



EAST-WEST CENTER

Thirty-Ninth Summer Seminar on Population

3 June – 3 July 2008 ■ **Honolulu, Hawaii**

The 2008 Summer Seminar on Population will consist of three workshops:

Workshop 1

- **Population, Development, and Policy:
A Follow-Up Workshop**

Workshop 2

- **Use of Discrete-Time Survival Models to Draw
Out the Policy Implications of Demographic
and Health Surveys**

Workshop 3

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

39th Summer Seminar on Population

East-West Center, Population and Health Studies

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population-and-health/](http://www.eastwestcenter.org/research/research-program-overview/population-and-health/)

Workshop One

Population, Development, and Policy: A Follow-Up Workshop

A Summer Seminar workshop, held June 2007, explored the economic consequences of changes in population age structure. The emphasis was on National Transfer Accounts (NTA) as the research methodology and the demographic dividend as the conceptual framework.

Rapid fertility decline changes a population's age structure, reducing the number of dependent children relative to the number of adults, while during the early stages, the number of elderly remains small. This change in age structure is often referred to as the demographic dividend because the large working-age population and small numbers of dependent children and elderly hold the potential for increased earnings, savings, and investments, which can fuel economic growth.

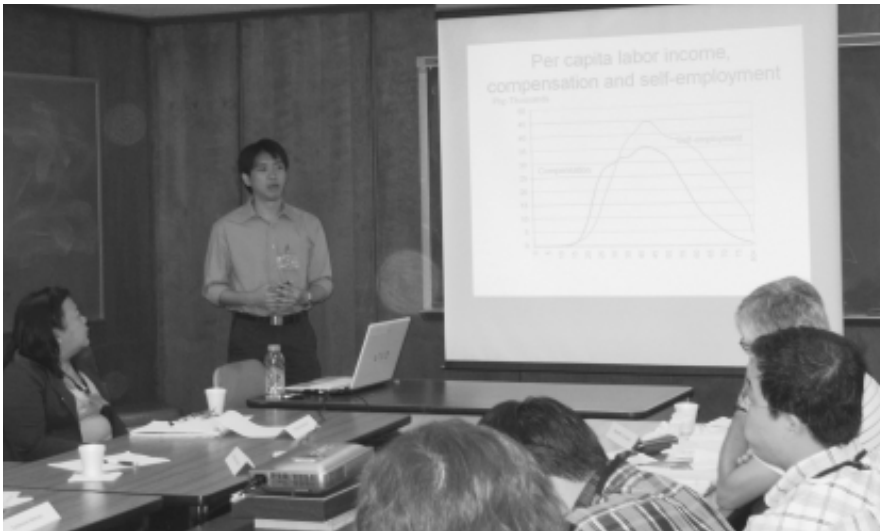
Research using several methodologies suggests that the demographic dividend can account for a substantial portion of the rapid economic growth experienced in the so-called "tiger economies" of East Asia during the 1980s and 1990s. The 2007 Summer Seminar workshop reviewed these methods but focused on the construction of National Transfer Accounts, which allocate all economic inflows and outflows to single age groups in order to estimate levels of intergenerational transfers and economic dependency.

The June 2008 workshop is a follow-up to the 2007 workshop. Representatives from seven countries that participated in the 2007 workshop have been invited to return in 2008 to report on the research completed during the year and are requested to apply for the 2008 workshop. In addition to reviewing their findings, the 2008 participants will conduct comparative analysis, will decide whether to collaborate on an integrated report for formal publication or to disseminate their findings in some other written form, and will provide the workshop coordinators and resource persons with feedback on educational materials designed for use in a wide range of academic and policy settings. They will also prepare for in-country policy seminars to report on their results. More information about this project is available on the NTA website—www.ntaccounts.org.

The 2007 and 2008 workshops are supported by a generous grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

■ Who Should Attend?

Although most of the participants for the 2008 workshop will be representatives from the teams that participated in 2007, a few open places are available for policymakers or qualified researchers who have experience relevant to constructing National Transfer Accounts and who wish to participate in comparative studies. Appropriate policymakers would be representatives from government agencies or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with population policy and/or economic development, media representatives who specialize in these topics, or academics who conduct policy analysis of population change and economic development. Qualified researchers must have been involved in construction of an NTA and have results to report during the workshop.



A participant from the Philippines presents his research results on labor income to the workshop.

