



EAST-WEST CENTER

Thirty-Fifth Summer Seminar on Population

1 – 30 June 2004 ■ Honolulu, Hawaii

The 2004 Summer Seminar on Population will consist of three workshops:

Workshop 1

- Economic Aspects of Population Aging

Workshop 2

- Integrated Analysis to Improve HIV Responses in Asia and the Pacific

Workshop 3

- Communicating with Policymakers about Population and Health
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For further information and application forms, contact:

35th Summer Seminar on Population

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The Thirty-Fifth Summer Seminar on Population is partially supported by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Workshop One: Economic Aspects of Population Aging

Nearly all countries in the world are experiencing major changes in the age structure of their populations. In some countries, rapid growth in working-age populations may be leading to accelerated economic growth. In other countries, population aging has become a source of concern because of the implications for public-pension and health-care expenditures. The needs of expanding elderly populations may compete for public and family resources with the needs of other population groups, such as the needs of the young for education.

The East-West Center and the Center for Economic Development and Aging (CEDA) at the University of California at Berkeley have recently initiated an international project to improve understanding of the implications of demographic change for public and family support systems, generational equity, macroeconomic performance, and public policy. Understanding the economic and policy implications of demographic change requires improved methods and more comprehensive data. Such data can be used: to document relevant economic and demographic trends; to compare countries with different institutional and cultural settings; to analyze the inter-relationships between aging, income, consumption, transfers, inequality, and economic growth; and to evaluate public policies designed to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

For this purpose, an accounting system/database has been developed called National Transfer Accounts (NTA), which is complementary to and consistent with National Income and Product Accounts. The database consists of demographic and economic data classified by age. The economic data include earning, consumption, saving, public and private transfers, taxes, and other macroeconomic series.

The NTA system encompasses both public and private sectors and, hence, can be used to analyze changes in public transfers, familial transfers, and the interaction between the two. This is an important advance for Asian and Pacific countries because of the central role played by family support systems.

The database is being constructed with sufficient historical depth to allow analysis of the inter-relationships between population aging, macroeconomic performance, and public policy in individual countries. Because it is both comprehensive and well defined, the data system will also facilitate international comparative work. Projection methods allow the evaluation of the long-term viability and the economic implications of public policy and programs.

The NTA system is used to address three types of issue in the context of changing population age structures: the determinants of inter-generational transfers and generational differences in income and wealth; the effect of transfers on saving, wealth, and other macroeconomic variables; and the implications of policy reform for generational equity and economic performance.

This workshop will introduce participants to current approaches to analyzing the inter-relationships between population, economics, and public policy, such as generational accounts. Sessions will cover the methodology for constructing and using the NTA database. Participants will learn about the use of projection methods to undertake long-term evaluation of public policies. They will be en-

couraged to bring their own data to use in the workshop exercises.

The workshop is offered as part of a project being implemented by an international team from the U.S., Europe, Latin America, and Asia. Currently, the system of accounts is being developed and applied to seven economies—the United States, France, Brazil, Chile, Japan, Taiwan, and Indonesia. The workshop will be valuable to participants who are interested in these countries. It will also be useful to those who wish to extend the effort to their own countries.

■ Workshop Objectives

Participants in the workshop will be introduced to new methods for analyzing the macroeconomic and public-policy implications of population aging. Those who attend will:

- Enhance their understanding of the implications of population aging for economic growth, income inequality, and other dimensions of macroeconomic performance
- Master new methods for analyzing the long-term viability of public-pension, health-care, education, and other programs influenced by demographic trends
- Learn and develop new approaches for analyzing inter-generational transfers
- Explore alternative institutional approaches to meeting the economic, health, and other needs of the elderly
- Contribute to a cooperative, international effort to improve the quality of data and the methods used to analyze the connections between population, public policy, and macroeconomic performance

■ Who Should Attend?

Researchers and policy analysts working for universities, research institutes, and government agencies would find the workshop most valuable. Individuals are particularly encouraged to apply who are interested in continuing participation in an international effort to improve the quality of data and research on the macroeconomic and policy implications of population aging.

■ Coordinators/Resource Persons

Andrew Mason (Ph.D. University of Michigan) is Professor and former Chair of Economics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and Senior Fellow and former Director of Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. His most recent books are: *Sharing the wealth: Demographic change and economic transfers between generations*, co-edited with Georges Tapinos and published by Oxford University Press; and *Population growth and economic development in East Asia: Challenges met, opportunities seized*, published by Stanford University Press.

