

Project Authorization and Request for Allotment of Funds

Part II

Entity: Development Support Bureau

Project: Urban Migrant Fertility

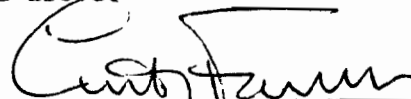
Project No: 936-5412

I hereby approve use of additional grant funds not to exceed Three Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (\$300,000) for the second phase of the Urban Migrant Fertility project. This brings the authorized funding level for this project, phases one and two, to a total of Four Hundred Fifty Thousand U.S. Dollars (\$450,000).

The Urban Migrant Fertility project is intended to increase understanding of the relationships between rural-to-urban migration and fertility and formulate a policy framework and guidelines to help governments understand, plan for, and guide better their growing urban populations.


I authorize funding in FY 1981 of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) out of the total authorized project funding indicated above.

Signed:



AA/DS (Acting), Curtis Farrar

clearance:

DS/UD, WRMiner 

DS/PO, AKMorales 

References: Research Project Paper February 5, 1979
PIO/T for Phase Two originated June 30, 1981

Scope of Work

Statement of Work

Background. The tasks detailed in this statement of work represent phase two of a two phased program proposed by the principal researcher in 1979. During phase one, using Korean data, the contractor developed a model and methodology to enable planners and policy makers to assess better the influence of rural to urban migration on migrant fertility and to translate this information into recommendations for policy actions. This task has been completed successfully as determined by DS/UD based on findings of internal and external review panels who have reviewed the project results. The final step in phase one was to develop a plan for proceeding with application and testing of the model in at least two additional countries. This step has been completed; detailed plans have been developed by the contractor for applying the model in Mexico and Thailand. Arrangements in Thailand for application of the model per se are somewhat more tentative since the Thai government has not yet indicated its approval for use of Thai data by the contractor. Demographic analysis of Thai data will be undertaken in any event, but it may not be possible to apply the full econometric model in Thailand. For this reason, the Philippines and an African country have been proposed as backup countries. The Mexican work will be undertaken during the first year of phase two during which time detailed arrangements will be made for application of the model in a second country. The general and specific tasks to be undertaken by the contractor in phase two of the project are set out in the sections that follow.

General. The contractor shall apply, test and adapt in Mexico the approaches set out in the contractor's final report on phase one of the project, such report entitled, The Influence of Rural-Urban Migration on the Fertility of Migrants in Developing Countries: Analysis of Korean Data, and as revised in the contractor's proposal for phase two which is incorporated herein by reference. During the Mexico test the contractor also shall make arrangements for application of these approaches in Thailand or in a backup country to be approved by DS/UD.

Upon completion of two or more field tests, and using the experience gained thereby, the contractor will prepare and submit to AID a final report that will summarize the results of these tests and serve as a guide to others who wish to apply these approaches in developing countries for purposes of analysis and policy development.

The work will be organized and conducted in accordance with the "Management Plan" spelled out in the contractor's proposal, dated June 15, 1981.

Specific Steps and Sub-Tasks. To carry out the objectives and general scope of the study, the contractor shall perform the following tasks:

1. Refine the contractor's theoretical model and econometric method, developed with Korean data, for assessing the adaptation effect of rural-urban migration on the fertility of migrants. (This step shall be performed before the model is applied to Mexican or other country data.)

2. Apply the model and methodology to the 1976 Mexican World Fertility Survey Data to test the following nine major hypotheses concerning the effect on fertility of the adaptation and selectivity of rural-urban migration.

- Hypothesis 1: Completed fertility of the rural-urban migrant is lower than that of a comparable rural stayer when the migrant's fertility at migration is equalized to the rural stayer's fertility at a comparable point of time in her life cycle. This is true for both highly selected migrants and less selected migrants.
- Hypothesis 2: The differential in completed fertility between the rural-urban migrant during the post-migration period and a comparable rural-stayer is greater for migrants with higher socioeconomic backgrounds than for migrants with lower backgrounds.
- Hypothesis 3: A rural-urban migrant has fewer additional births after migration during each given period, say 5-years period, over her remaining post-migration life cycle than a comparable rural stayer when fertility levels at the beginning of each period are controlled.
- Hypothesis 4: The differential in completed fertility between the rural-urban migrant during the post-migrant period and a comparable rural stayer is larger the younger the age at migration.
- Hypothesis 5: The differential between the rural-urban migrant and a comparable rural stayer in completed fertility attributable to the post-migration period varies according to the size class of destination city.
- Hypothesis 6: Rural-urban migrants are selected from the rural population in terms of socioeconomic characteristics such as education and premarital occupational status.
- Hypothesis 7: Rural-urban migration becomes less selective over time for a given destination. In other words, earlier migration cohorts to a destination are more highly selected than recent migration cohorts.
- Hypothesis 8: At a given point in time, city size is positively related to the selectivity of rural-urban migration.
- Hypothesis 9: At a given point in time and for a given size class of city, new destinations are expected to attract rural-urban migrants more selectively than old popular destinations.

