to members of a social system. In the particular

instance of diffusing family planning information the explicitly stated goal is to bring about sustained behavioral change. Therefore attitudinal change and increased awareness and knowledge become means to that end or steps intermediate to the desired behavioral change. In the diffusion model (E) for Effects or consequences is added to the Communication Model, thus S-M-C-R-E.

The history of innovation diffusion and related behavioral change is replete with examples of time lags extending across generations. In the particular case of population, the consequences of a lag in acceptance are all too apparent to social planners and to governmental agencies and organizations, therefore one critical basis for evaluation must relate to the issue of time and of efficiency in mobilizing channeling agents.

An operational principle of the United States Agency for International Development holds that family planning programs must originate in host countries, and must operate in an atmosphere of voluntary cooperation. This principle is compatible with the basic premise which indicates that more effective communication occurs when the source and receiver share common meanings and a mutual subcultural language. The role of AHEA can be viewed as parallel to and necessarily compatible with that of AID in that the channeling agent is the in-country home economist with the American home economist functioning as a counterpart and as a go-between operating cooperatively with the source and the receiver to facilitate and speed up communication of the message.

The activities of the American Home Economics Association pursuant to fulfillment of the conditions of the Family Planning Program grant were viewed as strategies for channeling communications between a source and a receiver. In the particular situation, the immediate receiver

was described as home economists and affiliated subprofessionals in host countries rather than the ultimate receivers who are described as individuals and families in these developing countries.

The logical extension of the strategy includes the assumption that mobilized in-country home economists will make significant changes in their program efforts and the message will thus be transmitted to the ultimate and intended receiver. Necessary, also, to the effective functioning of this diffusion strategy is a parallel strategy required to mobilize U.S. home economists to function as counterparts and as purveyors of information and knowledge relative to family planning and population education. Their professional skills are essential for the development and adaptation of instructional materials and media for use in each of the participating countries.

It was hypothesized that the AHEA-AID Family Planning project functioned within constraints which fit the S-M-C-R-E Model.

The Source was defined as containing three elements, (1) the knowledge and technological base relative to population, family planning and fertility control and the potential world-wide resource crisis associated with expanding population, (2) the widespread commitment on the part of international agencies, and governments to stabilize population, and (3) the financial and administrative support of the U.S. Agency for International Developing.

The Message paraphrased, states that concerted efforts to stabilize population are essential in order that there be resources available to insure well-being of individuals. Many underdeveloped countries and some less developed countries are already reaching or have reached the limit of their resource capacity. Inasmuch as the technological capacity exists to control family size, and the health and welfare of family members can be enhanced by such limitations it is appropriate and advantageous for individuals and families to modify and adapt their behavior to the emerging social/economic situation.

The Channel of communication begins with in-country home economists who have a commitment to mobilize community and governmental resources to communicate the population-family planning message to

citizens of all ages through varied media and social settings, but especially in the family context. AHEA and U.S. Home Economists function to open channels of communication and thus facilitate transmission of the message.

The Receivers include personnel at several levels beginning with policy makers in the developing countries, agencies and organizations concerned with population and family planning, professional personnel in institutions of higher education, professionals and subprofessionals working in relevant programs at the community level.

The Effects of the diffusion effort will be reflected at one or more levels by changes in official position relative to family planning goals. At other levels the effects will be noted in re-oriented program emphases, and/or in renewed efforts to reach less accessible clientele. The immediate effects will be judged simply in terms of numbers reached and involved. The long-term goal of family planning education is to bring resources and people into a more viable relation to each other, in order that the well-being of individuals may be assured and/or enhanced.

The strategy for evaluating the Family Planning Project was evolved at the end of the grant period and therefore represents an ex post facto statement. The plan was developed in conjunction with the refinement of a strategy for carrying on a systematic analysis of the extended accomplishments of the project which had already been given continued funding by the Agency for International Development.

The AHEA Family Planning Project

The initial commitment was to sponsor an international conference whose stated purpose was to create awareness and to challenge home economists to identify their role in family planning and population education.

