

AN
EVALUATION
OF THE
POPULATION INSTITUTE
EAST-WEST CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
HONOLULU, HAWAII

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AID Contract EA-32 (Regional)

(6/68 - 6/73)

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. Purpose of the Evaluation-----	1
II. Background of the East-West Center-----	1
III. The Population Institute's Objectives-----	2
IV. Summary of Findings and Recommendations-----	3
A. Staff Development-----	3
B. Graduate Study-----	4
C. Conferences, Seminars and Workshops-----	6
D. Research-----	7
E. Support Services	
Library Resources-----	8
Computer Services-----	9
F. Administrative and Budget	
Administrative Staff-----	9
Budget-----	10
G. Advisory/Review Groups-----	10
V. Performance Indicators and Evidence of Progress to Date-----	11
A. Staff-----	12
B. Graduate Study-----	20
C. Conferences, Seminars and Workshops-----	24
D. Research-----	33
E. Support Services-----	41

An Evaluation of the
Population Institute
East-West Center
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

I. Purpose of the Evaluation

To assess the effectiveness of the East-West Center's Population Institute in achieving the objectives of Contract AID/ea-32 between the University of Hawaii for the East-West Center (EWC) and the Agency for International Development (AID).

The evaluation assesses two aspects of the contract's mandate: (1) its adherence to the provisions of the contract to establish a population program, recruit qualified staff, provide graduate and nondegree training in population, and to conduct research in population problems; and (2) its achievement of an institutional capability to function as an important resource for population information, training, and research for countries in Asia and the Pacific Basin.

II. Background of the East-West Center

The East-West Center is an international educational institution established in Hawaii by the United States Congress in 1960. Formally known as the "Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West," the institution brings men and women together from Asia, the Pacific area, and the United States to exchange ideas in a variety of cooperative programs of study, training, and research.

With the aim of furthering the broad national goal of fostering better relations and mutual understanding among the peoples of the United States, Asia, and the Pacific area, the federally-funded East-West Center looks to the University of Hawaii as the administrative-legal entity for contractual and administrative services. It cooperates with the University in sharing professional personnel and degree candidates.

Each year nearly 2,000 research-oriented Fellows, mid-career professionals seeking further knowledge and skills, and degree students from more than 35 countries and territories study, work and confer together in East-West Center programs. They are supported by annual scholarship and grant appropriations from the Congress, supplemented in some fields by

D. Analysis of existing population policies and their comparative effectiveness, and development of improvements in policies.

Subsequently the Population Institute assumed these original objectives as its mandate and continues to espouse them today. They are compatible with the objectives of the AID Population Program and do not require further refinement at this time.

IV. Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The contract objectives were achieved within the original time frame contemplated by AID and the East-West Center. While measurement criteria for institutional maturation are not abundantly available they are not a precise instrument. However, the Team was able to obtain sufficient evidence to verify that the Population Institute has indeed complied with the intent of the contract in establishing a capability in population research, training and graduate study within the parameters articulated in the contract.

Maintaining the Institute's new found capability over the immediate future, at least, will depend largely on external support for some staff and for social science research activities in population dynamics and demographic statistics. Like most fledgling institutions, start up costs, which represent the initial investment in staff, can easily be lost for the lack of financial support to sustain the momentum in research and training activities initiated by the staff. The Population Institute currently finds itself in this dilemma.

A. Staff Development

1. Findings:

The Institute has a Director, three senior staff who serve as Assistant Directors in charge of professional development, graduate study and institutional cooperation; 12 research associates and 7 other research staff in addition to 21 administrative and support personnel.

The Institute experienced serious difficulties in recruiting the first Director, i.e., the University of Hawaii's relatively low salary scale and the specialized academic and work experience qualifications for a Director. Unfortunately these difficulties continue to obtain today as the Institute seeks to recruit a new Director. The critical role played by the Director as coordinator of the research program, in

academic departments have been identified by the Institute's staff and certified as population related courses. The present list of population courses covers a broad scope of population matters. However, the Team had no basis for evaluating the basic quality of the courses. In a review of course titles in the University catalogue, it was found that additional courses might also be included as electives for population certification. For example; Anatomy 632 (Reproduction and Sexuality), Genetics 611 (Human Genetics), Genetics 750 (Human Population Genetics), Food and Nutritional Sciences 677 (Nutrition in Reproduction, Growth, Development, and Senescence), courses in political science, philosophy (particularly courses relating to the principal religions of the region), computer sciences, mathematics, etc., might also be suitable auxiliary courses.

The East-West Center provides population scholarships to about 50 students a year who are selected on the basis of their interest in population studies. An additional 50 students from the University of Hawaii also enroll in the Population Studies program. The 100 students take approximately 15 hours of Population Studies (5 courses) in addition to their regular course work in the graduate program. The number of hours of population course work taken varies with Masters and Ph.D. candidates depending on course load. These courses qualify students for the Population Studies Certificate which is issued by the East-West Center in addition to their academic degree awarded by the University of Hawaii.

The present practice of awarding degrees with a major in one of the recognized academic fields of study and a minor in population studies appears academically sound. There is no population major per se in the University's academic offerings. There are difficulties, therefore, in selecting students who may one day return to their country of origin and work in the population field.

There are difficulties in selecting scholarship candidates who have a genuine interest in the population field rather than merely a desire to earn a scholarship. The Institute depends on binational committees, alumni, USIS, USAIDs, and its own staff to identify, screen and select scholarship candidates. Verification of real student interest as reflected in future career performance and the effects of Population Studies on the population dynamics of Asian countries, however, is several years away. The Team has no basis for evaluating the Institute's procedures for identifying, screening and selecting scholarship candidates. The Institute may need to review its methodology in this respect, however.

b. In view of the unusual amount of effort that is invested in planning and conducting short term training programs, the Institute needs to evaluate its non-degree programs in terms of its limited resources and possibly redirect some of its efforts to the highest priority programs.

D. Research

1. Findings:

The Institute's research activities concentrate largely on demographic and social science aspects of population dynamics. For the most part staff members pursue those themes or studies which correspond with their individual interests and professional competence. There is no evidence of an established mechanism for determining overall policy or research strategies. There does not appear to be a system for determining priorities for research activities nor for relating research to the implementation of field programs.

There is an attempt, however, to relate research to field problems. For example, of 31 research studies performed during 1972, 19 dealt with country-specific problems of which only 8 were primarily concentrated in LDCs. The remainder focused on population problems in developed countries such as Japan, and the U.S.