■ Workshop Objectives

- Report on research completed since the 2007 workshop
- Plan and conduct comparative analyses
- Decide on the most appropriate form of written dissemination of results
- Prepare for in-country policy seminars
- Provide the workshop coordinators with feedback on educational materials

■ Coordinators

Andrew Mason (Ph.D. University of Michigan) is a Senior Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center and a Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He is currently co-principal investigator of an international project on the demographic dividend involving scholars from more than 20 countries. Dr. Mason developed some of the major methodologies used to study the demographic dividend.

Karen Oppenheim Mason (Ph.D. University of Chicago) is an Adjunct Senior Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center and an Affiliated Graduate Faculty member in Population Studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. A sociologist by training, Dr.

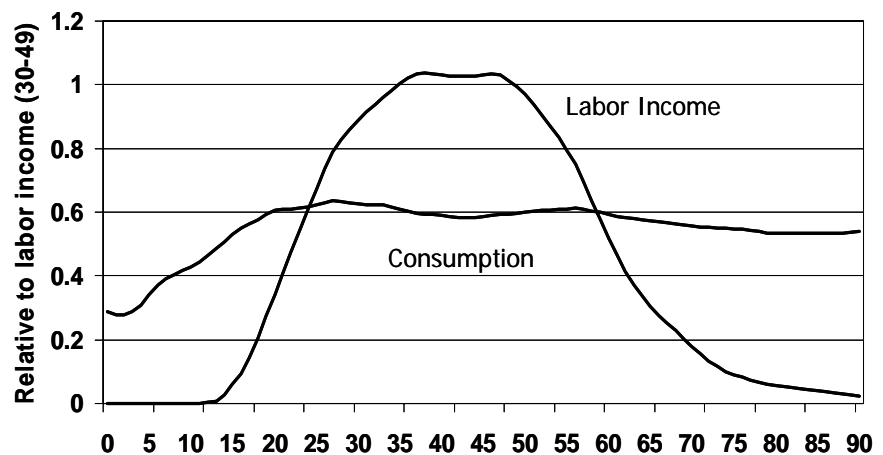
Mason is an internationally recognized expert on population and gender issues and has written widely on gender and family change in Asia.

■ Resource Persons

Sang-Hyop Lee (Ph.D. Michigan State University) is Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and a Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. His work on labor markets, health, and population has been published in numerous journals, prestigious handbook series, and edited books.

Amonthep Chawla (Ph.D. expected December 2007, University of Hawaii at Manoa) is an expert on National Transfer Accounts who was heavily involved in the 2007 Summer Seminar workshop. At the time of the 2008 workshop, he will be a visiting scholar at the Nihon University Population Research Institute, Tokyo, and the East-West Center, Honolulu.

The Economic Lifecycle



Note: Based on estimates for Costa Rica, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Thailand.

Dependency arises because consumption exceeds labor productivity at young and old ages.

Workshop Two

Use of Discrete-Time Survival Models to Draw Out the Policy Implications of Demographic and Health Surveys

Demographic and health surveys (DHS) provide information on a number of issues of concern to policymakers. Analysis of survey data can reveal trends in fertility, age at marriage and first childbirth, contraceptive use, birth spacing, and breastfeeding, among many other measures. By revealing causal relationships, data analysis can show the effects of factors such as education, urban/rural residence, economic status, and the utilization of health programs on women's reproductive behavior. Careful analysis can also indicate how well family planning and maternal and child health programs are working.

Life-table methodology is appropriate for analyzing DHS data that indicate the time period or interval between a starting event and a terminating event. Several important measures of fertility and health are expressed in this way. Examples include the interval between a woman's birth and her first marriage or the birth of her first child, between the birth of one of her children and the next, between the time when she starts using family planning and when she stops, and between when she gives birth and when she stops breastfeeding.

Discrete-time survival models (also called hazard models) can be viewed as multivariate life tables. They allow the calculation of life tables (and specific measures calculated from life tables) by categories of one characteristic, such as urban/rural residence, while controlling for (i.e., holding constant) other characteristics, such as education.

From a policy perspective, it is important to know which characteristic actually affects important reproductive health variables such as fertility. A simple tabulation of survey results does not answer this important question because characteristics such as urban/rural residence and education, for example, tend to be correlated, meaning that urban persons tend to be more educated than rural persons. A multivariate analysis using discrete-time survival models can show policymakers which characteristic is really having an effect on fertility—urban/rural residence or education—and which characteristic only appears to have an effect because of correlation. Although the methodology is rather sophisticated, such an analysis provides clear information to policymakers in the form of simple tables and charts.

