
EAST-WEST CENTER



PROGRAM ON POPULATION

Twenty-Eighth Summer Seminar on Population

The 1997 Summer Seminar on Population will feature workshops on:

- **Workshop 1 AIDS Prevention and Care in Reproductive Health Settings**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 29 May – 28 June 1997
 - **Workshop 2 Planning Utilization of the 2000 Round Census Results**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 29 May – 28 June 1997
 - **Workshop 3 Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 29 May – 28 June 1997
 - **Workshop 4 Health-Care Financing and Insurance Systems**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 12 – 30 June 1997
Taipei and Taichung, Taiwan, 1 – 15 July 1997
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For further information and application forms, contact:

28th Summer Seminar on Population
East-West Center Program on Population
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The Twenty-Eighth Summer Seminar on Population is supported by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and other donors.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care in Reproductive Health Settings

In the 1980s, when the HIV/AIDS epidemic first reached Asia and the Pacific, many countries set up separate services and management structures for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. More recently, expansion of the epidemic has forced policymakers to reconsider this approach. In its place, the concept of “mainstreaming” HIV/AIDS services into ongoing programs has resulted in the development of integrated reproductive health services in many countries. These services combine traditionally separate functions such as family planning, control of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and maternal and child health, as well as the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS.

In countries where the epidemic is young, however, there may still be resistance to integrating HIV/AIDS services into broader reproductive health programs. Even when HIV/AIDS services are offered in an integrated setting, factors such as social barriers, lack of training and experience, fear of infection, and uneven allocation of resources may reduce their effectiveness. In addition, new technologies for preventing the virus may soon need to be included in HIV/AIDS services. Examples are the use of maternal AZT for reducing perinatal transmission and the introduction of microbicides for combating HIV and other STDs.

The East-West Center’s Program on Population is collaborating with Management Sciences for Health to conduct a four-week workshop on the integration of HIV/AIDS services into reproductive health settings. This workshop is being offered under the auspices of the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda.

Over the past two decades, the East-West Center has cosponsored a number of workshops and training courses on family planning programs and responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Management Sciences for Health has conducted training all over the world in organizational leadership, project implementation, and program management. This workshop will draw on the two organizations’ extensive experience in these important areas.

Workshop participants will assess the need for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in Asia and the Pacific and will evaluate recent experience in offering HIV/AIDS services within integrated reproductive health care programs. They will go on to discuss practical considerations and approaches for developing, evaluating, and improving the effectiveness of integrated services in an Asian-Pacific context.

Workshop objectives

The workshop will bring together policymakers, program managers, and researchers to discuss the practical issues that are involved in implementing and evaluating alternative approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Specific objectives of the workshop are:

- ☑ *To present the history and conceptual principles behind the idea of integrated reproductive health services, including HIV/AIDS services*
- ☑ *To share the experiences of workshop coordinators, resource persons, and participants and to explore how experience with integrated reproductive health services in developing-country settings can be used to improve existing services in Asia and the Pacific*
- ☑ *To expand the dialogue between policymakers, managers, and researchers at various levels so that all groups come to a better understanding of the realities and limitations that are likely to be encountered in the implementation of effective HIV/AIDS services within existing resource constraints*
- ☑ *To explore the application of new technologies to reduce HIV transmission and to care for those affected by the epidemic, with a special emphasis on often-neglected social and behavioral aspects*
- ☑ *To prepare specific plans for improving the delivery of HIV/AIDS services*

Who should attend?

Participants in this workshop will include policymakers responsible for resource allocations, staff of government and nongovernmental agencies involved in the current or planned delivery of reproductive health services, researchers interested in formulating and evaluating approaches for improved service delivery, officials responsible for developing and implementing South-South cooperation programs, and representatives of donor agencies who oversee projects in reproductive health. Participants will be selected based on their potential role in implementing, improving, or funding HIV/AIDS prevention and care services.

Workshop sessions

The workshop will begin with two weeks of intensive study, focusing on current needs for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in Asia and the Pacific, on the evolution of integrated reproductive health services, and on approaches and experiences in service integration. This will be followed by two weeks of work developing plans to improve the activities and policies of the participants' own organizations.

Participants are expected to bring information to the workshop on the reproductive health care experiences and policies of their organizations. This material will be used to examine alternatives for improving the delivery of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services through linkages or incorporation into other existing services.