Dr. Mason's research focuses on the inter-relationships between long-term demographic, social, and economic trends, emphasizing countries of East and Southeast Asia. He has served on advisory committees and as a consultant to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the United Nations. He was a Visiting Professor at the Institut d'Etudes de Politique de Paris in 1998 and a Visiting Scholar

at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1983–84.

Ronald D. Lee (Ph.D. Harvard University) is the Jordan Professor of Demography and Economics and Director of the Center on the Economics and Demography of Aging at the University of California at Berkeley. He has taught demography and economics at U.C. Berkeley for the past 25 years and taught economics at the University of Michigan for eight years. Professor Lee is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a Corresponding Member of the British Academy, and has received the Mindel Shepps Award and the Taeuber Award from the Population Association of America. His research interests are in aging and the economic demography of intergenerational transfers; methods for forecasting mortality and population and their fiscal consequences, particularly from a probabilistic viewpoint; and the evolutionary theory of the life course.

Sang-Hyop Lee (Ph.D. Michigan State University) is Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and Adjunct Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. His research interests encompass human resources, labor economics, population economics, and applied econometrics. Dr. Lee has worked with Andrew Mason to examine key linkages between demographic change, development, and inequality. His current research focuses on the inter-relationships between aging, labor-force dynamics, and economic development. Most recently, he has published journal articles in *Industrial Relations*, *Labour Economics*, and *Demographic Research*.

Workshop Two: **Integrated Analysis to Improve HIV Responses in Asia and the Pacific**

International and national funding for HIV prevention and care has grown rapidly in the past few years. In the public sector, bilateral and multilateral programs and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria have created expanded sources of funding for national efforts. In the private sector, corporations and foundations are providing more assistance to cover the cost of prevention and care programs. But with increased funds come increased donor and government demands that national HIV programs demonstrate their relevance and effectiveness.

Introduced recently, second-generation HIV surveillance systems call for the expanded collection of epidemiological and behavioral data and for integrated analysis. These systems seek to ensure that national responses are data driven, relevant to local situations, and likely to have the greatest possible impact. But while current surveillance systems tend to collect both epidemiological and behavioral data, the integrated analysis of these data and translation into effective programs at the country level remain weak. As a result, many national responses are at least partially misdirected and thus fail to achieve maximum effectiveness.

HIV epidemics in Asia and the Pacific are most often driven by sex work, needle sharing, and male-male sexual behaviors. Spread of infection has generally been limited to the populations engaging in such risk behaviors and their immediate sexual partners, including wives. As a result, prevention efforts that focus on these risk behaviors have been effective in controlling epidemics in the region, as demonstrated clearly in Thailand and Cambodia. But even in countries with effective prevention programs, the response has not been modified as new sources of infection—such as injecting drug use or husband-wife sex—have become dominant. Unless programs focus on the population groups where new infections are occurring, they will not achieve maximal effectiveness.

To understand where new HIV infections are occurring in a country, it is essential to synthesize all available data into the “big picture”—a clear understanding of the local dynamics of the current and future course of the HIV epidemic. This requires:

- Examining behavioral data to determine where risk resides and how to target risk behavior
- Exploring epidemiological data to determine where HIV is occurring, where it is spreading, and where there is the best hope to stop it
- Studying prevention and care alternatives to determine which are likely to have the greatest future impact
- Using this information to assess the relevance and coverage of the current response and to make recommendations for improvements

This workshop, a joint effort of the East-West Center and Family Health International, focuses on making integrated use of available data on the HIV epi-

demics and national responses in the countries of Asia and the Pacific, analyzing the gaps and weaknesses in current surveillance systems and responses, and translating this information into improvements in national programs.

■ Workshop Objectives

Large amounts of data on the prevalence of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), risk behaviors, and responses to the HIV epidemic are collected every year at high cost. Yet, rarely does a country put all of this information together in an integrated analysis that builds better understanding of the epidemic and allows more appropriate targeting of responses. The primary objective of this workshop is to teach participants how to conduct such integrated analyses and use them to improve the overall response to HIV in their countries.

Participants will learn about the process of collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing HIV-relevant data to obtain a better understanding of the forces driving the HIV epidemic in their countries. They will analyze and synthesize available epidemiological and behavioral data, extract information on the key populations and forces driving the epidemic, and collate available information on the past and present response to evaluate relevance and coverage. Spreadsheets and/or models will be used to extract prevalence and incidence trends in key populations and explore the impact of programmatic alternatives.

Based on these inputs, participants will evaluate the past response to the HIV epidemic in their home countries, examine the relevance of the current response, and

make recommendations on how to improve the national response in the future. The workshop will conclude with sessions on how to disseminate the outcomes of this process to key policymakers and opinion leaders.