Until recently, discrete-time survival models have been used to analyze cohort data, but not period data. Cohort data pertain to the historical experience of real groups of persons, such as a birth cohort (persons born in a particular calendar year). By contrast, period data pertain to events (for example, third births) and women's exposure to risk of these events in a particular time period (e.g., the year 2000). The application of discrete-time survival models to period data enables multivariate analysis of period measures such as total fertility rate, infant mortality rate, mean and median ages at marriage, and mean and median birth intervals. The methodology also makes possible the multivariate analysis of trends in these period measures.

Another feature of discrete-time survival models is their flexibility and utility for causal analysis. This flexibility, based on separate specifications of calendar time

and life-table time, offers great potential for solving difficult problems of two-way causation. This is achieved by means of lagged predictors, time-varying predictors, and time-varying effects of predictors. For example, a variable representing a woman's work status can be lagged one or two years behind the time in the life table where she might have a third birth, so that causation runs clearly from work to fertility but not from fertility to work.

Discrete-time survival models come in several forms. The most common is the discrete-time logit model. A less common form is the complementary log-log (CLL) model, which is derived from the continuous-time Cox proportional hazards model. The workshop will cover the discrete-time logit model but will focus primarily on the CLL model.

The workshop organizers have developed computer programs for applying discrete-time survival models to DHS data. These programs, which are currently being rewritten in STATA, are for multivariate analysis of levels and trends in total fertility rates, total marital fertility rates, parity progression ratios (including proportion marrying by age 40), mean and median ages at first marriage, and mean and median closed birth intervals. They can also be modified for analyzing levels and trends in other measures, such as infant mortality.

■ Workshop Objective

The basic objective of the workshop is to apply discrete-time survival models to DHS surveys in a number of countries. In most cases, the application will be to marriage and/or fertility data, for which the com-

puter programs need very little modification. It may be feasible for more advanced participants to modify the programs for multivariate analysis of other measures such as infant mortality.

Each participant will either bring to the workshop or will be furnished with a DHS survey, where possible from the participant's own country. Workshop sessions will be divided between presentations on methodology, presentations on the basics of STATA, and hands-on applications of the programs to individual DHS surveys. Each participant will present the results of his or her application of the programs during the last few days of the workshop.

■ Who Should Attend?

The workshop is designed for researchers actively engaged in the analysis of demographic survey data, especially DHS data. Participants should have a good understanding of and experience with multiple regression and logit regression. Some familiarity with the conventional Cox proportional hazards model is also desirable but not required. In addition, participants should be familiar with and have used at least one statistical programming package, but not necessarily STATA.

■ Coordinators

Robert D. Retherford (Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley) is a Senior Fellow and Coordinator for Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. His research interests include fertility and family planning, infant and child mortality, and population aging in Japan, China, and other countries of Asia. His work in Japan analyzes fertility decline, changes in the institution of marriage, effects of population ag-

ing on the family, and how socioeconomic development and changing values interact with various aspects of demographic change. He is coauthor of *Statistical models for causal analysis* (1993) and *The future of population in Asia* (2002).

Minja Kim Choe (Ph.D. University of Hawaii, Manoa) is a Senior Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. Dr. Choe's research focuses on South Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries, as well as the United States. Her interests include family and gender issues, health behavior of adolescents and young adults, fertility and reproductive health, child survival, and statistical analysis of demographic processes. She is coauthor of *Statistical models for causal analysis* (1993) and coeditor of *The changing family in comparative perspective: Asia and the United States* (1998).

Jiajian Chen (Ph.D. University of Western Ontario) is a Senior Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. His research interests include the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Asia and emerging health and population challenges in China and other countries of East Asia.

■ Resource Person

Hassan Eini-Zinab (M.A. Shiraz University) is a Ph.D. student in sociology at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and a Research Project Assistant in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. Mr. Eini-Zinab has worked on reproductive health and fertility in Iran. He wrote the computer programs that will be used during this workshop for the application of discrete-time survival models to DHS data on total fertility rates.

Workshop Three

Communicating with Policymakers about Population and Health

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

This communication gap arises for a number of reasons. In some cases, 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.