There is wide variation in the application of research findings in field problems. For example, Studies of the Pacific Islands, Marriage in the U.S., Cigarette Smoking and Widowhood in the U.S., Tobacco Smoking and Age-specific Sex Ratios in the U.S., various studies on Japan, while of scholarly interest to a limited audience do not provide much impact to the resolution of family planning programs in LDCs. It is noted that many of these studies were funded from other than AID sources. It is further acknowledged that some of these studies were undertaken as doctoral dissertations where availability of data and the proximity to the University were important considerations in the selection of the study theme.

A review of 27 working papers published by the Institute to date indicate that at least 20 of these are country oriented and may contribute to solution of problems related to action programs. The Team was not sanguine about the effective utilization of findings in AID projects, however.

The Team wishes to give high marks to two major aspects of the Institute's research program: (1) the interdisciplinary procedural approach used in research projects, and, (2) the

b. That the Institute should consider the acquisition of the Battelle software package for processing family planning client records when it is generally available.

Computer Services

1. Findings:

The Institute's staff of computer programmers is experienced and knowledgeable about demographic methods as well as the computer field. However, the staff has many operational demands on its time, therefore, a number of important computer libraries available from other institutions have not as yet been acquired, and at least one important software package (the "own children" methodology) has not been fully developed and documented. Tentative arrangements were made by a member of the Team and the Institute's staff to obtain assistance in this area from the Bureau of Census. There are several issues regarding the acquisition of computer services from private sources or University sources. These are discussed in Section V, E. of this paper.

2. Recommendations:

a. That the Institute take into consideration the issues identified in Section V, E. of this paper and to review its decision with other Institutes in the East-West Center for possible time sharing and with the University of Hawaii Computer Services Department.

F. Administration and Budget

Administrative Staff

1. Findings:

The staff is generally effective and well trained. Their responsibilities include the preparation and publication of reports, working papers and research findings. The Team examined some of the reports and was impressed with their high quality.

The Institute is given high marks for its efficient and skillful administration. The staff appears well trained and highly motivated. The Executive Officer provides the necessary leadership to assure a smooth operation and is a key factor in the continuity of leadership during the period of vacancy of the Director's position.

The Executive Council is composed of key administrative and policy people from the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center. The Council held fewer formal meetings than had been originally planned, however, individual members of the Council have frequent informal contacts in the normal course of their working relationships within the University system.

Many of the functions envisioned for the Council in 1968 were ultimately found to be the legal purview of other groups or individuals. Therefore, the Council has not functioned in the manner anticipated in the contract.

Two other important groups, the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii and the National Review Board, have a legal basis in the legislation establishing the East-West Center. The former provides overall policy guidance to the East-West Center. The latter is appointed by the Secretary of State and reports to him on the operations of the Center.

A fifth group is the Subcommittee of the Board of Regents that deals specifically with the East-West Center.

There appears to be an abundance of advisory and review groups whose responsibilities tend to overlap somewhat. There is a question in the Team's mind about the coordination mechanism of advisory and review efforts of these groups. There appears to be no central focus, with the exception of the Chancellor's Office of the East-West Center, of course, that ultimately must exercise final authority on the operations of the Institute.

2. Recommendations:

a. That the Institute review its advisory bodies and recommend a rationalization of their respective functions.

b. The Team observed that the International Advisory Committee invited the AID/W Population Office's chief demographer to its 1973 review meeting at the Population Institute. To the extent this is desirable and feasible, the Team encourages this practice.

V. Performance Indicators and Evidence of Progress to Date

The Agency for International Development (AID) and the University of Hawaii for the East-West Center, agreed to establish a Population Program under Contract AID/ea-32, signed 20 June 1968.

Currently nonteaching professional and administrative staff are represented by a collective bargaining unit provided by a union contract with the University. The provisions of the agreement ensure job security after two years of creditable service. Negotiations for teaching professionals are underway and have not been finalized as yet. It appears that the results of collective bargaining may increase salary schedule levels throughout the University.

The relatively low salary schedule of the University of Hawaii, which also applies to the East-West Center, is a serious problem in recruiting and retaining highly qualified staff. The salary schedule is not competitive with those of similar institutions in the U.S. Currently recruitment efforts are underway for a Director of the Institute to replace Dr. Paul Demeny. Several highly qualified individuals have turned down the offer on the basis of salary. The University's salary schedule precludes offers equivalent to the GS-18 scale for the Director of the Institute, for example. The Director's scale is authorized at about the GS-15 to 16 level.

There is a nonmonetary incentive for Population Institute staff, however, that plays an important role in recruiting and retaining well qualified staff. The opportunity to devote a great deal of time to research and field work in addition to a relatively light teaching and counseling load provides unusual opportunities and flexibility not normally found in academia. The Population Institute provides an unusually heavy emphasis on substantial research activities in Asian countries with frequent followup consultations with both individuals and host country institutions. The value of this flexibility is an important element, if not a key element, for attracting and holding highly qualified and motivated staff and leadership.

The Institute's first Director departed June 30, 1973 after serving about forty-five months. He organized the Institute, recruited its current staff, established its relationships with various elements of the University of Hawaii, and influenced the development of its philosophy in research, graduate study, nonacademic study, and institutional cooperation. While the position needs to be filled as soon as possible in order to sustain the momentum of its research and training activities, staff capabilities are adequate to meet current Institute needs. However, some initiative is probably lost as regular staff are required to share the administrative burdens that normally fall on the Director.

In addition to the senior staff, the Institute depends on its 12 Research Associates who have Ph.D.s representing several social science disciplines, to carry out a significant part of its research program. Eight of the 12 have worked less than three years after earning their Ph.D.s and the other four have worked over ten years. A majority of the group, therefore may be characterized as relatively new in research and teaching. The Team is impressed with the caliber of the members of the group it interviewed. They appeared well informed in their fields of study and seemingly were enthusiastic about their research projects. In addition, there are also four Staff Researchers who have Masters degrees and three Research Assistants, also at the Masters level. These staff are also young and most are working for their Ph.D.

The Institute uses another resource to bolster the staff, i.e., their Fellows and Senior Fellows program. They have had 14 Fellows since 1969 who were affiliated with the Institute for periods of 4 to 19 months for a total of 130 months of service. The Fellows usually work on major research activities related to the Institute's research program. The Senior Fellows are generally persons of well established reputations in their field.