■ Who Should Attend?

This workshop is designed for staff from national HIV/AIDS programs, epidemiologists and behavioral scientists from universities and other HIV-related agencies, and program staff from major national and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and donors. Participants will be grouped into country teams with multiple talents and backgrounds to conduct an integrated analysis, explore the programmatic implications of their findings, make specific recommendations for improving the national response, and develop targeted dissemination materials to move the response forward.

■ Workshop Sessions

Workshop sessions will cover the following areas:

- Collecting epidemiological, behavioral, and response data—sources, quality, and gaps
- Analyzing data—identifying key populations, dominant modes of transmission, and coverage and gaps in the response
- Synthesizing data—integrating available data into a comprehensive picture of the epidemic
- Modeling—understanding evolving epidemic dynamics and exploring intervention alternatives
- Identifying and filling data gaps—identifying essential pieces of missing data and developing a plan to fill the gaps

- Evaluating the response—determining the relevance, coverage, and effectiveness of prevention and care programs to date
- Improving the response—developing recommendations on how to better target prevention and care efforts
- Influencing directions—identifying influential groups and individuals, educating the public, and moving the response in more effective directions

■ Coordinators

Tim Brown (Ph.D. University of Hawaii) is a Senior Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. He provides support on modeling and second-generation surveillance of the HIV epidemic to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Family Health International, and various national programs in Asia. Dr. Brown is the primary developer of the UNAIDS/World Health Organization (WHO) Estimation and Projection Package and a co-developer of the Asian Epidemic Model.

Tobi Saidel (Ph.D. Tulane University) is a Senior Technical Officer with Family Health International. For the past eight years, she has worked with countries in Asia to strengthen their epidemiological surveillance systems, develop behavioral surveillance systems, and make better use of their epidemiological and behavioral data.

Wiwat Peerapatanapokin (Ph.D. University of California, Los Angeles) is a consultant for the East-West Center. He is the co-developer and coder of the Asian Epidemic Model. He has assisted national programs in a number of Asian countries in data analysis and modeling.

Workshop Three: Communicating with Policymakers about Population and Health

Population and health researchers, managers, and practitioners tend to be deeply concerned about government policies, programs, and resource-allocation decisions that affect population and health services and their clients. These professionals often have long experience with programs, extensive knowledge of user needs, and access to demographic surveys, censuses, and other studies that should play a key role in guiding policy decisions. Yet all too often, their knowledge, experience, and research findings fail to reach influential audiences and, consequently, are not used to shape policies and programs.

This communication gap arises for a number of reasons. Population and health professionals may be unfamiliar with the policy process and the information needs of policymakers. In other cases, they may fail to see the policy relevance of their own knowledge and experience. As a result, they do not make the extra effort to communicate in nontechnical language to policymakers or to shape messages specifically for policy audiences.

The East-West Center and the Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHU/CCP) have, between them, more than 20 years of experience conducting workshops to improve communication among population and health researchers, practitioners, managers, and policymakers. The Information and Knowledge for Optimal Health Project (the INFO Project), based at JHU/CCP, expands on this combined experience.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

The objective of this workshop is to increase the use of professional knowledge and experience as well as population and health research findings for the improvement of policies and programs. Sessions are designed to help participants identify the policy implications of population and health information, to understand how information can influence the policy process, and to communicate information in simple and compelling formats. Specifically, participants will:

- Identify policy goals and processes
- Create a policy-level communication strategy
- Use the Internet and print media to obtain information on population and health
- Develop skills for communicating with policymakers and working with the media

Each participant will have several opportunities to make oral presentations and written summaries in appropriate formats for policy audiences. Participants will learn how to use computer-graphics software to enhance their oral and written presentation skills.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

The workshop is designed for researchers, program managers, and other professionals in fields related to population and health. Participants should have previous computer experience. Each participant should bring project data or research results from their own work that can be used to address a policy problem.

■ Workshop Sessions

The workshop will consist of a combination of plenary and small-group sessions, emphasizing a hands-on, participatory approach. Sessions will cover seven areas:

■ *Exploring the information-to-policy gap*

Participants will examine contradictory ideas about the policy process, differing roles of policymakers and population and health professionals, and barriers to the use of project experience and research findings in policymaking. Roundtable discussions will generate ideas on how to overcome communication barriers.

■ *Obtaining information on population and health*

Participants will learn how to find and make effective use of electronic sources of information.

■ *Developing strategies for communicating to policymakers*

Each participant will develop a comprehensive communication strategy that includes key objectives, primary and secondary audiences, compelling messages, and appropriate channels and formats. Discussion will cover how to identify communication constraints and opportunities and design and carry out an action plan.