In 2008, the East-West Center will bring together a team of coordinators and resource persons from five of the leading organizations working to improve communication among population and health researchers, practitioners, program managers, and policymakers. Participants will benefit from the combined knowledge and experience of the East-West Center, the MEASURE DHS (Demographic and Health Surveys) project, Management Sciences for Health (MSH), the Guttmacher Institute, and the Center for Communication Programs at the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHU/CCP).

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

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

- Explore the policy process and successful strategies for policy change
- Design strategies to communicate research findings to policymakers
- Develop hands-on skills for communicating with policymakers, both directly and through the media

Each participant will make a series of oral presentations and written summaries in appropriate formats for policy audiences. They 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 working in population and health. Participants should have computer experience and be fluent in English. They should bring their own research results or project data that can be used to address a policy problem. They should also be familiar with the most

recent Demographic and Health Survey or equivalent national survey from their home country.

■ **Workshop Sessions**

Plenary and small-group sessions, incorporating a hands-on, participatory approach, will cover five areas:

■ *Exploring the policy process*

Participants will examine the factors that influence the policy process, the differing roles of policymakers and population and health professionals, and the barriers that limit the use of research findings and project experience in policymaking. Reading materials, lectures, and discussions will generate ideas on how to influence the policy process.

■ *Designing strategies to communicate research findings to policymakers*

Participants will analyze the policy context of their own research and will develop communication strategies that include identification of policy goals, primary and secondary audiences, key objectives, clear and compelling messages, and appropriate channels and formats. Discussion will cover how to recognize communication opportunities, build a policy coalition, 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 journalists. Participants will learn how 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 the media.

■ *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 data from 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*

Participants will learn how to make presentations with computer graphics using PowerPoint. Workshop 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. Each participant will prepare a 10-minute oral presentation of research results or project information for a policy audience. These presentations will be videotaped and critiqued.

■ **Coordinators**

Sidney B. Westley (B.A. Smith College) is a Communications Specialist with the Research Program at the East-West Center. 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 JHU/CCP. Earlier, she served as the first Executive Director of the Population Crisis Committee, now Population Action International. She is the author of *Health communication: Les-*

sons from family planning and reproductive health (1997) and *Advancing health communication: The PCS experience in the field* (2003).

Laurie Liskin (Sc.M. Johns Hopkins University) is the Senior Advisor for Communication with the MEASURE DHS project at Macro International. Over the past 30 years, she has prepared national communication strategies, conducted needs assessments, helped develop monitoring and evaluation plans and survey instruments, conducted and analyzed qualitative research, and disseminated HIV/AIDS and family planning information.

■ **Resource Persons**

Lourdes De la Peza (Innovación Educativa, Universidad Iberoamericana) is a Senior Program Associate with Management Sciences for Health (MSH). She has worked for the past 20 years with public- and private-sector organizations in health and other fields, primarily in Latin America and the Caribbean. Her work focuses on organizational and management development, quality improvement, leadership, and executive coaching.

Gustavo L. Suarez (B.A. State University of New York/New Paltz) is Communications Director at the Guttmacher Institute. He has worked for 18 years in communications, media relations, and public affairs. Before joining Guttmacher, he served with the U.S. Foreign Service in Delhi, Tel Aviv, Rome, Washington, D.C., and New York. He then served as Communications Director for the San Francisco AIDS Foundation and Managing Director of Media Relations for Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Information for Applicants

The 2008 Summer Seminar on Population will consist of three workshops:

- **Workshop 1: Population, Development, and Policy:
A Follow-Up Workshop**
- **Workshop 2: Use of Discrete-Time Survival Models
to Draw Out the Policy Implications
of Demographic and Health Surveys**
- **Workshop 3: Communicating with Policymakers
about Population and Health**

All workshops will be held at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 3 June to 3 July 2008. 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 field 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 2008 Summer Seminar on Population should send the completed application form and other application documents as soon as possible to:

39th 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: 1-808-944-7332 (Eugene Alexander)

Fax: 1-808-944-7380

Email: sumsem@eastwestcenter.org

Information on the 39th Summer Seminar on Population is available on the East-West Center website along with application forms. The link is at: www.eastwestcenter.org/research/research-program-overview/population-and-health/.

All application materials should arrive in Honolulu by 31 December 2007. 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 in February.

All prospective applicants are advised to seek funding from their home organizations or from national or international agencies. Applicants are expected to seek their own financial support and indicate prospective sponsors on the appropriate application form. The East-West Center can only provide financial assistance to a very few outstanding candidates.

