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Date 12/2/81

ETHICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE, ICDDR,B.

Principal Investigator Dr. Lado T. Ruzicka Trainee Investigator (if any) _____

Application No. 81-009 (P) Supporting Agency (if Non-ICDDR,B) _____

Title of Study Pilot Study of the Family Structure and Family Life Cycle in a Rural Area of Bangladesh Project status: () New Study () ~~Continuation~~ Continuation with change () No change (do not fill out rest of form)

Circle the appropriate answer to each of the following (If Not Applicable write NA).

- Source of Population:
- (a) Ill subjects Yes No
 - (b) Non-ill subjects Yes No
 - (c) Minors or persons under guardianship Yes No
- Does the study involve:
- (a) Physical risks to the subjects Yes No
 - (b) Social Risks Yes No
 - (c) Psychological risks to subjects Yes No
 - (d) Discomfort to subjects Yes No
 - (e) Invasion of privacy Yes No
 - (f) Disclosure of information damaging to subject or others Yes No
- Does the study involve:
- (a) Use of records, (hospital, medical, death, birth or other) Yes No
 - (b) Use of fetal tissue or abortus Yes No
 - (c) Use of organs or body fluids Yes No
- Are subjects clearly informed about:
- (a) Nature and purposes of study Yes No
 - (b) Procedures to be followed including alternatives used Yes No
 - (c) Physical risks Yes No
 - (d) Sensitive questions Yes No
 - (e) Benefits to be derived Yes No
 - (f) Right to refuse to participate or to withdraw from study Yes No
 - (g) Confidential handling of data Yes No
 - (h) Compensation &/or treatment where there are risks or privacy is involved in any particular procedure Yes No

- 5. Will signed consent form be required:
 - (a) From subjects Yes No
 - (b) From parent or guardian (if subjects are minors) Yes No
- 6. Will precautions be taken to protect anonymity of subjects Yes No
- 7. Check documents being submitted herewith to Committee:

- ___ Umbrella proposal - Initially submit an overview (all other requirements will be submitted with individual studies).
- 1 Protocol (Required)
- 1 Abstract Summary (Required)
- ___ Statement given or read to subjects on nature of study, risks, types of questions to be asked, and right to refuse to participate or withdraw (Required)
- ___ Informed consent form for subjects
- ___ Informed consent form for parent or guardian
- 1 Procedure for maintaining confidentiality
- ___ Questionnaire or interview schedule

- * If the final instrument is not completed prior to review, the following information should be included in the abstract summary:
1. A description of the areas to be covered in the questionnaire or interview which could be considered either sensitive or which would constitute an invasion of privacy.
 2. Examples of the type of specific questions to be asked in the sensitive areas.
 3. An indication as to when the questionnaire will be presented to the Cttee. for review.

I agree to obtain approval of the Ethical Review Committee for any changes involving the rights and welfare of subjects before making such change.

Principal Investigator _____ Trainee _____

REF
HQ 766-5.132
R987P
1981

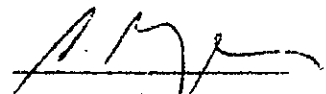
81-009(CP)
Rec'd 26/2/81

SECTION I - RESEARCH PROTOCOL

1. Title: Pilot Study of the Family Structure and Family Life Cycle in a Rural Area of Bangladesh
2. Principal Investigator: Dr. Lado T. Ruzicka
3. Co-Investigator: Mr. Sheikh Kashem
4. Starting Date: 5 January 1981
5. Completion Date: Phase (a): 30 June, 1981
Phase (b): end 1982
6. Total Direct Cost: US \$522
7. Scientific Program Head:

This protocol has been approved by the Community Services Research Working Group.

*Signature of Scientific Programme Head:


Date: 12 Feb 81

*This signature implies that the Scientific Programme Head takes responsibility for the planning execution and budget for this particular protocol.

8. Abstract Summary:

Family Demography is a developing area of demographic theory and empirical investigation. Limited availability of data in a suitable form has been the major obstacle in testing empirically the feasibility of some concepts developed in this area in particular in those countries where other than elementary (nuclear) families form an important stage in the family life cycle. The DSS data are ideally suited for this purpose and are probably the only source available in such societies. By using the DSS data, at first on a small scale, that is for 4 villages, demographic causes of change in family structure will be investigated (stage (a) of the project). A Report on the results of the stage (a) study will be prepared. As stage (b) the data collected will be utilised by Mr. S. Kashem for a further expansion of the study which will be eventually submitted as a thesis for the partial fulfilment of requirements for MA (Demography) at the Australian National University, Canberra. In this stage, family transition will be linked with the model of family life cycle and with SES of the family as one of the factors likely to have an impact on transition form and probability.