■ *Communicating research results through the media*

A comprehensive policy-communication strategy requires an understanding of how to work effectively with the media. Participants will design a media strategy to communicate to policymakers through newspapers, radio, and television. Skill-building exercises will include drafting a press release, practicing interview techniques, and learning

how to build and maintain good relationships with journalists.

■ *Writing fact sheets and policy memoranda and conducting policy briefings*

Program information and research results must be presented in concise formats that policymakers can absorb quickly. Participants will prepare fact sheets based on current population and health data in their home countries and policy memoranda based on a case study. In role-play exercises, they will conduct policy briefings for high-level government officials.

■ *Making oral presentations using computer graphics*

The workshop will provide hands-on training in computer-graphics presentations using PowerPoint. Each participant will prepare a 10- to 15-minute oral presentation of research results or project information for a policy audience, using computer graphics. Presentations will be videotaped and critiqued. Sessions will introduce a step-by-step approach to organizing effective policy presentations and will provide design tips for presenting text, graphs, flowcharts, and photos.

■ *Teaching the knowledge and skills gained in the workshop*

Participants will learn effective ways to share communication skills with students and colleagues.

■ Coordinators/Resource Persons

Sidney B. Westley (B.A. Smith College) is Communications Specialist in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. Over the past 30 years, Ms. Westley has worked as a writer, editor, and communications director for international research organizations in Ethiopia,

Kenya, and the United States. She has taught courses in science writing for researchers and in science reporting for journalists.

Phyllis Tilson Piotrow (Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University) was the founder and first Director of the Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHU/CCP). Earlier in her career, she served as legislative assistant to a U.S. Senator and was the first Executive Director of the Population Crisis Committee, now Population Action International. She is the author of *World population crisis: The United States response* (1972), *Health communication: Lessons from family planning and reproductive health* (1997), and *Advancing health communication: The PCS experience in the field* (2003).

Margaret A. D'Adamo (M.L.S., University of Maryland; M.S.B., Johns Hopkins University) has a range of experience in the management of information resources. She manages Reproductive Health Gateway (www.rhgateway.org), an information portal for reproductive health professionals, and has provided training in the use of information resources in Africa and Asia. She is currently Manager of Networking and Best Practices for the Information and Knowledge for Optimal Health Project (INFO).

Gladys Villanueva-Parmelee (B.A. University of the Philippines) is a consultant and former Health Education and Promotion Officer with the Philippines National AIDS Council. She provides technical assistance to government and private-sector agencies in developing materials, training, advocacy, media campaigns, social mobilization, and policy formulation.

Information for Applicants

The 2004 Summer Seminar on Population will consist of three workshops:

- **Workshop 1: Economic Aspects of Population Aging**
- **Workshop 2: Integrated Analysis to Improve HIV Responses in Asia and the Pacific**
- **Workshop 3: Communicating with Policymakers about Population and Health**

All workshops will be held at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 1 to 30 June 2004. Each workshop will have an independent instructional program, but common activities will provide ample opportunity for professional interaction among all participants.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Applicants for the Summer Seminar on Population should be university graduates proficient in English with training and experience in a field relevant to the topic of their workshop. Preference will be given to applicants holding appointments with universities, government agencies, or private organizations involved in population and health research or programs and to doctoral candidates whose dissertation research is directly related to the workshop topic.

Individuals will be selected on the basis of their potential contribution to one of the Seminar's workshops and to future professional work. Assessment of each applicant's potential contribution will be based on the information provided in the application form plus the required workshop statement, other materials submitted as part of the application, and evidence of relevant experience and interest. In preparing application materials, applicants should take care to address the selection criteria that are specified in the relevant workshop description.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES AND DEADLINES

Applicants who wish to take part in the 2004 Summer Seminar on Population should send the completed application form and other application documents as soon as possible to:

35th Summer Seminar on Population

East-West Center, Population and Health Studies

1601 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848-1601, U.S.A.

Telephone: 1-808-944-7410 (Peter Xenos)

or: 1-808-944-7267 (June Kuramoto)

Fax: 1-808-944-7490

Email: sumsem@eastwestcenter.org

Information on the 35th Summer Seminar on Population is available on the East-West Center website at: www.eastwestcenter.org/events-ce-detail.asp?conf_ID=287. Application forms can be downloaded from the web site.

Application material should arrive in Honolulu by 15 January 2004. Applications sent by fax or email should be followed by an original sent by air mail. Incomplete applications will not be considered. Acceptance letters will be sent out by late February.