The second major commitment of project resources was for the conduct of extensive surveys in a limited number of developing countries.

Although the key analysis of project activities and results centered around these two phases of the work, this report will include reference to

several other activities and related developments which originated from or terminated in the offices of the project director during the eighteen month period ending December 31, 1972.

The Data Sources

The analysis is based on study of printed reports produced as a part of the project effort, plus correspondence and records of communications contained in the files of the project director and assistant. No data were collected from workshop participants, or from persons who conducted surveys, except as information was contained in reports. No attempt was made to reconstruct informal communications which may have taken place by phone or in settings not directly tied into this project.

The rationale for this delimitation was simple. If a network for communication had been established, through the seminar, the in-country surveys, and the International Federation Meetings then this would be a matter of record.

The data utilized here are data which were available prior to January 1, 1973. Further validation of these data will be forthcoming as the interval evaluations of the presently operative project become available. The first of these will be based on the period extending from January 1 to June 30, 1973.

The Evidence in Context

By the time this evaluation effort was launched, the AHEA based director of the family planning project had already been joined by an associate director and an assistant as a result of a continuing contractual agreement with AID. Workshops and seminars in host countries were in final stages of planning and the final report had been filed describing three workshops for international home economists studying in the U.S. which were held during the summer of 1972. Initial agreement had been reached also that funds would be forthcoming for five similar workshops to be held during the summer of 1973. In addition the Thai Home Economics Association had already held a two day conference on the Role of Their Association in Family Planning.

None of these events could have occurred unless the intended communication network were already in existence. Therefore the data to evaluate outcomes of the planning phase of the family planning project can be viewed in addition as baseline data needed for the planned evaluation of the extended project which was already operational at the time that this evaluation effort was undertaken.

To gain some perspective on who was involved in the initial communications efforts undertaken by the American Home Economics Association, several charts were made. Persons representing policy and/or governmental level offices were plotted on the inner cylinder of a series of concentric circles (◊). Representatives of agencies, organizations and departments dealing with population and/or family planning were plotted on a second band (○) along with college and university level personnel (◡ U.S., ◻ other countries) who were experts or at least knowledgeable on the the topic. The third and outer circle included representatives of community

operations in which the clientele were citizens (\diamond). The perimeter of the outer circle was reserved for college students and other non-affiliated individuals who had professional roles or were role incumbents (\triangle). The numbers inside the symbols refer to specific agencies, institutions, countries, etc. (See legend and code in appendix.)

International Conference

The first chart, then, gives a visual image of the International Conference held at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. This conference appears to have functioned to communicate to AHEA members and to other U.S. professionals concerned with family planning and population that the association was indeed moving into an advocacy role with reference to family planning and its relation to the population/resource equation.

There were 69 participants and resource people who contributed to the total conference impact. When participants and contributors were included in a count, the ratio of policy level personnel to others was 1:3, the ratio of U.S. home economists to home economists from other countries was 1:1, and the ratio of non-home economists to home economists was 1:2. There were 43 different institutional affiliations represented at the conference.

The general impression is that of knowledgeable persons with a specific base of power or influence collaborating on a problem of common concern. This is a model destined to success according to reported findings related to change strategies. (Rogers and Shoemaker, 1971.)