9. Reviews:

(a) Ethical Review Committee: _____

(b) Research Review Committee: _____

(c) Director: _____

(d) BMRC: _____

ABSTRACT SUMMARY - PARTICULAR ITEMS

1. Not applicable
2. Not applicable
3. Not applicable
4. Data will be analysed and published in aggregate and there is no possibility of identifying individuals.
5. Not applicable
6. Not applicable
7. No direct benefits to individual; will provide a better understanding of the demographic and socio-economic circumstances under which families of a given type come into existence, change their form and/or disappear. May be of relevance for further development of a neglected field of social demography.
8. Use of census records (1970-1974-1979) and SES records for four villages only.

Statement about Confidentiality

No such information is extracted from the census records by which individuals and/or families could be identified subsequently.

Protocol for a Pilot Study of the
Family Structure and Family Life
Cycle in Bangladesh

A. INTRODUCTION

The demography of the family has been for long a rather under-developed area of population studies. Limited amount of empirical work, much of it dealing with household structure and, lately, with family life cycle, draws on data from societies in which elementary, nuclear family is the dominant type. Almost all such studies as we know about (virtually all but one to be mentioned later on) are based on cross-sectional aggregated data (census) and occasionally assess changes over time by comparing household structure by family type at two points in time.

In a sense, at the roots of the neglect of demographic work on the family are methodological problems of such studies (availability of prospective, follow-up data) but also lack of conceptual and theoretical work. By and large demographers, with a few notable exceptions, have failed to utilize sociological and socio-anthropological work in this field to develop a concept of family demography. Despite the fact that, historically, much of the data collected in ancient population counts was centered on hearths or households rather than individuals, demography as we have known it for the past hundred and more years is demography of individuals.

The study proposed here intends to test on empirical data drawn from the DSS censuses (1970, 1974, 1979) some of the concepts developed by the late John Graumann and Professor H. Muhsam in their attempts to lay foundations to family demography. In the first phase, it will examine the demographic events associated with transition of a family from one form into another.

Most of the present attempts to study the demography of family are simple--partly because of the lack of adequate data in almost all the systems of data collection. The studies list households according to some classification scheme and examine their distribution. For example, the US 1970 census and the estimates for 1975 are given below:

Number of families	1970	1975
	63,100	71,200
	(million)	
1. Husband + wife primary family:		
a) without own children under 18	19.4	22.1
b) with own children under 18	25.7	25.4
2. Single parent family	4.5	5.8
3. Other families	1.6	2.4
4. Male without relatives	3.9	5.9
5. Female without relatives	8.0	9.6

The census (or survey) tabulations, however, do not supply data which would permit the basic analysis of the additional 8.1 million families--how many of the original 63.1 million enumerated in 1970

still existed in 1975? how many new families were established between 1970 and 1975 and what was their structure? How many of the original ones disappeared ('died') during the interval of five years? Which families were most likely to be transformed or to vanish?

Current vital registration information cannot supply such information either. In order to answer such questions and others, we need data that are, at present, seldom available. The DSS is one source and maybe the only source in a country where a large proportion of families are non-nuclear ones.

As far as we are aware, there exists only one empirical study by Roberts and Braithwaite (Pop. Stud. 14(3): 218-234) that uses some of the conceptual framework of 'family demography'. The study draws on data on the family forms in West Indies and estimates probabilities of ultimate transition from one type of family into another.

In the second stage we would like to expand further the demographic circumstances of family transition (change from one form to another, 'death' of family etc.) by looking at effects on family transition of such events as death of a family member; migration; marriage; birth of first child; of subsequent children (J.R. Rele's suggestion that faster growing elementary families within a joint/extended family complex are 'pushed' out). Further expansion may consider social and economic status of the family as a pre-condition of observed transition (or, in contrast, stability).

Thirdly, we intend to link the study of family transition with a model of family life cycle in rural Bangladesh. Very little empirical work has been done so far on family life cycle in the societies in which the non-nuclear family is either the ideal or a dominant form.