Prospective applicants are advised to seek funding from their home organizations or from national or international agencies. The East-West Center can only provide tuition waivers to a very few outstanding candidates. Apart from these limited sources, applicants are expected to seek their own financial support. In submitting applications, evidence that support is available should be forwarded to the East-West Center as soon as possible. **Confirmation of funding is essential before documents can be sent out for visa purposes.**

All applicants should apply directly to the East-West Center in Honolulu.

SEMINAR COSTS

The table above gives estimated participant costs for the 2004 Summer Seminar. These costs include all activities in Honolulu. **They do not include air travel.**

Graduate-student housing is available at the East-West Center. Accommodations comprise private rooms in all-male, all-female, or mixed dormitory areas, all with shared bathrooms and kitchens. The cost for the month is \$510.

PARTICIPANT COSTS

Tuition	\$4,000
Housing (dormitory)	\$510*
Housing (apartment)	\$1,230*
Subsistence in Honolulu (\$30/day)	\$900
Health/repatriation insurance	\$302
Activity fee/bus pass	\$150
Total (not including airfare)	
With dormitory accommodation	\$5,862
With apartment accommodation	\$6,582

*For arrival on 1 June and departure on 1 July 2004.

A very limited number of small apartments are available on a first-come-first-served basis. These have private kitchenettes and bathrooms. The cost is \$1,230.

Workshop 2

Coordinator: Tim Brown
(tim@wiliki.eng.hawaii.edu)

Workshop 3

Coordinator: Sidney B. Westley
(westleys@eastwestcenter.org)

STAFF

Population and Health Studies

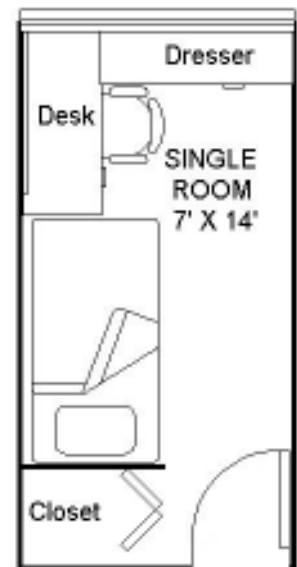
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Summer Seminar on Population

Coordinator: Peter Xenos
(xenosp@hawaii.edu)
Program Officer: June Kuramoto
(kuramotj@eastwestcenter.org)

Workshop 1

Coordinator: Andrew Mason
(amason@hawaii.edu)



Housing options available for East-West Center Summer Seminar participants: dormitory room (above) and apartment (left).

EAST-WEST CENTER

The U.S. Congress established the East-West Center in 1960 with a mandate to “promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research.” The Center is a public, nonprofit institution with an international Board of Governors. Funding comes from the U.S. government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals, corporations, and a number of Asian and Pacific governments. The East-West Center conducts basic and applied research, offers professional education and training, and facilitates the exchange of information between policymakers and scholars on issues of mutual concern to countries in the region. In the area of population and health, an important goal is to improve understanding of how social, economic, cultural, political, and environmental conditions interact with health and demographic trends.

THE INFO PROJECT: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS

The Center for Communication Programs (CCP) was established in 1988 within the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health to focus on the central role of communication in health behavior and in social change and to provide leadership in the field of behavior-change communication. CCP receives funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other public- and private-sector donors. The Information and Knowledge for Optimal Health Project (the INFO Project), which is based at CCP, has as its mission to support healthcare decision-making in developing countries by providing global leadership in reproductive health knowledge management. Through collaborative approaches and the innovative use of sustainable technology, INFO:

- Informs those who influence and improve healthcare and public health
- Enhances the capacity of communities and organizations to obtain, adapt, and generate knowledge and best practices
- Connects communities, organizations, and individuals locally and globally to facilitate knowledge sharing and dialogue

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL

Family Health International (FHI) is dedicated to improving lives, knowledge, and understanding worldwide through a highly diversified program of research, education, and services in family health and HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Established in 1971, The FHI Asia Regional Office supports HIV prevention and care programs in 15 countries of Asia and the Pacific region. The office has developed special expertise in HIV surveillance and has a strong track record throughout the region in helping countries strengthen national data-collection systems and fostering better understanding of epidemic dynamics and the use of data to mount appropriate responses. Within the past five years, the Asia Regional Office has provided direct technical assistance for the design and implementation of HIV surveillance activities in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, and Vietnam. The office has supported training on behavioral and second-generation surveillance and estimating the number of HIV infections; has helped develop new tools and models; and has begun supporting integrated analysis in several countries of the region.