The Institute's support and administrative staff includes three computer programmers, two Resource Materials specialists, one keypunch operator and a publications officer. It also has two program and three administrative officers and eight secretarial/clerical staff to round out the current Institute staff at 44.

2. Appropriate physical facilities are designed by the University of Hawaii and East-West Center for Population Program activities.

Evidence of Progress to Date

In accordance with the provisions of the contract, the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center provided office, classroom facilities and support services to the Population Institute. The University formally designated a 21 acre tract and several large buildings on campus for the East-West Center. Currently, however, office space at the Center does not permit expansion of staff.

The Center houses all of the administrative and professional staff for its five Institutes in one modern multistory structure and one temporary building which will be replaced when new facilities are completed. However, it conducts seminars and workshops and classroom study mainly in University of Hawaii departmental facilities.

the Chancellor's meetings, particularly in budget reviews. Unfortunately, these opportunities are infrequent and the substantive review of individual proposals by other Directors tends to be superficial. A great deal of coordination is handled on an informal basis, however.

The Team did not see sufficient evidence of indepth program reviews among two or more of the Institutes. The Team looked for such linkages between the Population and Communication Institutes without success.

The Team recommends the establishment of a formal mechanism for program review and coordination between the Population and Communication Institutes and the School of Public Health.

While reports and informal contacts serve to keep donors somewhat informed, the lack of formal liaison is also apparently a shortcoming in the management systems of both the Institute and donors. There is an exception with the Rockefeller Foundation, however, as a Foundation consultant is assigned to the Institute to act both a liaison function with the Institute and to monitor Asian population activities for the Foundation. The consultant provides some advisory services and professional consultation to the Institute. He is housed with Institute staff where he is able to carry on his liaison work on a continuing basis at the working level. The Institute's coordination with AID is less than satisfactory. While excellent relationships exist between Institute staff and AID/W personnel, the lack of formal, thorough reviews of its programs in general and of specific research project findings precludes the systematic feedback of research results to action oriented field and central projects. It appears that frequent visits to the Institute by population office staff over the years is insufficient to bring about the type of coordination required in this situation. It is noted that some research findings are channeled directly by Institute staff to country programs without the assistance of or necessity for AID staff.

The Team recommends the establishment of procedures for formal review and evaluation at least on an annual basis. These sessions ought to be collaborative in nature between the Institute and AID/W.

Institutional Cooperation

4. A capability to perceive and establish cooperative institutional relationships with Asian and Pacific Basin countries and institutions.

Close cooperative ties are expected to develop beginning in 1973 between the Institute and the new population institute established by Gadjah Mada University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia. Plans for research -- including field research, graduate training, and the professional development components of such cooperation -- were worked out at the Planning Conference of the Gadjah Mada Population Center held at the Institute in early 1973.

The Guadalcanal Weather Coast field survey and training project was initiated during the past year. The survey investigates the population-resource systems of Melanesians in South Guadalcanal to determine the extent to which these systems are functional and susceptible to future change, particularly in response to increased population size. The project was originally suggested by the Administration of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate (BSIP), which expressed concern at reports of population pressure on resources. A field investigation was carried out between September 1972 and January 1973, consisting of a comprehensive census and land utilization survey, followed by more specific studies of fertility behavior, population movement, economic activities, health, child nutrition, education, and communications. Dr. Murray Chapman and Dr. Peter Pirie are coordinating the project, and they were assisted in field work by seven East-West Center (EWC) graduate students, five professional assistants, and about 60 Weather Coast residents. During the spring of 1973, the field data were prepared for more sophisticated analyses and extensive topic summaries were drafted by the seven EWC student team members and Drs. Chapman and Pirie. A collaborative report, now in preparation, will be submitted to the BSIP Administration by the end of 1973. Because of its wide scope, the Weather Coast project has actively cooperated with regional organizations like the South Pacific Commission (New Caledonia) and the World Health Organization nutrition team in Fiji, and with such field programs as the United Kingdom Land Resources, Directorate of Overseas Surveys, and the Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand) Solomons Project.

The Institute is also cooperating with the Government of Western Samoa in keypunching, editing and tabulating the 1971 Population and Housing Census of Western Samoa. Dr. Peter Pirie and Ms. Minja Choe are coordinating this project for the Institute, in cooperation with Mr. G. W. A. Tampoe and Mr. M. Lackner, United Nations advisors to the Western Samoan Government.

2. Capability in providing courses for graduate degrees in demography, reproductive physiology, contraceptive methods and materials; religious, cultural, and socio-economic determinants of motivation and acceptance of fertility control; development, administration, and evaluation of effective population programs; and the analysis of economic and social development implications of population trends.

Evidence of Progress to Date

The Institute supports the training in population offered at the University through funding joint faculty appointments and by providing scholarships for graduate students wishing to acquire an understanding of demographic structures and processes. Through its staff, programs, and facilities, the Institute thus provides a unique interdisciplinary setting for students interested in pursuing population studies as a component of their total academic program.

Graduate courses in population concentrate on demography, religious, cultural, and socio-economic determinants of the acceptance of fertility control, the evaluation of the impact of family planning programs on fertility, and the analysis of socio-economic development implications on population trends. The Institute has worked very little in the fields of reproductive physiology, contraceptive methods and materials, and administrative management and evaluation of family planning programs. Contract funds were provided to the School of Public Health during the early years of the contract period, but since July 1, 1971, activities of the School of Public Health have been supported by a separate AID contract.

The research staff of the Institute carries a relatively light teaching load in addition to their research responsibilities. For example, twelve staff members teach 16 courses per semester (three credit hours/course). The normal teaching load for University staff is about five courses per semester.

Those who teach in the University's Social Sciences departments are well received. Their academic qualifications are comparable to other staff, and in addition they bring certain research findings to their lectures and research programs. In addition, Institute staff are members of graduate program committees and are given responsibilities for counseling graduate students. Most students who enroll in the graduate Population Studies program are counseled by Population Institute staff as the primary advisor. The staff also sit on other committees and are afforded an opportunity to bridge the academic and research gap.

Evidence of Progress to Date

Very little feedback from returned participants has been obtained on a formal or comprehensive basis. Most of this type of information is obtained informally from the 40 graduates, either during field visits or attendance at international conferences.