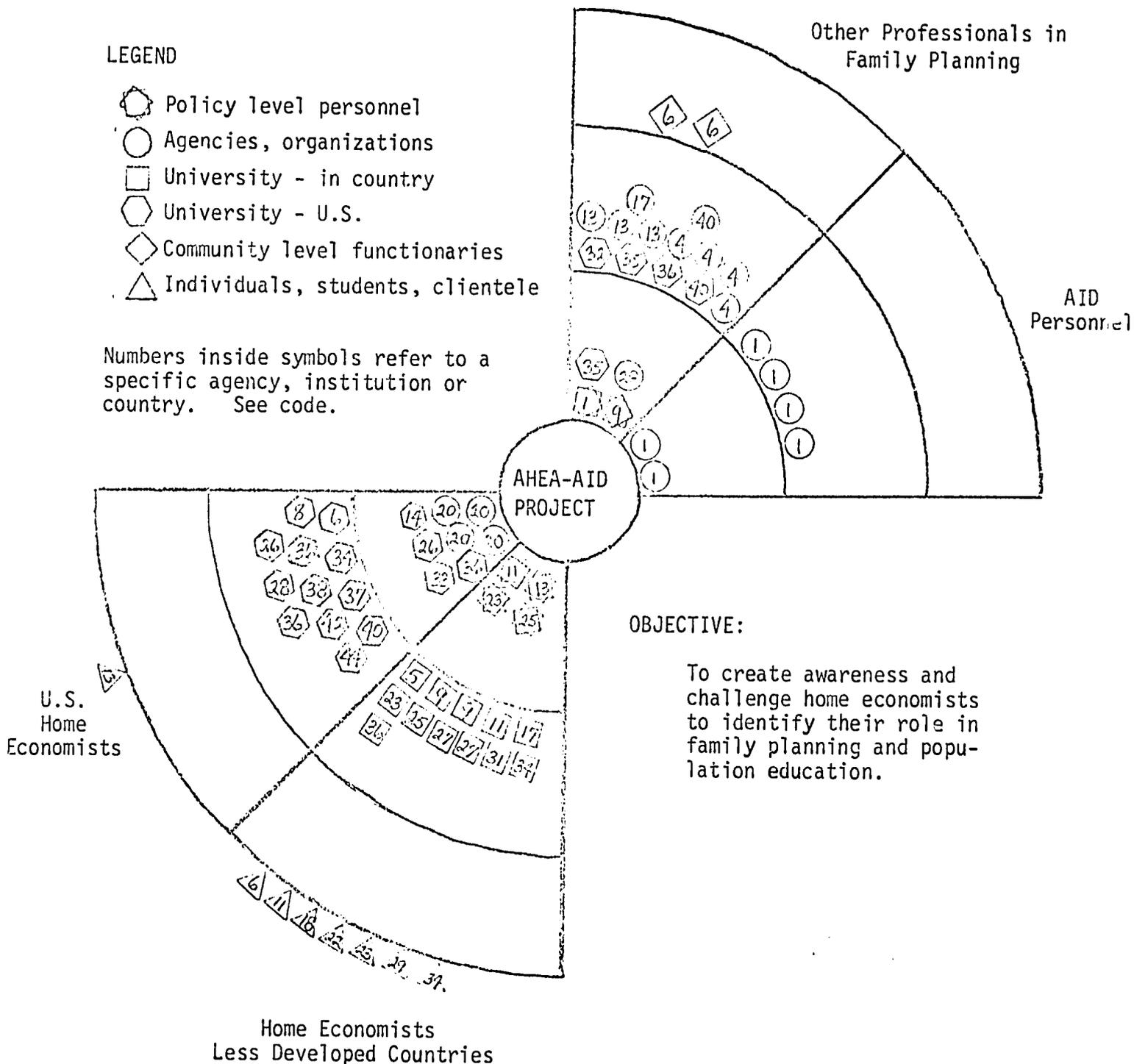
PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PEOPLE, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
THE ROLE OF HOME ECONOMICS IN FAMILY PLANNING

Chapel Hill, NC November, 1971

LEGEND

- ◊ Policy level personnel
- Agencies, organizations
- ◻ University - in country
- ⬡ University - U.S.
- ◇ Community level functionaries
- △ Individuals, students, clientele

Numbers inside symbols refer to a specific agency, institution or country. See code.



In-Country Surveys

The second chart summarizes all personal contacts and conferences reported by the AHEA survey teams and country counterparts. The seven countries surveyed were Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey. Each of these countries has a stated policy position advocating family planning in one form or another, therefore the role of the survey was to gain heightened attention at policy levels to the professional competence and the resource potential of home economists in the country. An additional purpose was to mobilize home economists and to facilitate their commitment to specific efforts at redirecting programs and curricula.