Week 1

- ☑ Introduction: Asia-Pacific regional needs in HIV/AIDS prevention and care; the role of integrated reproductive health services
- ☑ Current techniques and approaches for HIV/AIDS prevention and care: life-skills education, condom promotion, STD control (including syndromic management), the role of counseling and testing, community support, and family-based care
- ☑ Integrated reproductive health services: concepts, advantages and disadvantages, practical realities and difficulties, limitations

Week 2

- ☑ Integrated reproductive health services: the current situation; experiences in Asia and elsewhere; roles of government and nongovernmental organizations and donor agencies
- ☑ Participant reports on the current status of integrated reproductive health services in their own countries and organizations and attitudes toward such services; identification of opportunities and barriers

Week 3

- ☑ In-country experiences with the integration of HIV/AIDS and STD services into existing reproductive health programs
- ☑ Methods for promoting, improving, and evaluating service integration
- ☑ Implications of new prevention technologies, such as maternal AZT and microbicides, for integrated services

Week 4

- ☑ Preparation of action plans for improving HIV/AIDS prevention and care services in participants' home countries and organizations
- ☑ Participant reports on action plans

Workshop coordinators

Tim Brown is a Fellow in the East-West Center's Program on Population. He holds a Ph.D. in physics from the University of Hawaii. Dr. Brown conducts research on epidemiological and behavioral determinants of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Asia-Pacific region and on policy and program responses to the epidemic. He is principal investigator of a cross-cultural survey of behavioral studies, coeditor of a regional overview of STDs in Asia and the Pacific, and coprincipal investigator of a study on the impact of HIV on children in Thailand. Dr. Brown has conducted numerous regional workshops on HIV/AIDS.

Saul Helfenbein is Director of the Population Program at Management Sciences for Health (MSH). He oversees population and reproductive-health activities in five major projects funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). He also directs research programs to improve the use of population-related information for policy formulation and implementation. In addition, Dr. Helfenbein works with the Foundation for Advanced Studies in International Development in Tokyo to develop training courses for the design and management of population and HIV/AIDS projects.

Planning Utilization of the 2000 Round Population Censuses

The 2000 round of population censuses will be the largest social data collection effort in history. Millions of enumerators will visit the great majority of the world's population at their places of residence and will collect detailed information on the demographic, economic, and social characteristics of individuals, households, villages, and cities. This information will guide the decision-making of governments, businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and international agencies during the first decade of the 21st century.

The power of census data lies in their universal coverage. Because a census is a complete enumeration of an entire population, it can provide information not just for the nation or for large national subdivisions, but for *every* subnational aggregate. Indeed, the potential volume of information is far greater than the capacity of traditional methods of data analysis. Today, however, developments in information technology have tremendously increased the capability to analyze and use such large quantities of data.

Census data have traditionally been aggregated by administrative units, but many other aggregations are now possible. One of the most important issues in population and environment for many developing countries, for example, is the analysis and management of water resources. For this purpose, drainage basins—not districts or counties—are the appropriate spatial units. It is now possible, however, to provide data in digital form for very large numbers of very small administrative units, and this information can be re-aggregated for various types of spatial units, such as drainage basins, at the discretion of the user. Another major opportunity presented by the 2000 round of censuses will be the creation of detailed data sets for the world's major cities.

Providing census data in digital form for hundreds or thousands of geographic units makes it possible to study large regions or entire nations while at the same time taking account of local variation and detail. Rather than merely assessing whether changes in a family planning program have affected fertility at the national or state level, for example, such an analysis may be carried down to the smallest administrative units, controlling for local variation and providing more accurate assessments of cause and effect.

Recent developments in information technology have radically changed the cost structure of data dissemination and have greatly increased the ability of policy agencies and other audiences to use census data in digital form. Exploiting these new developments, however, requires careful planning well in advance of a census enumeration.

Computer and subject-matter specialists, public- and private-sector user groups, and management and professional staff need to understand the issues and opportunities involved if they are to plan effectively for the optimal use of census data. This four-week workshop has been structured to provide the necessary background knowledge plus opportunities for face-to-face interaction that will lead to improved understanding and communication between data producers and data users.