The Population Institute has 40 alumni from 12 countries who have earned degrees in six departments of the University. These alumni represent the U.S., India, Republic of China, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Australia. Their fields of speciality and the number of graduates are as follows: sociology (14), economics (8), public health (6), Pacific studies (1), geography (7), and anthropology (4).

Thirty-five earned M.A. or M.P.H. degrees, four Ph.D.s, and one a Population Certificate.

Nine of the alumni are in research, six are graduate students, and 12 teach at the university level. Only two alumni are associated with family planning programs; three are employed in the private sector (all these are U.S. alumni), two work for government departments (other than teaching and research), two work for international organizations, and the whereabouts of four is unknown. The Ph.D.s are from the U.S. (2) and the Republic of Korea (2).

Fifteen students of 26 foreign alumni have returned to their country of origin and six of the remaining 11 are continuing their studies.

The evidence to verify the relative importance of positions held by alumni is not significant at this time as so few have completed their studies and are ready to settle down on a job. The Institute needs to establish procedures for systematically evaluating the significance of graduate student roles following their study period.

5. Curriculum development and curriculum change are based on continuing evaluation of current programs and feedback from field and other academic experiences and research findings.

Evidence of Progress to Date

The Population Studies program was developed in response to the needs of students as recognized by the Institute and the University, subject to the limitation of professional staff.

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Conference Title</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Duration</u>
March 1970	International Conference on Social Work Education	65 (+65 observers)	7 days
July 1970	Seminar on Motivation and Incentive in Family Planning	25	3 days
July 1971	Fourth Conference on Mathematics of Population	35	5 days
August 1971	Statistical Problems in Population Research	59	5 days
December 1971	Population Census Tabulation Workshop	25	7 days
April 1972	Workshops on Satisfaction and Costs of Children	24	6 days
December 1972	Pacific Atoll Populations	20	4 days
January 1973	Planning Institute of Population Studies, Gadjah Mada University	14	4 days
February 1973	Second Population Census Tabulation Conference	31	6 days
August 1973	United Nations Symposium on Population and the Family	33	10 days

b. Conferences, seminars and workshops held away from the Institute

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Conference Title</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Duration</u>
May 1971	Conference on Manpower Problems in East and South-east Asia	Singapore	70	7 days

v. Population and Communication (with East-West Center's Communication Institute)

No. of seminars	4
Length	1-6 weeks
No. per annum	2-3
No. of participants	10-20 per workshop

The Population Institute has concentrated its nondegree training programs in areas directly related to its broader programs of research and institutional cooperation. The courses generally entail the same institutional resources but differ greatly in the number and level of participants, the duration of the training, and the level of program sophistication. Courses are designed around specific program needs of the Institute's field work and the individual's plans for future work in the field of population.

Since 1969 the Institute has developed a capacity and experience in organizing and conducting diverse population training programs. It carries out programs of professional development in response to identified needs for population specialists in the Asian/Pacific area. The main objectives of these programs, which are closely integrated with the Institute's efforts and with Institute activities in the field of institutional cooperation, are to update earlier academic training of persons now in leadership roles; to provide a forum for the exchange of technical information; to provide specialized knowledge to professionals who are already highly qualified in their fields; to offer applied professional training to middle-level managers and administrators who may leave their jobs for only a short period of time; and to give on-the-job training in some technical skill under individual guidance and supervision.

The most ambitious professional development program undertaken by the Institute each year is the Summer Seminar in Population. The Seminar consists of four weeks of intensive study of Asian and Pacific population programs and up-to-date techniques of program evaluation and demographic analysis. Other areas covered by the Seminars include Economic Aspects of Population Growth, Evaluation of Family Planning, Basic Measures of Fertility and Methods of Contraception.

The First Summer Seminar in Population was held June 30 to July 30, 1970. It included 39 topics and was taught by a staff of 14 professionals representing about ten different institutions of higher learning in the U.S. Similar Seminars were held in

Summary of Published Reports and
Distribution to AID/W and Others

Conference	No. of reports submitted to AID/Washington	No. of reports produced for others
Summer Seminars in Population		
First (1970)	15	185
Second (1971)	15	260
Third (1972)	15	385
Fourth (1973)	2 ^a	100 ^a
Asian Universities and Population Policy	50	300
Population Census Tabulation Workshops		
First	15	135
Second	15	135
Workshop on Assessment of Satisfactions and Costs of Children	15	385 ^b

^a Preliminary draft only. Final report is in preparation.

^b Because of the demand for this volume, 400 additional copies are being printed.

- Students from Asian and Pacific areas enrolled in short courses in population dynamics and statistics.

Evidence of Progress to Date

Number of Asian and Pacific-area students by year and length of course

Length of Course (weeks)	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74 to date
0 to 4	22	47	0	64	50	35 approx.
5	10	21	57	82	54	54
over 5	21	1	8	2	8	2
Total	53	69	65	148	112	91

A total of 538 participants from Asian and Pacific Basin countries attended nondegree courses sponsored by the Population Institute since 1968.

6. Nondegree students from LDCs return to their countries of origin, are assigned to positions in population programs, and are utilizing skills learned at the Institute in providing leadership for population and family planning programs.

Evidence of Progress to Date

As a rule, nondegree students are gainfully employed at the time they are selected for professional development training at the Institute and are permitted by their employers to take leave of absence (usually with pay) for this purpose.

There is no data to verify the status of all students completing these courses. The Institute staff know many of these students through research activities and consultancies and are able to provide estimates of their status, however, this is neither complete nor systematic. The Institute needs to develop an evaluation program for students completing short-term training courses

7. Short-term courses are evaluated periodically and altered to meet changing needs and research findings in LDCs and the Institute.

Evidence of Progress to Date

Each year following the Summer Seminar in Population, Institute staff members meet to evaluate the Seminar and to design the subsequent year's course. Planning is based on staff and participant evaluation and area needs for training as perceived by participants, Institute staff, the International Advisory Committee, and other competent persons involved in population programs.

8. Quality and quantity of nondegree candidates and students, geographic distribution, organizational affiliation and proportion of students from LDCs indicate well motivated, adequately educated candidates, largely from LDCs, from national public sector or private sector population programs seek training at the Institute.