Although the pattern varies for each country there is a marked trend for the survey team to have concentrated attention on policy level officers. With the exception of the Philippines survey the inner two circles predominate. In the case of Thailand there were varied contacts with level two personnel but fewer with policy level. In the case of Pakistan nearly all the contacts were with policy level personnel. Some question arises as to the meaning of these differences. One could speculate that if AHEA's role was to facilitate communication between the source and the channeling agent, a concentration of contact with policy level representatives is to be valued. If, on the other hand, the purpose of exploring resources and/or mobilizing professionals were to dominate then a more balanced pattern of contacts might be preferred.

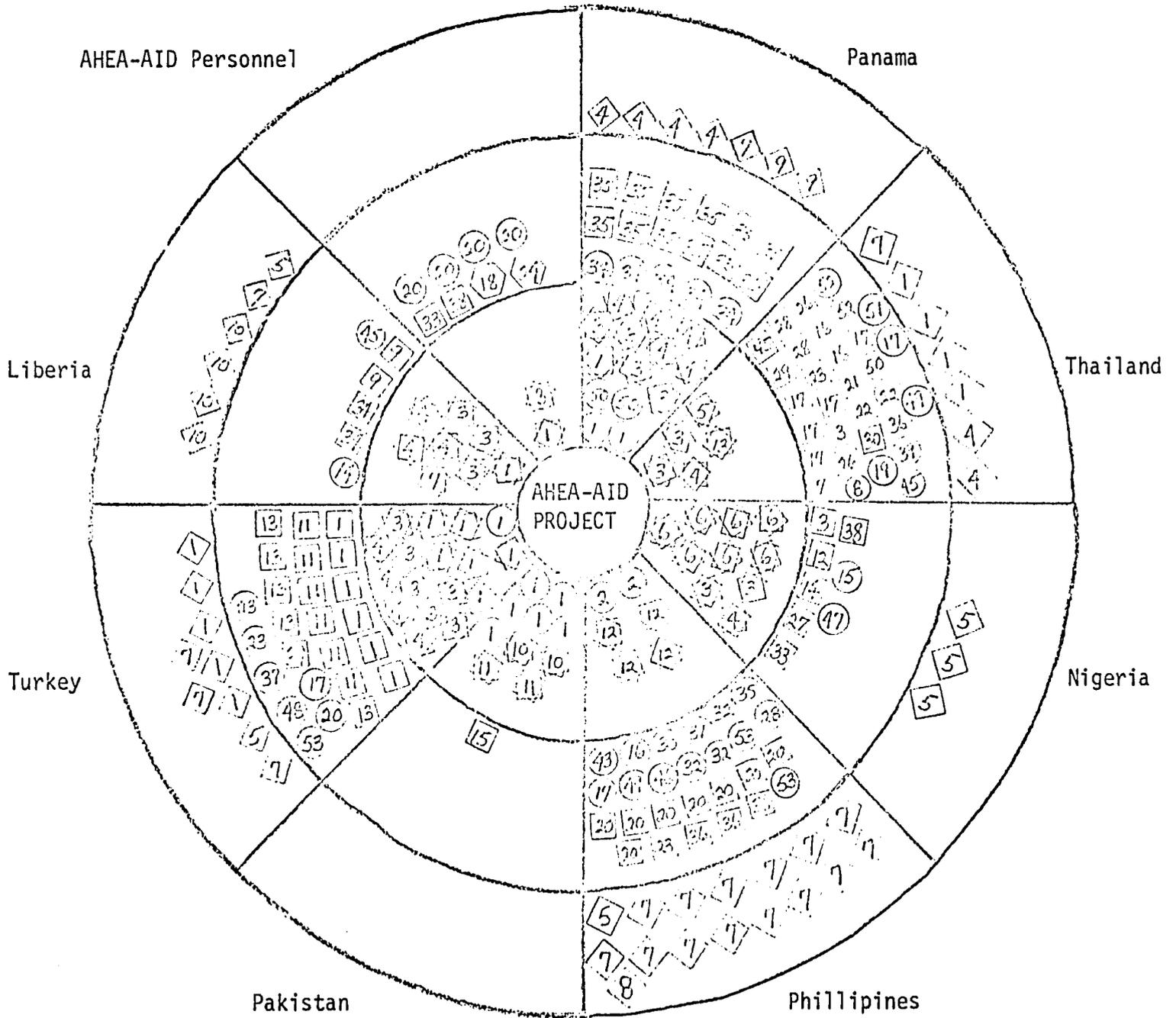
In the seven surveys the overall ratio of policy level conferences to others was 3:5. The ratio of university personnel to agency and