Workshop objectives

The purpose of this workshop is to help both census data producers and users plan for the optimal utilization of this immensely rich, but also potentially overwhelming, data resource. Participants will learn to:

- ☑ *Understand the comparative advantage of censuses over surveys so they can concentrate their efforts where the comparative advantage of censuses is greatest*
- ☑ *Begin planning for the utilization of the 2000 round of censuses long before the data are collected and processed, in order to take full advantage of opportunities that must be anticipated in advance*

- ☑ *Plan for the coordinated use of population census data together with information from other sources, for instance on land use, agricultural production, and the environment*
- ☑ *Realize and exploit the potential (and guard against the dangers) of rapid developments in computing and communication technology*
- ☑ *Appreciate the diverse functions and specialties involved in the census effort, with particular emphasis on communication between data producers and users and between management, computer, and subject-matter specialists*

Who should attend?

The workshop is designed to bring together a diverse group of participants, representing the many different interests and skills necessary to make census data serve social needs. Participants may be staff of national statistical offices responsible for conducting the census or staff of national planning and development agencies, family planning organizations, ministries of health, urban or regional planning authorities, research institutes, market research organizations, or international businesses.

Previous experience with census taking or with the use of census data is not required, but participants should be broadly familiar with population censuses and with the kinds of data collected. Computer literacy is desirable, but not required. Participants will be provided with extensive computer resources in support of workshop objectives.

Workshop sessions

The workshop will be structured around two fundamental components—a series of presentations on census data and their uses and a set of scenario-planning exercises in which teams of participants will plan projects that use census data to address specific policy and planning issues. Specific topics will be as follows:

Week 1. Census basics: questionnaires, geographical units, tables, documentation. Essential demography: age distribution, population projection. World demographic trends in the 21st century: implications of declining growth and aging populations. Initial discussions of scenario-planning exercises.

Week 2. Fertility, mortality, and population growth. Literacy and educational attainment. Digital dissemination: data and documentation, volume and cost factors. Data formats: text files, spreadsheet files, Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). Participants divide into teams for scenario-planning exercises.

Week 3. Economic activity and household structure. Cities, migration, and urbanization. National and regional analysis of large numbers of small administrative areas. Use of GIS and mapping tools. Development of scenario-planning exercises.

Week 4. Implementation issues: the producer-user partnership, computer and network infrastructure, management

and planning. Review of opportunities for the 2000 round of censuses. Presentations and discussion of scenario-planning exercises.

Workshop coordinator

Griffith Feeney is a Senior Fellow at the East-West Center Program on Population. He holds a Ph.D. in demography from the University of California at Berkeley and has published extensively on demographic methods for analyzing population census data and on population change in East Asia. Over the past two decades, he has worked with national statistics offices throughout Asia and the Pacific, as a researcher and as a United Nations consultant. He is a Founding Director of the Association of National Census and Statistics Directors of America, Asia, and the Pacific.

Resource person

Sam Suharto is a Specialist in Population Census Methods with the Statistics Division of the United Nations. He has more than three decades of experience in population censuses and data processing. He was in charge of the 1980 census of Indonesia and, before that, Director of the Data Processing Center of the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Since 1981, he has worked for the United Nations, helping national statistical offices in developing countries with population censuses and surveys. He is currently responsible for the United Nations 2000 Population and Housing Census Programme, which includes convening an expert group to revise the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers

“On the whole, it is very innovative and a bold step to start this type of workshop. It should be done more frequently and [on] a wider scale.”

—from a participant evaluation of the 1996 workshop

In this era of expanding populations and limited budgets, policymakers need scientific research results on which to base policy and resource-allocation decisions. Population and health studies, demographic surveys, and other research findings can play a key role in guiding policy decisions. Yet every year, millions of dollars are spent to produce research results that all too frequently fail to reach policymakers and, consequently, are not used to shape policies and programs.

This research-to-policy gap can arise for a number of reasons. Sometimes, due to their unfamiliarity with the needs of policymakers, researchers do not ask the right questions. Consequently, their research does not address the most important issues or provide the information that policymakers would find most useful. In other cases, researchers may fail to see the policy relevance of their own work. As a result, they do not make the extra effort necessary to communicate their research findings in nontechnical language or to shape messages specifically for policy audiences.