B. SPECIFIC AIMS

The aims of the first stage of analysis are, briefly:

1. Study of births and deaths of families of various types and transition probabilities from one type to another (not necessarily leading to a death of family or birth of a new one).
2. Identification of the demographic events leading to such changes as identified number (1) and their relative frequencies.

The report will be prepared jointly with S. Kashem as co-author as soon as the data file will be available but not later than by the end of May 1981.

The second stage will form a core of an MA thesis by S. Kashem as a part of his training at the ANU, probably under my supervision.

(This is the reason for the involvement of Mr. Kashem in the data collection and preparation.)

The objectives of the second stage will be developed fully during Mr. Kashem's preparation of his thesis proposal. At the moment, we see them as the two objectives mentioned in the earlier section of this protocol.

Publication

A working paper/scientific report on the first stage--about 50 pages.

MA Thesis--based on the second stage--no cost.

C. METHODS AND MATERIALS

Data to be extracted from the ICDDR,B files

The study will utilise DSS census data (1970,1974 and 1979) for identification of families and family type. The necessary information will be extracted and coded directly from the census books. Information on vital and other demographic events for the intercensal period will also be extracted from the census books.

Study population

The study will be limited to the 4 villages for which SES pilot survey will be conducted in January 1981 (V10,V24,V28, S).

At a later stage we would like to link the data file on families created for this study with the results of the SES pilot study for the four villages mentioned above. We would like to make use of this information only after the SES pilot study was completed and the report released. We do not intend to undertake a separate investigation of SES, as such.

Coding

coding manual was prepared and pre-tested on one village (V10) using census data 1970, 1974, 1979.

Tabulations

At this stage we are planning to have the data transferred on coding sheets in Dacca and transferred onto the computer at the ANU, Canberra. The data processing will be in two stages: basic data on family size-structures and transition probabilities will be prepared in the first stage, along with the identification of the demographic events relevant to family structure change.

In the second stage, when the file has been linked with the SES data, further expansion of the analysis will be attempted in two directions:

- (1) to what extent is family transition conditions by the SES of the original family;
- (2) attempt will be made to connect the family study with models of family life cycle for various family types (at least a nuclear and a joint/extended type).

D. FACILITIES REQUIRED

None

E. COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENT

None

BUDGET

The study is conducted in collaboration with Mr Kashem Shaikh who will be involved in the creation of the data file and its editing. The study involves 75% of the time of the principal investigator (Dr L.T. Ruzicka) and 25-30% of the co-investigator (Kashem Shaikh). There will be no other financial requirements under this study.

REFERENCES

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- Glick, Paul C., Heer David M., Beresford John C. Social Change and Family Composition: Trends and Prospects. In M.B. Sussman, Ed., Source Book on Marriage and the Family, 1962.
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- Roberts, G.W. and Braithwaite L. A Gross Rating Table for a West Indian Population. Population Studies, 1961.
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A. DETAILED BUDGET

1. PERSONNEL SERVICES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>% Effort/ No. Days</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Project Requirement:</u>	
				<u>Taka</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Mr. Kashem Sheikh	Sr. Stat. Officer	30%/30	Tk. 48,776	1,688	-
Secretary		2 days	36,000	200	-

2. SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Stationaries				1,500	-
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3. EQUIPMENT - None

4. PATIENT HOSPITALIZATION - None

5. OUTPATIENT CARE - None

6. ICDDR, B TRANSPORT

Dacca-Matlab-Dacca (2 trips)				710	-
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7. TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS

None

8. TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS - None

9. RENT, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES - None

10. PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION

Mimeography and Xerox				1,000	-
Printing				3,000	-

11. OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICE - None

12. CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION, ALTERATION - None

13. MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENTS - None

B. BUDGET SUMMARY

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TAKAS</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>
1. Personnel	1,888	-
2. Supplies	1,500	-
3-5 Nil Items	-	-
6. ICDDR,B Transport	710	-
7-9 Nil Items	-	-
10. Printing/Reproduction	4,000	-
11-12 Nil Items	-	-
13. Miscellaneous	-	-
Total	<u>8,098</u>	
*Total (in Dollars)	\$ 522	
Grand Total (in dollars)	\$ 522	
* Calculated at Tk. 15.50/\$ 1.00		