organization representatives was 2:1. There were 105 different agencies, offices and institutions contacted by the seven survey teams, however the numbers varied from four for the consultation in Pakistan to 31 by the team in Thailand. There was great variation in the pattern of contact with community level personnel, and a universal pattern of no ordered conversation or contact with the citizenry of the countries, despite the fact that there were country counterparts present and that one of the surveys was conducted by an in-country home economist.

The general impression is that country surveys can be more carefully structured to fulfill the several intended objectives simultaneously. The recommendation is that all levels represented in the charts be investigated as significant parts of the communication network, even though policy level and agency-institutions conferences should dominate. Some impression of the nature and quality of the support system, and of the environmental press seems essential in order that the reports may be put in some generalized context.

If AHEA is to function as a facilitator in channeling a message from the Source to Receivers via in-country home economists it is essential that they capitalize on their potential to heighten the visibility of home economists in the country and to make explicit for governmental and agency level personnel the nature of the expertise and programmatic inputs already functional in their countries. It might, therefore, be useful if the survey teams were to study community resources and get some first-hand experience with conditions at the village and community before their conferences with persons at the policy and agency level.

COUNTRY SURVEYS, FIELD STUDY AND CONSULTATION
IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, 1972



Workshops in U.S., 1972

A supplemental grant provided for three workshops to be held in the United States for international students who could be prepared to promote family planning in their countries as a part of their regular professional work. These workshops were held at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia; The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska; and at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

An advisory committee assisted the workshop directors to formulate objectives and plans for the workshops. There were six individuals from policy level offices and six university based home economists on the committee along with one person from extension and one international student. There were 41 international student participants in the three workshops. Only one policy level official (an international home economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture) was involved in the workshops. There were 48 individuals from universities and/or agencies who participated as speakers or as teachers in the workshops. At the Clark College workshop there was no representation of community resources, at Howard there were two program participants. At the University of Nebraska, there were 12 contacts in the community as a result of field trips. At Clark and at Howard there were two university participants to one agency participant, while at the University of Nebraska all the resource people reported were university personnel and only one of these was not from the home institution. In contrast, Clark used five different agency representatives and resource people from nine different universities. At Howard, five agencies and two community resource people were used but only one institution of higher education was represented in addition to Howard faculty.

The general impression remains that workshops in the United States could more nearly replicate in design the balance of experiences and resource people recommended for in-country surveys. If the assignment is to act as a channeling agent in communicating a message from the source to receivers, student role incumbents will be more likely to be mobilized if they see and understand the total context. To be credible, AHEA must demonstrate that it can engage U.S. policy level personnel as well as personnel in other countries in dialogue concerning family planning. It may not be enough that credibility is high in the countries where there is cooperation. Young home economists studying in the U.S. will very likely become opinion leaders in their own countries. Therefore, the extra effort is essential if this indirect attempt to mobilize support for family planning education is to pay off in changes in the population/resource equation.

Thai Home Economics Association Conference

The balance of representation revealed by charting the participation in the Thai Home Economics Association Conference may well be the model to emulate. The ratio of policy level participants to others was about 1:3. There was representation at both level two and level three with seventeen different offices, agencies or institutions involved. In the case of this conference it will be possible to follow the results as they relate to the stated objective of laying the foundation for further efforts.