Formal confirmation of support may be forwarded to the East-West Center after the 31 December deadline. **Confirmation of funding is essential, however, 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 2008 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 consist of private rooms in all-male, all-female, or mixed dormitory areas, all with shared bathrooms and kitchens. The cost for the month is \$540.

PARTICIPANT COSTS

Tuition	\$5,000
Housing (dormitory)	\$540*
Housing (apartment)	\$1,350*
Subsistence in Honolulu (\$30/day)	\$930*
Health/repatriation insurance	\$177
Activity fee/bus pass	\$250
Total (not including airfare)	
With dormitory accommodation	\$6,897
With apartment accommodation	\$7,707

*For arrival on 3 June and departure on 3 July 2008.

A very limited number of small apartments are also available on a first-come-first-served basis. These have private kitchenettes and bathrooms. The cost is \$1,350.

STAFF

Population and Health Studies

Coordinator: Robert Retherford
(retherfo@hawaii.edu)

Summer Seminar on Population

Coordinator: Peter Xenos
(xenosp@eastwestcenter.org)
Program Officer: Eugene Alexander
(alexande@eastwestcenter.org)

Workshop 1

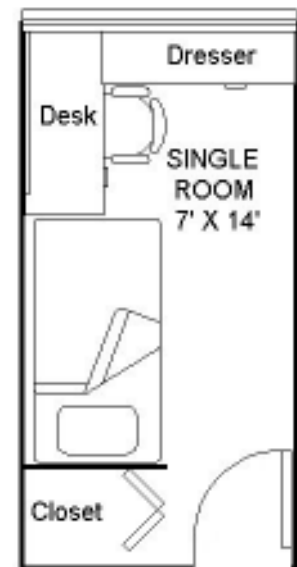
Coordinators: Andrew Mason
(amason@hawaii.edu)
Karen Mason
(masonk@eastwestcenter.org)

Workshop 2

Coordinators: Robert Retherford
(retherfo@hawaii.edu)
Minja Kim Choe
(mchoe@hawaii.edu)
Jiajian Chen
(chenj@eastwestcenter.org)

Workshop 3

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



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

EAST-WEST CENTER

The East-West Center is an education and research organization established by the U.S. Congress in 1960 to strengthen relations and understanding among the peoples and nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States. The Center contributes to a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia Pacific community by serving as a vigorous hub for cooperative research, education, and dialogue on critical issues of common concern to the Asia Pacific region and the United States. Funding for the Center comes from the U.S. government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals, foundations, corporations, and the governments of the region.

MEASURE DHS

Since 1984, the MEASURE DHS (Demographic and Health Surveys) project has provided technical assistance to more than 200 surveys in 75 countries, advancing global understanding of health and population trends in developing countries. The strategic objective of MEASURE DHS is to improve and institutionalize the collection and use of data by host countries for program monitoring and evaluation and for policy-development decisions. MEASURE DHS disseminates survey research results and facilitates their use in program design and evaluation through a variety of methods: participatory seminars, print and CD materials for a range of audiences, training curricula, web-based tools, press releases, media training, and mass media outlets. MEASURE DHS is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with contributions from other donors.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCES FOR HEALTH

Management Sciences for Health (MSH), a nonprofit organization with 35 years of experience, has successfully carried out technical assistance, capacity building, and systems development in reproductive health and family planning in more than 100 countries. A worldwide organization, MSH has offices in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Arlington, Virginia, as well as field offices throughout the world. MSH has demonstrated its commitment to expanding activities to improve the management, leadership, and sustainability of health and family planning programs. MSH uses innovative vehicles and a variety of media to mainstream successful tools and experiences, collaborating with other organizations to deliver high-quality services to the widest possible target population.

THE GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

The Guttmacher Institute, a nonprofit organization, advances sexual and reproductive health worldwide through an interrelated program of social science research, public education, and policy analysis. For nearly four decades, Guttmacher has demonstrated that scientific evidence—when reliably collected and analyzed, compellingly presented, and systematically disseminated—can make a difference in policies, programs, and medical practice. The Institute's work focuses on four key program areas, each with a set of goals, objectives, and target audiences. They are:

- Protecting the next generation: Adolescent sexual and reproductive health
- Adding it up: Sexual and reproductive health services and financing
- Rights and responsibilities: Healthy pregnancies, contraception, and abortion
- Healthy sexuality: Relationships, intimacy, and sexual behavior