To help bridge the gap between researchers and policymakers, the East-West Center’s Program on Population and the Population Reference Bureau are cosponsoring a communications workshop for the second time in 1997. Sessions will help participants identify the policy implications of survey data and research studies, understand how research can influence the policy process, and communicate findings in simple and compelling formats. The following topics will be covered:

- ☑ How to identify and overcome barriers that hinder the use of research for policy formation
- ☑ How to design research that addresses the topics of most relevance to policymakers
- ☑ How to use appropriate communication techniques and channels to reach policy audiences
- ☑ How to increase the acceptance and use of research results

Workshop objective

The objective of the workshop is to increase the use of research findings for the improvement of policies and programs. Specifically, participants will identify the policy implications of their research, create a policy-level communication strategy, and develop skills for communicating with policymakers and working with the media. Each participant will be trained in the use of computer-graphics software and will have the opportunity to prepare an oral presentation and written summaries in creative formats for policy audiences.

Who should attend?

The workshop has been planned for researchers, program managers, and others responsible for formulating and implementing population and health programs. Preferably, participants should have previous computer experience in the Microsoft Windows or Apple Macintosh environment.

Each participant should also bring research results or survey data that can be used to address a policy problem. Ideally, participants should address issues relevant to their own programs. To make effective use of the training, participants should have access to computer facilities at their home institutions.

Workshop sessions

The workshop will consist of a combination of plenary and small working-group sessions, emphasizing a hands-on, participatory approach. Sessions will cover six areas, each with a corresponding output:

☑ *Exploring the research-to-policy gap and designing policy-relevant research*

Participants will examine contradictory ideas about the research process, the different roles of researchers and policymakers, and barriers to the use of research. To improve understanding of policy needs, they will practice assessing the policy environment through rapid-analysis techniques such as “policy mapping” and “stakeholder analysis.” Other interactive exercises will include case studies that illustrate the design of policy-relevant research and participatory approaches to the research process.

☑ *Developing communication strategies*

What are the key communication or advocacy objectives? Who are the primary and secondary audiences? What are the most important messages for these audiences? What are the potential channels for delivering the messages? What are the audiences expected to do with the information they receive?

Each participant will develop a comprehensive communication strategy that answers these questions. Discussion will also cover how to identify key communication constraints and opportunities, carry out an action plan, manage controversy, and evaluate performance.

☑ *Communicating through the media*

A comprehensive policy-communication strategy requires a knowledge of how to work effectively with the media. Participants will design a media strategy to communicate their research results to policymakers through newspapers, radio, and television. Skill-building exercises will include drafting a press release,

practicing interview techniques, and learning how to build good relationships with journalists.

☑ *Preparing policy memoranda and briefings*

Policy audiences are the individuals and groups who have the power to enact laws, make regulations, and set policies, or to influence these processes. Although powerful or influential groups are often difficult to reach, presentation techniques designed for such audiences can enhance communication efforts significantly.

Participants will draft a policy memorandum and prepare a briefing for high-level government officials based on a case study. In a role-play exercise, participants will conduct policy briefings based on their memoranda.

☑ *Making oral presentations and using computer graphics*

Because visual techniques are critical for conveying messages to any audience, the workshop provides hands-on training in computer graphic presentations using Windows-based PowerPoint (4.0). Each participant will prepare a 10- to 15-minute oral presentation, supported by computer graphics, that communicates research findings to a selected policy audience. Presentations will be videotaped and critiqued. These sessions will introduce a step-by-step approach to organizing effective policy presentations and will provide design tips for presenting text, graphs, charts, and diagrams.

☑ *Conveying information in brief written formats*

Research results and policy messages need to be presented in ways that policymakers can quickly absorb. One useful format is the short,

attractive policy brief, produced with word-processing or desktop-publishing software. Participants will learn how to prepare a two-page research summary in an attractive format to complement their oral policy presentation.

Workshop coordinators

Alene Gelbard is Director of International Programs at the Population Reference Bureau. She holds a Ph.D. in population dynamics from Johns Hopkins University and has more than 20 years of international experience in population policy. Recently, she has worked primarily on population and health issues, helping developing-country organizations communicate and use population information for policy and program development.

Rhonda Smith, Senior Policy Analyst at the Population Reference Bureau, holds an M.P.H. from the University of Michigan in health and population planning. Ms. Smith has spent 13 years in international health program design and implementation, working with national institutions to develop population policies and policy reform agendas. She has conducted a number of workshops on policy communications, with a focus on rapid-assessment techniques and computer-assisted graphics.