Other Project Related Activities

A committee made up of representative U.S. home economists was named to act in a general advisory capacity for the project. In addition an International Ad Hoc Advisory Committee made up of home economists who were members of the International Federation of Home Economists was named and met in Helsinki, Finland at the July, 1972 federation meetings.

In November, 1972, Dr. Eloise Murray, project associate attended the Second Asian Population Conference held in Tokyo. In her role as an IFHE observer, Dr. Murray was successful in making significant contacts with a dozen persons representing a range of agencies and governments.

In March, 1972, Dr. Kathleen Rhodes of Cornell University attended the FAO Seminar on Home Economics Development Planning for English speaking countries in Africa. From that vantage point she was able to identify possible leadership resources in ten different countries.

During the month of October, 1972, Barbara Holt, a doctoral student at Cornell University, acted as a consultant to a committee of home economists in Panama who were developing a proposal for funds to conduct a seminar whose purpose was to adapt the home economics curriculum to include emphasis on family planning concepts. Other significant development work was completed at the same time.

The notable generalization about all of these related activities is that AHEA consultants have been highly successful in bringing about significant interaction between and among persons influential in affecting policy changes. The ultimate value of such liaisons has yet to be

determined, however to facilitate follow-up, names of individuals have been filed for future association with policy and/or programmatic changes which can be judged to heighten commitments to goals of family planning.

The Communication-Diffusion Model Revisited

The Communication Model states that a source (S) sends a message (M) via selected channels (C) to the receiving individual or group (R) and results in selected effects (E).

The Source as defined appears to represent an acceptable statement of the situations. Nothing in the records raised concerns about the credibility of either the source or the purveyors of the Message.

The Message, though no doubt crystal clear to both AID and the AHEA project directors appears to be somewhat disorganized and non-specific as it emerges from various reports. This is certainly a critical area of concern. It is recommended that attention be given to refining and validating the Message in general and for specific countries involved with the project.

The Channel of communication appears to be open. The network has not taken shape to the degree that it will need to for effective outcomes, but there is no evidence of closing. The numbers and varieties of persons at policy level, agency/institution level and community level must be extended and balanced to insure that messages are exchanged. In later phases of the project evidence relative to modes of channeling other than personal contacts will no doubt become available. The use of media, organized educational programs, and community development efforts should elaborate the channels considerably.

The Receivers in the early phase of the study were defined as professionals and subprofessionals in home economics and related fields concerned with family planning. Emphasis was given to opening communication lines with policy level personnel as well as with organizational and institutional functionaries. The surveys and workshops appear to have dealt less with community agencies and structures than with other levels. It may be important to refine the message so that it is adequately differentiated for diverse receivers.

The Effects of this attempt to demonstrate capacity to mobilize home economists in developing countries, and to assist them in reorienting their home economics programs, are nothing if not impressive. The catalytic nature of these relatively conservative ventures leads one to expect more, perhaps, than it is rational to believe could occur. To bring people together is one thing, to bring about sustained action on a problem which has in the past proved less than responsive to change is quite another. Yet to do other than the utmost is unthinkable.

This report is intentionally positive and optimistic. The evidence requires that it be. The method of studying only files and records revealed that the project was being administered in a most commendable manner. The staff was open, helpful, and entirely lacking in defensiveness. In all cases, we were given access to more information than we have chosen to use.

The evidence as synthesized for this report makes it abundantly clear that the American Home Economics Association does have within its membership the resource potential, the outreach, and the ideologic credibility to mobilize home economists in developing countries. In addition they have the administrative, educative and leadership resources to assist home economists in the less developed countries as they reorient their programs to give priority attention to the advancement of family planning and population education.

Although many significant contacts and points of communication were made during this planning phase of the project, the opportunity for additional and more systematic contacts remains to be exploited. For example fewer than 15% of the U.S. institution of higher education with Home Economics programs have had even one staff member involved in the project activities. If one thinks of these as potential counterparts for

home economists in the countries which wish to participate in the project, then AHEA has barely begun to reveal its capacities to rally support for family planning goals in these less developed countries. As the number of cooperating countries increases so must the involvement of U.S. institutions and home economists increase.