3. Write a case study based on the Mexican application and complete the work within one year of starting analysis of the Mexican data.
4. Through a sub-contract with Dr. Sidney Goldstein of Brown University, perform a demographic analysis of available Thailand data to examine the influence of rural-urban migration on migrant's attitudes towards marriage, use of contraceptives, education, employment and other factors that might influence fertility behavior.
5. Apply the LSU migrant fertility model to the Thai data and write up a case study similar in format and technical content to that developed for the Mexican application.
6. If permission is not obtained from the Thai Government for Step 5, obtain clearance to carry out step 5 using Philippine data or data from an African country such as Kenya or Tanzania.
7. Compare and integrate the results obtained from Dr. Goldstein's demographic analysis with econometric results obtained through application of the LSU migrant fertility model to the Korean (phase one), Mexican and Thai, Philippine or African data, and write up the results and implications of this analysis. Concentrate in this analysis on additional insights and clarity of exposition that can be drawn from the demographic approach.
8. Prepare an in-depth, practical analysis on policy implications of the set of studies; include the implications for each country analyzed and the general policy inferences that can be made as a result of examining the migrant fertility phenomenon in three different national settings. Use personnel in this step who are practiced and skilled in the art of integrating science and policy.
9. Prepare a practical guide for other prospective users of the approaches developed and adapted through this project, specifying the context in which the analyses is useful, minimum data requirements, necessary skills and analytical tools, the general model and its application, pitfalls that might be encountered along the way, and suggestions for tying the work to policy and program applications.
10. In carrying out all of the above steps and especially the specific field applications, provide for substantive participation and training of host country personnel, through facilitating visits to U.S. project headquarters by key local personnel, arranging workshops and technical training sessions in the U.S. and in the host countries, collaboration on local publications, and other measures as specified in the contractor's proposal.

11. Organize the written outputs of the project into a final report that is clear and contains introductory and concluding sections that are easily understood by the layman. Use graphics wherever possible to summarize data or results and use detailed tables only when necessary.
12. Provide to DS/UD complete documentation of major project activities, milestones and outputs. Specifically, the contractor will provide the following reports:
 - a. A work plan for the Mexico application and each other country application undertaken; work plans will be developed in collaboration with host countries and will require the concurrence of DS/UD and the appropriate USAID field mission.
 - b. Quarterly progress reports to include major project activities carried out and planned and discussion of problems requiring AID assistance. Quarterly progress reports should not exceed two pages unless necessary.
 - c. Case study reports for each field application.
 - d. Summary reports containing results of scheduled workshops (may be appended to quarterly progress reports).
 - e. A draft final report to include:
 - (1) an overview of the project containing also a summary review of relevant literature and specification of the general model;
 - (2) case studies of the applications in each country, including also a succinct re-statement of the Korean application and results; summary of the demographic study of the Thai data and its contributions to the model and the overall project analysis;
 - (3) a policy discussion;
 - (4) guidelines to further use and application of the model, including the linkage with policies and programs.
 - f. A final report reflecting AID commentary on the draft report.

All reports except the case studies and the draft and final reports will be submitted to DS/UD in five (5) copies. The workplan for each country will be submitted within thirty (30) days of the contractor's initial field visit. The case studies will be submitted to DS/UD in thirty (30) days of completion of country analysis. The draft final report will be submitted in twenty (20) copies at the completion of all analytical activities but not later than twenty seven months after the initiation of the project.

Estimated Budget*LSU

Direct labor		\$78,773
Fringe benefits		12,951
Overhead (49.5% of direct labor)		38,992
Other direct costs		65,002
Consultants	\$36,032	
Travel	14,170	
Computer	6,000	
Materials and services	8,800	
TOTAL LSU		<u>\$195,718</u>

U. of Michigan

Direct labor		\$40,868
Fringe benefits		5,885
Overhead (including computer O/H)		30,533
Other direct costs		8,050
Travel	\$ 1,050	
Computer	6,000	
Materials and services	1,000	
TOTAL Michigan		<u>\$ 85,336</u>

RTI

Direct labor		\$ 7,550
Overhead (90% of direct labor)		6,795
Management and Services		1,665
Other direct costs		2,305
Travel	\$ 2,305	
TOTAL RTI		<u>\$ 18,315</u>

Contingency		<u>\$631</u>
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GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$300,000</u>
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*For more detailed budget breakdown see LSU's Cost Proposal dated June 15, 1981, incorporated herein by reference.

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TELEGRAM

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TAGS:

SUBJECT: MIGRANT FERTILITY STUDY - LOUISIANA STATE UNIVER-
SITY: PROPOSAL FOR ANALYSIS OF MEXICAN DATA

REFS: TRANSMITTAL NOTE FROM ERIC CHETWYND TO TOM
DONNELLY, AND PRONECON JUNE 22, 1981

1. SUMMARY. LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY'S (LSU) PROFESSOR
BUN SONG LEE, IN COLLABORATION WITH RESEARCH TRIANGLE IN-
STITUTE (RTI), HAS COMPLETED A STUDY OF MIGRANT FERTILITY
IN KOREA. THIS STUDY WAS THE FIRST PHASE OF A TWO-PHASED
EFFORT APPROVED BY AID'S RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
1979 AND FUNDED BY DS/UD. THE SECOND PHASE (ALSO FUNDED
BY DS/UD) WAS TO BE THE APPLICATION TO AT LEAST TWO OTHER
COUNTRIES OF THE ANALYSIS REFINED THROUGH THE KOREA STUDY.
LSU HAS PROPOSED ANALYSIS OF MIGRANT FERTILITY IN MEXICO
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SECURITY. THIS CABLE REQUESTS
CLEARANCE FOR THE PROPOSED COLLABORATIVE EFFORT IN MEXICO.