Sidney B. Westley is Senior Editor at the East-West Center Program on Population. She holds a B.A. in government from Smith College. Over the past 28 years, she has worked as a writer, editor, and communications director for international research organizations in Africa and the United States. She specializes in helping researchers present their results to a broad audience and has taught courses in science writing for researchers and in science reporting for journalists.

Health-Care Financing and Insurance Systems

Given the current international environment of fiscal frugality, it is increasingly difficult for the governments of developing countries to organize, finance, and deliver social services—including housing, education, and health, family planning, and nutrition programs—to meet the needs of their expanding populations. In Asia and the Pacific, changing demographic, economic, and epidemiological conditions are placing particularly severe pressure on national health-care systems. Examples of far-reaching changes that affect health-care needs include the growing proportion of the elderly in several Asian societies and the rising incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. At the same time, Western health economies continue to drive up the world prices of pharmaceuticals and medical technology, and biotechnology and bio-engineered medical products are expected to contribute further to the inflation of health-care costs. High wages for trained health personnel make it expensive for governments in the region to train and retain health manpower. These and other pressures highlight the need for health-care delivery systems that are as efficient and equitable as possible.

In every health-care system, economic incentives drive the production, delivery, and consumption of health services. Such incentives operate through market and nonmarket organizations, private and public institutions, and both new and traditional economic entities. To achieve national goals, the design of efficient, equitable health-care systems must be based in large part on these underlying financial incentives.

The East-West Center's Program on Population will cosponsor this workshop with the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan, which is the highest health authority in Taiwan. The workshop represents an excellent opportunity for policymakers and researchers from the Asia-Pacific region to benefit from the East-West Center's extensive research in health-care reform, the design of health-insurance programs, and other relevant areas such as household expenditures for health care, privatization policy, AIDS policy, the economics of HIV/AIDS prevention and screening, reproductive health finance, and the efficient pricing of health services. At the same time, participants will learn first-hand about Taiwan's state-operated, mandatory, premium-based National Health Insurance Program.

Hawaii and Taiwan both provide excellent opportunities for studying health-care financing and insurance systems. Hawaii has what many consider to be a model health-insurance system. It is the only state in the United States with an employer-mandated system for health care (since 1974) and nearly universal health insurance coverage.

Taiwan introduced National Health Insurance in 1995 and has achieved an employment-based system that provides health insurance for more than 95 percent of the population. With many innovative financing and payment mechanisms and a generous array of health benefits, Taiwan's insurance system presents a unique learning opportunity for anyone who is interested in health-care financing and health insurance.

Workshop objectives

The objectives of the workshop are sixfold:

- ☑ *To provide training in the fundamental principles of health economics, health finance, and insurance theory*
- ☑ *To apply these fundamental principles to health-policy issues, focusing on health finance and delivery in both developed and developing countries*
- ☑ *To prepare country-specific background papers on health-care systems, health-insurance design, and health policy in the Asia-Pacific region*
- ☑ *To identify both primary and secondary sources of data that support research on health-care financing and health policy*

- ☑ *To prepare agendas for future collaborative research on health-care financing and health policy involving workshop participants, East-West Center researchers, and Department of Health staff*
- ☑ *To help participants analyze the policy choices facing their home countries and make informed decisions on health-care policies*

Who should attend?

This workshop is designed to provide analytical training in health care financing and health policy for government officials in ministries of health, social services, and finance; academics in health management, economics, medicine, and public health; and staff in related nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Participants will be selected on the basis of their interest in health-care financing and health policy and their potential for conducting research in these areas.

The coordinators will assume primary responsibility for providing theoretical foundations, general background materials, and support for empirical analysis. Participants—working either individually or as members of a team—will prepare papers on their countries' health-care systems. These will cover, but will not be limited to, health finance, payment and delivery systems, and policymaking mechanisms.

Participants are expected to identify and research primary and secondary data sources in their home countries before the workshop and to bring data to Honolulu on health insurance, general health-finance issues, health-care

delivery, and health indicators in their countries.

Workshop sessions

This workshop will survey the basic issues confronting health-care systems in the Asia-Pacific region and will provide professional training in health economics, health-care financing, and health policy. It will include two weeks of intensive study of principles and theory in Honolulu followed by two weeks devoted to health-care financing and health-policy analysis in Taipei and Taichung.