9. Established a model family planning system in Hawaii in cooperation with the State of Hawaii.

Evidence of Progress to Date

The Institute provided technical support, based on a forthcoming Paper entitled, "The Demographic Situation in Hawaii," for preparation of A Plan for Family Planning Services for the State of Hawaii, published by the State in February 1973; it is also contributing to implementation of the first phase of the Plan through its participation in the special family planning evaluation survey being conducted by the Hawaii Pregnancy, Birth Control, and Abortion Study.

The Institute has contributed to the establishment and operation of the Family Planning Clinic of the University of Hawaii, which not only serves community needs but also conducts teaching and demonstration projects.

D. Research

1. Research is organized around current action programs in economic development, regional planning, family planning, etc.

Evidence of Progress to Date

Given below are descriptions of research in progress or completed, arranged in order of the four mutually related problem areas (1) population processes and structure, (2) causes of demographic behavior, (3) effects of demographic behavior, and (4) population policy. Names of the principal Institute investigators are indicated in parentheses.

(1) Population Processes and Structure

- a. Recent Fertility Trends in East Asia (R. Retherford and L. J. Cho). Analysis of three components of change in the crude birth rates of seven East Asian countries between 1960 and 1970.
- b. Recent Population Growth of Indonesia (L. J. Cho and G. McNicoll). A collaborative project between the Institute and the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, with assistance from the Ford Foundation, to study levels, trends and differentials in vital rates. Detailed fertility and mortality tabulations from the 1971 census returns are being prepared in Jakarta for a preliminary statistical report.

- e. Demographic Approaches to Social Behavior (A. Howard, K. Howard, and G. Feeney). Analysis of demographic processes on the island of Rotuma, Fiji.
- f. Attitudes, Values, Social Perceptions, and Family Limitation in the Republic of Korea (J. Palmore). Analysis of Korean sample survey data in cooperation with the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences.
- g. The Role of Mental Maps in Migration Research (G. Fuller and M. Chapman). This pilot study aims to embody the notion of place perception in migration research, to test for differences in place perceptions among the various nationalities represented by holders of East-West Center graduate scholarships, and to identify any change over time.
- h. A Socioeconomic Model of Family-Size Decision-Making (D. Chao). Construction of a generalized micro-economic model capable of demonstrating how economic variables and at least three noneconomic variables (contraception, religion, and education) jointly exercise their influence on human fertility behavior.
- i. Tobacco Smoking and Age-Specific Sex Ratios in the United States (R. Retherford). Continuation of earlier work on the effects of tobacco smoking on sex mortality and widowhood.
- j. Birth Control, Pregnancy, and Abortion in Hawaii (J. Palmore). A study conducted in cooperation with three other co-principal investigators and various other units of the University of Hawaii and most hospitals in the state, utilizing detailed data collected on induced-abortion patients and maternity patients since the recent legalization of abortion.
- k. Cigarette Smoking and Widowhood in the United States (R. Retherford). The present paper examines the contribution of cigarette smoking of husbands to the high probability of widowhood for older wives and to the high expectation of widowed life for wives.

(3) Effects of Demographic Behavior

- a. Social Effects of Population Density: Tokyo (Y. S. Matsumoto) A study of the social and health effects of hyperdensity on the population residing in Tokyo megalopolitan area, conducted jointly with Dr. T. Takemoto, Department

There is no specific research strategy at the Institute that is explicitly definable. The strategy is one of moving along a broad interdisciplinary front, generally on country-specific problems. However, its primary focus is to seek answers and solutions in four mutually-related problem areas stated at the outset of this section.

Research is a high priority area for the Institute as the generation of new knowledge is its prime activity. Most of the research staff work on projects that cover more than one main problem area and when feasible, research work is coordinated with professional development and graduate study, both of which often involve elements of institutional cooperation.

There appears to be a communication gap between Social Science researchers and some of the practitioners in the population field, i.e., AID's population experts. The problem appears to be one of translating research findings to actionable programs. While the solution to this problem is not an easy one, there is a need to develop bridges of understanding between the Institute and AID's action-oriented personnel. The submission of reports, site visits, and professional meetings, while indeed helpful, are insufficient to bridge the critical information gap.

The Team recommends that AID/W and the Population Institute establish formal procedures for reviewing research findings periodically and evaluating their applicability to AID/W's population problems.

2. Special evaluation research is undertaken by the Institute.

Evidence of Progress to Date

The Institute has contributed to research in the Republic of Korea in family planning evaluation. The results of this evaluation were reported in Psychological Perspectives: Family Planning in Korea by Bom Mo Chung, James A. Palmore, Sang Joo Lee, and Sung Jin Lee (Seoul: Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, 1972). The Institute staff also works with the current Hawaii Pregnancy, Birth Control, and Abortion Study. Staff members provided consultations to national family planning programs in a number of Asian countries, in particular the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

The Institute has undertaken evaluative analyses of fertility trends in Asia and the Pacific; examples are Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Pacific Islands, Philippines, and Thailand.

Summary of distribution of materials by recipient, affiliation and geographic region

Automatic Distribution					
Geographical region	Recipients		Affiliation		
	No.	Percent	Government	University	Other
North America	106	51	11	44	51
South America	2	1	--	--	2
Asia	68	33	11	22	35
Africa	3	1	1	2	--
Europe	19	9	--	5	14
Oceania	11	5	--	7	4
Total	209	100	23	80	106

NOTE: Most recipients in this category are institutional -- e.g., libraries, university departments, informational services -- rather than individual persons. Approximately five names are added per month.

Distribution Upon Request					
Geographical region	Recipients		Affiliation		
	No.	Percent	Government	University	Other
North America	298	65	34	190	74
South America	3	--	--	2	1
Asia	94	21	38	36	20
Africa	5	1	4	--	1
Europe	20	4	8	18	4
Oceania	35	9	9	15	1
Total	455	100	93	261	101

NOTE: Persons in this category periodically receive notices describing recent Institute publications and may request whatever is of value to them in their profession. Approximately ten names are added per month.

the Asia Foundation, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan, the Ministry of Education, Philippines and AID; Asian Universities and Population Policy held in Jogjakarta, Indonesia hosted by Gadjah Mada University with joint sponsorship of the Population Institute and the Rockefeller Foundation; Annual Summer Seminars held by the Population Institute on key population subjects with participation of Asian country leadership.

Not only has the Institute emphasized Asian and Pacific cooperation in research studies, seminars, conferences, etc., but it has cooperated with numerous U.S., Canadian, European and international organizations including the United Nations and ECAFE in development of population research effort.