2. BACKGROUND. LSU RECENTLY COMPLETED A STUDY OF THE IM-
PACT OF RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRATION ON THE FERTILITY LEVEL OF
MIGRANTS. THE STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE FACTORS
UNDERLYING THE PHENOMENON OF LOW MIGRANT FERTILITY; IT HAS

BEEN CONSISTENTLY AND SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN FERTILITY
LEVELS OF RURAL STAYERS. THE LITERATURE HAS ATTRIBUTED
LOW MIGRANT FERTILITY LEVELS TO SELECTIVITY OF MIGRANTS --
THAT IS, THE INFLUENCE OF THEIR EDUCATION, INCOME AND
EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND ON THEIR FERTILITY BEHAVIOR. USING
NEWLY AVAILABLE WORLD FERTILITY DATA, LSU'S PRINCIPAL IN-
VESTIGATOR, PROFESSOR LEE, HAS EXPLORED THE ALTERNATIVE
HYPOTHESIS THAT MIGRANT ADAPTATION TO URBAN CONDITIONS
AND FERTILITY NORMS IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN THE OBSERVED
LOW FERTILITY LEVELS OF MIGRANTS. LEE DEVELOPED AN ECONO-
METRIC MODEL TO TEST THIS HYPOTHESIS AND EXAMINE POLICY
IMPLICATIONS, USING KOREAN DATA.

3. FINDINGS. THE KOREAN STUDY PRODUCED IMPORTANT RESULTS

NAMELY, (1) THE MAJOR CONCLUSION THAT ADAPTATION TO
URBAN LIFE IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN EXPLAINING THE
LOWER FERTILITY OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS TO RURAL STAYERS;
(2) THAT THE YOUNGER THE AGE AT MIGRATION, THE MORE THE
NUMBER OF BIRTHS THAT WILL BE REDUCED DUE TO ADAPTATION;
(3) THAT THE RATE OF ADAPTATION INCREASES WITH THE
AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT IN THE URBAN AREA UP TO A CERTAIN
AGE, AFTER WHICH IT DECREASES; (4) THAT THE GREATEST
FERTILITY REDUCTION DUE TO ADAPTATION OCCUR AMONG MIGRANTS
TO THE LARGEST CITIES; (5) THAT WOMEN MIGRANTS WITH LOW
EDUCATION LEVELS ADAPT EQUALLY AS WELL (IN TERMS OF
FERTILITY DECLINE) AS MORE HIGHLY EDUCATED WOMEN MIGRANTS;
AND (6) THAT THE MODEL DEVELOPED IN THE CASE OF KOREA IS
A VIABLE AND POTENTIALLY VERY POWERFUL ANALYTICAL TOOL.
THE STUDY WAS REVIEWED IN DEPTH BY A PRESTIGIOUS PANEL
OF POPULATION SOCIAL SCIENTISTS WHICH ATTESTED TO THE
HIGH QUALITY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK AND URGED ITS
EXTENSION TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

4. PROPOSAL. LSU HAS PROPOSED, AND DS/UD, DS/POP,
AND LAC/DR ENDORSE, THE APPLICATION OF THE ANALYSIS TO
MEXICAN DATA IN COLLABORATION WITH THE FAMILY PLANNING
DEPARTMENT, MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SECURITY. THE
MEXICAN APPLICATION IS OUTLINED IN DETAIL IN THE LSU PRO-
POSAL DOCUMENT RECENTLY SENT BY DS/UD TO TOM DONNELLY.
INFORMAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED WITH MR. JOSE
GARCIA MINEZ, DIRECTOR OF THE FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
WHO, DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE U.S., EXPRESSED
STRONG INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT. THE
MEXICAN APPLICATION IS PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE BECAUSE OF
THE EXCELLENT DATA NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE 1976 MEXICAN
WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY, WHICH EXCEEDS THE VERY GOOD
KOREAN SURVEY IN ITS COVERAGE. DS/UD AND LAC/DR WOULD PLAN
TO TAKE SPECIAL MEASURES TO INSURE MAXIMUM POLICY OUTPUT
FROM MEXICAN ANALYSIS.

5. IF CONCURRENCE IS OBTAINED FOR THE MEXICAN ANALYSIS,
DS/UD WILL CONTRACT WITH LSU AND EARLY THIS FALL DR. LEE
AND ONE OF HIS ASSOCIATES FROM THE LSU LATIN AMERICAN
STUDIES INSTITUTE WILL VISIT MEXICO TO FORMALIZE
COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS. THIS IS A DS/UD FUNDED
PROJECT. ADVISE ASAP. HAIG

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