References cited:

Berlo, David. The Process of Communication. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960.

Rogers, Everett and Floyd Shoemaker. Communication of Innovations. New York: Free Press, 1971.

APPENDIX

Legend and Codes
for
Interpreting Data in Charts

COUNTRIES CONTACTED THROUGH SURVEYS, CONSULTATIONS,
SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, COMMITTEES THROUGH DECEMBER, 1972

<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>	
1	Addis Ababa	20	Malawi
2	Bangladesh	21	Malaysia
3	Botswana	22	New Zealand
4	Brazil	23	Nigeria
5	Columbia	24	Pakistan
6	Egypt	25	Panama
7	Ethiopia	26	Philippines
8	Finland	27	Puerto Rico
9	Ghana	28	Sierra Leone
10	Guatemala	29	Somalia
11	India	30	Sudan
12	Indonesia	31	Swaziland
13	Jamaica	32	Taiwan
14	Japan	33	Tanzania
15	Jordan	34	Thailand
16	Kenya	35	Trinidad & Tobago
17	Korea	36	Turkey
18	Laos	37	Uganda
19	Liberia	38	Zambia

GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR POLICY AND ACTION
RELATIVE TO FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION

Code

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 2 | Ministry of Community Development |
| 3 | Ministry of Education |
| 4 | Ministry of Health and Social Welfare |
| 5 | Ministry of Interior |
| 6 | Ministry of Local Government |
| 7 | Ministry of Planning and Economic Development |
| 8 | Ministry of Rural Development |
| 9 | Department of Health, Education, and Welfare |
| 10 | Central Secretariat, Pakistan |
| 11 | Department of Education |
| 12 | Bureau of Public Schools |
| 13 | Department of Community Development |

THERE HAS BEEN CONTACT WITH AND/OR INVOLVEMENT OF
INDIVIDUALS FROM THESE AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS
CONCERNED WITH FAMILY PLANNING AND/OR POPULATION PROGRAMS

Code

- 1 Agency for International Development, Office of Population
- 2 Agricultural Productivity Commission - Philippines
- 3 Asian Foundation
- 4 Carolina Population Center
- 5 Central Family Planning Board
- 6 Center for Family and Child Studies
- 7 Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning
- 8 Committee of Youth Organizations and World Assembly of Youth
- 9 Council for Social Welfare
- 10 Council of Family Planning Associations
- 11 Department of Family and Child Services - Atlanta
- 12 Department of Public Health - Georgia
- 13 Economic Improvement Council
- 14 Family Planning Association
- 15 Family Planning Council - Liberia
- 16 Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
- 17 Food and Agricultural Organization
- 18 Food Research Institute
- 19 Girl Guides of Thailand
- 20 Home Economics Association
- 21 Housing and Urban Development - Atlanta
- 22 Institute for Child Study - Bangkok
- 23 Institute for Population Studies

Code

- 24 International Foundation of Midwives
- 25 International Planned Parenthood Federation
- 26 International Population Planning
- 27 International Program for Population Analysis
- 28 Maternal and Child Care Services
- 29 National Institutes of Mental Health - U.S.
- 30 National Institute of Science and Technology - Philippines
- 31 National Media Production Center - Philippines
- 32 National Social Action Committee - Philippines
- 33 National Women's Council
- 34 Pan Asonian Family Planning Association
- 35 Pathfinder
- 36 Planned Parenthood Association
- 37 Planned Parenthood Metropolitan - Washington, D.C.
- 38 Project Office on Maternal and Child Health - Philippines
- 39 Provincial Health Office - Thailand
- 40 Planning for Better Family Living (FAO)
- 41 Population Committee
- 42 Population Council
- 43 Population Institute - University of Philippines
- 44 Puerto Rico Association for Well Being of Family Life
- 45 Red Cross (Liberia) also (41) Thailand
- 46 Responsible Parenthood Clinic (RPC) - Philippines
- 47 Save the Children Fund
- 48 Turkish Development Foundation
- 49 United Nations Children's Fund
- 50 United Nations Development Program