This cooperative and collaborative approach is not only in direct response to the AID contract with the Institute which calls for the establishment of a "Population Program through which Asians and Americans can work together to exchange their knowledge of and capabilities to cope with the population dynamics of Asia and the Pacific area," but it is part of the overall philosophy of the Institute and the East-West Center. In this relationship, the Institute does not visualize the Asian disciple sitting at the foot of the American scholar but two equally qualified professionals from different cultural backgrounds joining together as colleagues in a search for an answer to a common problem. That the Institute has progressed to the extent that it has in less than three years is a tribute to its leadership and deep dedication to its goals.

E. Support Services

Library Resources

1. Establish and maintain an adequate library resource containing pertinent publications dealing with field of population dynamics.

Evidence of Progress to Date

The Population Institute has developed and is further expanding a capability to assemble and make accessible conventional information sources and computer data banks for use of staff and students. The books, journals, reprints, and other printed documents are indexed in a card catalogue using key words in addition to the usual Library of Congress indexing.

Theoretical Population Biology. Academic Press. New York.
 Urban Anthropology. Dept. of Anthropology, SUNY-Brockport, N.Y.

The Institute has a significant collection of data on computer tape from censuses, surveys, vital registration systems, etc., including the following:

Selected List of Computer Readable Data

<u>Category/ Number</u>	<u>Program/Data</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Census</u>		
1.	1970 U.S. Census Summary Tapes	1st count through 5th count
2.	1960 and 1970 U.S. Census Public Use Sample	One-in-a-thousand for the whole country and one-in- a-hundred for the State of Hawaii
3.	1966 Tonga Census	
4.	1968 Census - Gilbert and Ellice Islands	
5.	1966 Census - Western Samoa	
6.	1967 Census - Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	
7.	1966 Census Fiji Islands	
8.	1970 Census - British Solomon Islands	
9.	1960 Census - Republic of Korea	10% sample
10.	1966 Census - Republic of Korea	10% sample

Fertility Surveys

1. Republic of Korea, 1968
2. Republic of Korea, 1971
3. 1965 National Fertility Survey, U.S.A.
4. 1960 Growth of American Families Study

List of Programs in the EWPI Program Library (cont.)

Number	Program/Data	Remarks
3.	REGPATH Multiple linear regression/ path analysis program	Written at EWPI
4.	STEPREG Stepwise regression analysis program	Ditto
5.	MICHAID Automatic interaction detector program	Written at Univ. of Michigan
6.	PROV Program that estimates fertility on "own children" data	Written at EWPI
7.	ANV Analysis of variance program	Ditto
8.	CENS Program that estimates mortality from census survival rates	Ditto
9.	BRASS Program that estimates mortality based on proportions surviving among children ever born	Ditto
10.	INCREG Regression analysis program for incomplete data	Ditto
11.	KEYFITZ A set of programs for demo- graphic analysis	Written by N. Keyfitz and others
12.	DCL A set of demographic programs centered around regional model life tables.	Written by the staff of the Bureau of the Census
13.	SPSS Statistical package for the social sciences	Written at NORC

The Team wishes to observe that the Institute's library resource is in its early stages of development. It is being given appropriate emphasis as required for the scope responsibility assumed by the Institute. Library development needs to receive continuing priority support in the future.

In evaluating its current and project programs the Team, while commending past efforts, wishes to note that only a small beginning has been made in dealing with a significant

a. Costs:

While CDC is likely to give better service than the University Computer Center, the cost per unit of work would probably be higher. CDC has offered a 25% discount under a one-year contract but it has not said whether the discount would continue into the future. A contract of longer duration might be negotiated. However, even with the discount, the CDC rates appear somewhat higher than the University's rates.

Another factor is the resulting increase in the computer budget if services are obtained from CDC. Because CDC would offer better service (e.g., quicker turn around time) the Institute would do more work in a given period of time. While this may be beneficial overall, an adequate budget must be provided.

Two members of the Evaluation Team, with knowledge of computers, visited the Computer Center facilities of the University and the Control Data Corporation. They believe that CDC has adequate facilities to provide the required services to the Institute. However, several issues should be weighed in arriving at the best solution for the Institute's computer needs.

The Team believes the Population Institute should consider the above issues with the University of Hawaii's computer services staff before making a decision on this matter.

b. Physical proximity

The CDC computer is located several miles from the Institute, or about 35 minutes by car. The University computer is located on the campus within walking distance (about 10 minutes) from the Institute. However, CDC provides courier services whereas the University does not.

Offsetting the distance factor, however, is the fact that a CDC terminal to be installed at the Institute would have card-reading capability and a 300-lines-per-minute printer, therefore, virtually all input to the computer can be handled by terminal as well as much of the printing. Large printing jobs (which are usually in less urgent demand) can be delivered by CDC courier.

c. Comparability with computers at other centers

U.S. Embassy in Bangkok has a CDC 3100 which is available for regional projects. IBM and ICL computers are

Officer, in a sense, operationally "runs the store."

He is responsible for the collection of and, with the Director, assembling the annual program and budget presentation. This means that he exerts a strong policy as well as operational influence on the development of the program. He functions on various committees in place of the Director and often accompanies the Director to advise him concerning program and administrative implications of program development. His responsibility for developing and administering the budget is of a primary nature. This requires a complete knowledge of and experience in allocating costs to users, identifying donors' contributions, developing techniques for cost sharing and being able to account for all monies received and disbursed by the Institute. To help him in this supervision, the East-West Center provides the services of a fiscal officer and the University of Hawaii's Controller serves as the legal disbursing officer for the East-West Center in accordance with the AID contract as well as in other disbursement of funds.