The main topics to be discussed will include:

- ☑ The institutional and economic structure of the region's health-care systems
- ☑ National health-care expenditures
- ☑ The demand for health insurance
- ☑ Moral hazard and adverse selection
- ☑ Comparative insurance systems
- ☑ The design of health finance and payment systems
- ☑ Efficient pricing of services
- ☑ The respective roles of the private and public sectors
- ☑ Privatization policy

In addition to classroom instruction, the workshop will feature a number of visits to financing institutions and delivery sites in Taiwan and Hawaii as well as numerous presentations by the leading experts, analysts, managers, and policymakers in these two outstanding

health-care systems. During the sessions in Taiwan, the Bureau of National Health Insurance will present detailed information on Taiwan's national insurance scheme.

The workshop will finish with a conference on national health-care reform, national insurance systems, and related policy issues. The conference will feature leading health insurance experts from Japan, South Korea, the United States, and Taiwan who will analyze their countries' health-insurance systems. This capstone event will be extremely useful for policymakers and policy analysts in the region who are pursuing health-care reform.

Workshop coordinators

Gerard Russo is a Fellow with the East-West Center's Program on Population, an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii, and the Executive Director of the Hawaii Council on Economic Education. Dr. Russo holds a Ph.D. in economics from Northwestern University. He has conducted research on health economics, health insurance, health policy, and the economics of HIV/AIDS prevention and screening, and has taught health economics for more than 10 years at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Northwestern University, and the University of Hawaii.

Eng-Rin Chen is Deputy Director-General of the Department of Health, Taiwan. He holds an M.D. from Kaohsiung Medical College, Taiwan, a Diploma from the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, U.K., and a Doctorate of Medical Science from Chiba University, Japan. Dr. Chen served as Professor of Parasitology at Kaohsiung Medical College.

Twenty-Eighth Summer Seminar on Population: Information for Applicants

The 1997 Summer Seminar on Population will consist of four workshops:

- Workshop 1** **AIDS Prevention and Care in Reproductive Health Settings**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 29 May – 28 June 1997
- Workshop 2** **Planning Utilization of the 2000 Round Census Results**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 29 May – 28 June 1997
- Workshop 3** **Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 29 May – 28 June 1997
- Workshop 4** **Health-Care Financing and Insurance Systems**
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 12 – 30 June 1997
Taipei and Taichung, Taiwan, 1 – 15 July 1997

Each workshop has an independent instructional program, but common activities will provide ample opportunity for professional interaction among all participants. In addition to the program in Honolulu, Workshop 4 includes two weeks of field sessions in Taipei, sponsored by the Department of Health of Taiwan. This is an integral part of the program for this workshop, and all participants in Workshop 4 originating in Asia or the Pacific will be expected to attend.

Selection criteria

Applicants for the Summer Seminar on Population should be university graduates proficient in the English language 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 research or planning 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

Persons who wish to take part in the 1997 Summer Seminar on Population should send the completed application form and other application documents as soon as possible to:

28th Summer Seminar on Population
East-West Center Program on Population
1601 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848-1601, U.S.A.
Telephone: 1-808-944-7410 (Peter Xenos)
 or: 1-808-944-7262 (Jeanne Hamasaki)
Fax: 1-808 944-7490
E-mail:sumsem97@ewc.hawaii.edu

Information on the 28th Summer Seminar on Population is available on the World Wide Web. First go to <http://www.ewc.hawaii.edu> and then click on the Program on Population. Application forms can be downloaded from the web site.

Application material should arrive in Honolulu by 15 February 1997. All applications sent by fax or e-mail should be followed by an original sent by air mail. Incomplete applications will not be considered. Acceptance letters will be sent out by 1 March 1997.

Prospective applicants are expected to seek funding from their home organizations or from national or international agencies. Copies of application materials may be submitted directly to those agencies. Evidence that support is available should be forwarded to the East-West Center as soon as this is known.

Applicants who are seeking funding should go ahead and submit their application forms to meet the deadline. Information on funding can then be forwarded to the East-West Center as soon as it is obtained. Interested candidates who obtain funding after the February 1997 deadline are encouraged to submit late applications, as space may still be available for participants who are fully funded.