- 51 United Nations Economic Commission for Asia - Far East Ecafe
- 52 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations
- 53 World Health Organization

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY AFFILIATIONS OF HOME ECONOMISTS FROM
OR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE
FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT THROUGH DECEMBER, 1972

Code

- 1 Ankara University, Turkey
- 2 Ayudhaya Teachers College, Thailand
- 3 Bangkok Technical Institute, Thailand
- 4 Bansomdy Chao-Phaya-Teachers College, Bangkok, Thailand
- 5 Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore, India
- 6 Chandkrasem Teacher Training College, Thailand
- 7 Chulalongkorn Hospital Medical School, Bangkok, Thailand
- 8 Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
- 9 College of West Africa High School, Liberia
- 10 Dhonburi Teachers Training College, Bangkok, Thailand
- 11 Girls Technical Training College, Ankara, Turkey
- 12 Government Women's Training Center, Abeokuta, Nigeria
- 13 Hacettepe University, Turkey
- 14 Institute of Agricultural Research and Training, Ibadan, Nigeria
- 15 Karachi University, Pakistan
- 16 Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand
- 17 Mahidol University, Thailand
- 18 National University of Panama
- 19 Petburi Vilagalongon Teachers College, Bangkok, Thailand
- 20 Philippine Women's University
- 21 Pranakorn College of Education, Thailand
- 22 Prasanmitr Teacher Training School, Bangkok, Thailand
- 23 St. Mary's College, Quezon City, Philippines
- 24 Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea
- 25 Siriraj University, Thailand
- 26 Suandusit Teacher Training College, Thailand
- 27 Teacher Training College, Ilesha, Nigeria
- 28 Teachers Training College, Pitsonuloke, Thailand
- 29 Thammasart University, Bangkok, Thailand
- 30 Ucorn Teacher Training School, Thailand
- 31 University of Calicut, Columbia
- 32 University of Ghana
- 33 University of Ibadan, Nigeria
- 34 University of Liberia
- 35 University of Panama
- 36 University of Philippines
- 37 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
- 38 Voluntary Agency Institution, Abeokuta, Nigeria
- 39 Academy of Social Work, Turkey

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY AFFILIATIONS OF U.S. HOME ECONOMISTS
INVOLVED IN FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT THROUGH DECEMBER 1972

<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>	
1	Central Michigan University	24	Prairie View A and M College
2	Central Missouri State College	25	San Jose State College
3	Clark College	26	South Carolina State College
4	College of St. Scholastica	27	State University of New York (Plattsburgh)
5	Colorado State University	28	Texas Technological University
6	Cornell University	29	Tuskegee Institute
7	Emory University	30	University of Arizona
8	Fresno State College	31	University of Illinois
9	Fort Valley State College	32	University of Maryland
10	Georgia State University	33	University of Nebraska at Lincoln
11	Honksett College	34	University of New Hampshire
12	Howard University	35	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
13	Interdenominational Theological Center	36	University of North Carolina (Greensboro)
14	Kansas State University	37	University of Rhode Island
15	Lincoln University	38	University of Tennessee, Knoxville
16	Memphis State College	39	University of Wisconsin, Madison
17	Michigan State University	40	Utah State University
18	Montclair State College	41	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
19	North Carolina Central University (Durham)	42	Western Illinois University
20	Ohio State University	43	West Virginia University
21	Oklahoma State University	44	Winthrop College
22	Otterbein College		
23	The Pennsylvania State University		

COMMUNITY AND STATE LEVEL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
RELEVANT TO FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Code

- 1 Agricultural and Home Economics Extension
- 2 Clinics
- 3 Food Assistance Programs
- 4 Health Centers
- 5 Hospitals
- 6 Nutritionists
- 7 Public Schools
- 8 Welfare Council or Department
- 9 Catholic Church, Leadership
- 10 Peace Corps