The Team wishes to observe that the Institute's administrative and support staff appears efficient and highly motivated. The Institute's work is carried out with dispatch and is of good quality.

b. Budget

The Executive Officer's budget as reviewed by AID provides the basis for further obligations, revisions or modifications. The present AID contract expires on June 30, 1974 and the Population Institute has submitted a new five-year proposal for AID consideration. As the Institute must make yearly commitments to the staff and give at least six months' notice in advance, the Institute must know by December 1, 1973, AID's intentions concerning future funding. To make such an evaluation possible, the Institute has provided the Evaluation Committee with a breakdown of the entire costs of the Institute and the amount covered by the various donors (See Table 1). An analysis of this table reveals that AID's contribution of 57% of the costs in FY 1973 decreases annually until FY 1979 (the end of the next five-year period) to approximately 30% with the other donors' contributions used to replace AID financing. How accurate these budget projections are depends on the faith the evaluator has in the evidence provided by the Institute. Dr. Kleinjans, the Chancellor, while not discussing specific costs, emphasized that it was the East-West Center's intention to increase its support of the Population Institute. He feels that it has demonstrated its viability and he has

Table I

SOURCES OF SUPPORT -- FUNDS
EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE, EAST-WEST CENTER

Source	Purpose	1973	%	1974	%	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%
<u>East-West Center:</u>													
	Salaries	48,374		149,034		182,167		225,000		300,000		400,000	
	Degree Students	136,875		118,800		155,000		165,000		165,000		165,000	
	Other Direct Costs			9,953		66,813		195,000		150,000		150,000	
	Payments to U.H.	100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000	
	Payments to U. Press of Hawaii	20,000		20,000		20,000		20,000		20,000		20,000	
	Space 8,100 sq. ft. 6-30-73	54,500		54,500		63,700		63,700		112,000		112,000	
	Conference Space Use	10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000	
	Administrative Support, Util., Maint. (20%)	240,000		300,000		300,000		300,000		350,000		400,000	
		609,749	30	762,287	36	897,680	38	1,078,700	43	1,207,000	48	1,357,000	51
<u>University of Hawaii:</u>													
	Pop. Studies Jt Faculty Salaries	107,000	5	121,000	6	128,000	5	136,000	6	136,000	5	141,000	5
<u>Ford Foundation:</u>													
	Value of Children Project Indonesian Fertility	63,256		--		125,000	5	100,000	4				
	Project/Other	17,450	4	--									
	Population Socialization			25,000	1	75,000	3	125,000	5				
<u>Int'l. Development Res. Ctr.</u>													
	Value of Children Project	38,730	2	--		55,000	2	20,000	1	300,000	12	400,000	15

51

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Table 11
 AID FUNDING ESTIMATES BY PROGRAM CATEGORY
 EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE, EAST-WEST CENTER

Category	FY 1973	%	FY 1974	%	FY 1975	%	FY 1976	%	FY 1977	%	FY 1978	%
<u>Training</u>												
Graduate Degree	70,018	6	77,081	7	56,121	5	50,000	5	30,000	3	25,000	3
Nondegree - Professional Development	325,829	30	345,650	30	327,509	31	330,000	34	320,000	37	300,000	39
<u>Research</u>	455,040	42	484,739	42	450,840	42	380,000	39	350,000	40	320,000	42
<u>Institutional Cooperation</u>	31,386	3	31,432	3	19,388	2	20,000	2	20,000	2	20,000	3
<u>Resource Materials Collection</u>	32,081	3	32,074	3	32,117	3	32,000	3	20,000	2	10,000	1
<u>Publications</u>	51,961	5	61,797	5	60,995	6	60,000	6	50,000	6	40,000	5
<u>Administration</u>	102,115	11	124,667	10	122,428	11	97,398	11	79,398	10	54,398	7
		100		100		100		100		100		100
TOTALS	1,068,430		1,157,440		1,069,398		969,398		869,398		769,398	
Overhead*	89,738		90,000		84,000		76,000		69,000		61,000	
TOTAL	1,158,168	1/	1,247,440	1/	1,153,398		1,045,398		938,398		830,398	

53

*Overhead estimates not included in PROP Budget

1/ FY 1973 and 1974 funded under Contract AID/ea-32

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\$300,000 per year for the Communication Institute; approximately \$250,000 annually for the University of Hawaii's School of Public Health. The objective of these three grants or contracts was to create at Hawaii a fertility control program which was holistic in its approach and incorporated the various elements of the population dynamics problems in one locale. The assumption upon which these grants were made was that these institutions would have a close cooperative and coordinative relationship, resulting in a total effort which would support family planning programs throughout the world with particular emphasis on the Asian-Pacific area.

A number of developments influenced the faltering steps toward this objective. To begin with, the Institutes were new, without leadership or professional staffs, and population was a new field with few benchmarks and a minimum of collected knowledge. The School of Public Health was also new in the field, without the manpower or health resources to undertake this job. As one competent observer watched this build-up of capability and program development, he commented that he "would rather see various institutions operating before worrying about their cooperating." This was a natural response to the diverse efforts of the Institutes to put their own houses in order. An inevitable consequence of this accelerated build-up was an absorption of the Institutes and the School of Public Health in equipping themselves to accomplish their particular functions. Thus, while the staffs were in close physical proximity, their programs and operational activities remained somewhat aloof and apart.

On the other hand, a number of overall groups were formed to assume specific functions within the educational complex. These included the National Review Board appointed by the Department of State to oversee the implementation of programs authorized through State Department appropriations; the Board of Regents, which acted as the East-West Center's legal entity in relations with the outside world, the subcommittee of the Board of Regents, which deals specifically with East-West Center problems; an Executive Council of the Population Institute, composed of the Chancellor of the East-West Center, the Director of the Institute, vice president of the University, and other key members. In addition and somewhat closer to operational areas are the Population Studies Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences, which identifies courses within the University of particular relevance to population studies as well as gaps among such courses, and the Population Program Committee of the Advisory Council on International Relations of the University which examines problems of coordination and compatibility among population and University programs with particular international bearing.

In addition, the Population Institute programs are reviewed by a group composed of professional peers:

5. The International Advisory Committee

A summary of the groups and their functions follows:

1. National Review Board

The National Review Board is appointed by the Secretary of State to advise the Department of State on the operations of the East-West Center and relationships between the Center and the University. The Board reviews the Center's program but makes no direct input to it.

The Review Board includes the following members:

John A. Burns (Chairman)
Governor of Hawaii

Philip A. Guarino
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Joan Barrows (Mrs. N. E. Barrows)
Annandale, Virginia

Daniel E. London
San Francisco, California

Harold E. Eichelberger
Honolulu, Hawaii

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce
Honolulu, Hawaii

Alan Green
Portland, Oregon

John K. MacIver
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Katsuro Miho
Honolulu, Hawaii

Lup Quon Pang, M.D.
Honolulu, Hawaii

Otto N. Miller
San Francisco, California

William C. Turner
Phoenix, Arizona

William D. Mounger
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Whalen
Bethesda, Maryland

Robert D. Nesen
Washington, D. C.