The East-West Center can provide tuition waivers to a very limited number of outstanding candidates. Apart from these limited sources, applicants are expected to seek their own financial support. Evidence of such support is essential before acceptance documents can be sent out for visa purposes.

Citizens and permanent residents of Bangladesh, Singapore, Tonga, and Western Samoa must apply through their respective East-West Center country representatives. They should check with the country representatives listed here, who will explain in-country procedures and deadlines. All other candidates should apply directly to the East-West Center in Honolulu.

Estimates of participant costs

	Workshop	
	1, 2, 3	4
Tuition and fees	\$4,000	\$4,000
Housing	480/1,100	304/1070
Subsistence in Honolulu (\$30/day)	930	510
Health insurance	124	62
Activity fee	100	100
Transport (hotel residents only)	25-336	25-176
Total (not including airfare)	5,634- 6,690	4,976- 5,918

Seminar costs and scholarships

Estimated participant costs for the 1997 Summer Seminar are given in the table above. These costs include all activities in Honolulu. **They do not include air travel.**

Two housing options are available. Graduate-student housing at the East-West Center includes private rooms in all-male, all-female, or mixed dormitory areas, all with shared bathrooms and kitchens. Rooms are not air-conditioned. The cost is \$480 for four weeks or \$304 for two weeks.

The second option is off campus at the Ewa Hotel Waikiki. Rooms are air-conditioned and have private baths and small kitchens. The cost is \$1,100 for four weeks or \$1070 for two weeks, single or double occupancy. The hotel is about 30 minutes by bus from the East-West Center, or 10 minutes by taxi. Taxis between the hotel and the Center can be shared: the total fare is about \$8 each way. Alternatively, participants may obtain one-month bus passes for \$25.

Local costs for the Taipei portion of Workshop 4—including housing, subsistence, and local transportation—will be covered by the Department of Health, Taiwan.

Country representatives

Bangladesh

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East-West Center

The U.S. Congress established the East-West Center in 1960 with a mandate to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among the governments and peoples of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States. Officially known as the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West, the Center is a public, nonprofit institution with an international Board of Governors. Principal funding comes from the U.S. government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals, corporations, and governments in the region.

Since its establishment in 1969, the East-West Center's Program on Population has become a world leader in research and education on population issues in the Asia-Pacific region. The Program conducts basic and applied research, offers professional education and training, and facilitates the exchange of information between policymakers and scholars on critical issues facing the region. Recent activities emphasize four broad areas—population change, economic development, health, and gender and family issues.

The annual Summer Seminar on Population is one of the Program's most important professional-development activities. Since the first Summer Seminar in 1969, approximately 1,600 participants have come to the East-West Center from more than 30 countries. Former participants hold positions of responsibility in governments, universities, population programs, and research institutions, not only in Asia and the Pacific but also in Africa, Latin America, and the United States.

Department of Health, Taipei, Taiwan

The Department of Health of the Executive Yuan is the highest health authority of Taiwan, planning and supervising health and medical-care programs for a population of 21 million. Through the years, the Department has given priority to primary health care. Thanks to this emphasis, infant mortality dropped from 45 per 1,000 in 1951 to only 5 per 1,000 by 1993. Maternal mortality dropped from 196 per 100,000 to 9 per 100,000 during the same period. In March 1995, Taiwan initiated a state-operated, mandatory, universal health-insurance program.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (PRB)

Founded in 1929, the Population Reference Bureau, Inc. is a leader in providing timely, objective information on U.S. and international population trends. PRB informs policymakers, educators, the media, and concerned citizens working in the public interest around the world through a broad range of activities. These include publications, information services, seminars and workshops, and technical support. PRB is a nonprofit, nonadvocacy organization supported by government contracts, foundation grants, individual and corporate contributions, and the sale of publications. PRB is governed by a Board of Trustees representing diverse community and professional interests.

Management Sciences for Health (MSH)

Management Sciences for Health (MSH) helps countries find solutions to the financial, organizational, and technical problems encountered in developing sustainable, cost-efficient, and practical population and health services. Over the past 25 years, MSH has worked in more than 70 countries to strengthen the management foundation for health-service delivery systems. Beginning in 1970, MSH's expertise in health finance, information systems, drug management, child survival, and population has supported the development of management systems for population and child-health programs in all major regions of the globe, including Asian countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Turkey.