Miss Carol M. Owens
(Executive Secretary)
Washington, D. C.

2. Board of Regents

No legal basis for the establishment of the East-West Center as a Federal institution is vested in the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii. The Board provides policy, administrative and academic guidance to the Center as it does to the University.

Chancellor of the Center, the Director of the Population Institute, and various members of the Council on a continuing basis.

The administrative situation at the University of Hawaii and particularly the East-West Center precludes the delegation of certain authority by the Chancellor to the Executive Council. This does not allow for the extension of the role of the Executive Council as envisioned in the original contract with AID. It would indeed be unfortunate for relationships within the East-West Center if an outside body were permitted to carry out the provisions of the contract in this respect. This should not be interpreted to imply the demise of the Council. The Executive Council should be retained. It serves as a channel for information to important members of the University, community, and on population matters and Population Institute programs and provides a potential "rein" in the Institute's programs.

5. International Advisory Committee

The AID contract calls for the formal establishment of an International Advisory Committee of at least seven members recommended by the Director of the Population Institute with the approval of the Executive Council.

The Committee was established in 1968 with the appointment of 14 members. Initial appointments were for two years. As of June 30, 1973, membership was reduced to eleven.

The committee meets annually for several days of discussions and consultations with Population Institute staff. The committee members review the substance of the Institute's year's work, debate research methodology and research findings, and review the training and graduate work supported by the Center.

The committee serves three important functions. (1) It evaluates the Institute's research and training program, (2) it provides Asian scholars and area specialists who serve as entrees to certain Asian countries and institutions for Population Institute staff, and (3) members of the Advisory Committee serve as consultants to various members of the staff at the annual meeting as well as throughout the year through correspondence and professional and other meetings.

The Advisory Committee is made up of prominent population professionals with extensive professional association with Asian countries. The members of the Committee and their terms of office are as follows:

The Evaluation Team reviewed the 1972 and 1973 Committee reports, both of which were written by the Committee chairman, Professor Philip Hauser.

The most recent Committee meeting was held during Professor Hauser's tenure at the Institute as a Senior Fellow. He had been at the Institute about three months at the time of the Committee meeting and about six months at the time the final report was completed (April 1973). Professor Hauser thus had an excellent opportunity to obtain a full understanding of the Institute's program, the qualifications of its staff, the relationship of its program to that of the other Institutes of the East-West Center and with that of academic departments in the University, etc.

Professor Douglas Yamamura, is also very familiar with the Institute, having extensive and prolonged contact with it, and takes an active role in the Committee. One member of the Evaluation Team met with Dr. Yamamura.

While the other members of the Committee have not been in residence at the Institute, or the University of Hawaii, each has visited the campus several times.

The Evaluation Team felt that the Committee served a good function and that its assessments and recommendations were cogent and well informed. The Committee's principal recommendations in the 1972 report are:

1. Because "population problems...are among the most serious of the problems that confront mankind...(and) because of the level of excellence it has already attained, (the Population Institute) merits extended continued support at least at its present level of operations."

2. "...although the special training programs that have been conducted have, on the whole, served a useful purpose, continued exploration should be made of ways to improve this aspect of the Institute's work. Improvement might be effected by working toward achievement of more homogeneous batches of trainees (by educational level, professional background, specialization, etc.) and by more focused and specialized training programs."

3. "...the Population Institute (should) expand cooperative research arrangements of the type it has already effected in Korea with the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences and explore ways of stimulating comparative research undertakings in Asia and the Pacific area."

Most of the 1972 recommendations have been adopted and recommendations 2 and 3 for 1973 are being implemented. Because of a general constraint of University expenditures, the recommendation that a M.A. degree in demography be offered may be delayed.

The Team recommends that the Institute review its various advisory groups in an effort to rationalize their functions and to recommend remedial actions necessary.

Appendix A is a list of individuals with whom the Team discussed the Institute's progress and problems. The list includes those with whom a significant amount of time was scheduled. On completion of the draft report the Team informally discussed the findings and recommendations with Dr. Everett Kleinjans, Chancellor of the East-West Center and Mr. Keith Adamson, Executive Officer and Acting Director of the Population Institute.

RESEARCHERS BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER OF STUDIES COMPLETED AND TITLE OF PAPERS

a. EWPI Staff by: 1) Country of Birth; 2) Professional Specialty; 3) Geographic Specialty; 4) Extensive past residency (1 year or more)

Name	(1) Born	(2) Professional Specialty	(3) Geographic Specialty	(4) Extensive past residency
1. Adamson, Keith	USA	Management and Communication	-	Colombia, Egypt, Laos Thailand, Turkey, USA, Vietnam
2. Albores, Sonia	Philippines	Psychology	Philippines	Philippines, USA
3. Arnold, Fred	USA	Economics. Deter- minants of fertility, survey research methods, economic demography.	Hawaii, Republic of China, Thailand	USA
4. Chao, Dennis	China	Economics. Microecono- mics of demographic behavior.	China	China, Taiwan, USA
5. Chapman, M.	New Zealand	Geography. Mobility Systems, field methods;	Melanesia	New Zealand, USA, Oceania (Solomons)
6. Cho, Lee-Jay	Korea	Sociology, Methodology, fertility, human ecology	Republic of Korea Southeast Asia, USA	Korea, Malaysia, USA
7. Choe, Minja	Korea	Mathematics and Computer Science	Korea	Korea, USA
8. Fawcett, James	USA	Psychology. psycholo- gical determinants of fertility, population communications, cross- cultural methodology.	Thailand, USA	Thailand, USA, Taiwan, Iran

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 18. | Palmore, J. | USA | Sociology. Demographic methods and surveys, statistics, fertility. | Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea | Philippines, Malaysia, USA |
| 19. | Park, C.B. | Korea | M.D. Measurement of fertility, methodology in population analysis, life table techniques. | Korea, Brazil, Jamaica, USA, Guam. | Korea, Brazil, Jamaica, USA |
| 20. | Pirie., Peter | New Zealand | Geography. Population-resource relationships, | Pacific Islands, particularly Polynesia (Samoa, Fiji, New Guinea) | New Zealand, Australia, Samoa, USA |
| 21. | Retherford, R. | USA | Demography. Demographic methodology, mortality, sociology of work. | Thailand | USA, France, Thailand |
| 22. | Ward, Sandra | USA | Editor. | -- | USA, England, Italy |

67