
EAST-WEST CENTER



PROGRAM ON POPULATION

Twenty-Ninth Summer Seminar on Population

**28 May – 27 June 1998
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.**

The 1998 Summer Seminar on Population will feature workshops on:

- **Workshop 1 Researching Sensitive Issues in Sexuality and Reproductive Health**
 - **Workshop 2 Getting the Most Out of the 2000 Round Census Results**
 - **Workshop 3 Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers**
 - **Workshop 4 Health-Care Financing**
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For further information and application forms, contact:

29th Summer Seminar on Population
East-West Center Program on Population
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Workshop One: Researching Sensitive Issues in Sexuality and Reproductive Health

Many of today's most urgent social welfare concerns involve sensitive areas of personal or family life. In addition to surveys on reproductive knowledge and behavior, researchers increasingly find themselves called upon to study such issues as premarital sexuality, sexual behavior related to disease transmission, sexual orientation, gender roles, sexual decision making, and domestic violence. In conducting such research, it is important to consider the expectations and priorities of both the policymakers, who are the primary audience for research findings, and of their intended beneficiaries. The need for a culturally sensitive approach to the entire research process becomes paramount.

In general, the role of scientific research is to promote orderly and informed discussion by providing sound, unbiased information so far as that can be obtained. In response to the needs and expectations of policymakers, however, the range of investigations in reproductive health has broadened in recent years beyond pure scientific "fact-finding" to encompass studies that are linked to the design, implementation, or evaluation of service activities and programs. Such studies tend to be "participatory" in nature: program staff and their clients, who are the subjects of research, may also be directly affected by the research process and outcomes.

When an investigation combines "action" and "science" in some fashion, the need for research quality may be even greater. In addition, topics related to sexuality and reproductive health tend to provoke a great deal of media attention and public and policy discussion. In this situation, there is a premium on carrying out research that is of unquestionable objectivity and quality.

To address the demand that research be responsive, culturally sensitive, timely, and of the highest possible quality, investigators have developed a diverse array of qualitative and quantitative methods and techniques. This is a rapidly expanding body of methodology. Many of the methods that have been developed in

recent years require careful standard-setting so that the hallmarks of a reliable set of research findings are widely recognized. Current attention also focuses on approaches for combining quantitative and qualitative methods in a fruitful manner to achieve research goals.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

Participants in this workshop will explore a range of research issues in two broad areas: (1) measurement of knowledge, attitudes, and—especially—behavior of a potentially sensitive nature; and (2) design options weighed against objectives as well as budgetary and other considerations. Approaches to measurement will include unstructured, semi-structured, and structured interviews and survey instruments. Topics relating to study design will encompass the issues of representation (including aspects of sampling) and inclusion that can arise when dealing with sensitive subjects and focusing on special subgroups of the population. Traditional issues of controlled comparison and the like will also be discussed.

All topics will deliberately span both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. An integrating objective of the workshop will be to identify problems and approaches to combining methodologies that will produce more reliable and relevant results.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

This workshop is designed for researchers and program specialists who are responsible for providing or using research results. Many of the participants will be in the midst of research projects focusing on one or more sensitive behavioral topics or working out the design and instrumentation for such studies. Training in basic social science research methodology or equivalent program and field experience will provide sufficient technical preparation.

WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Workshop sessions will include presentations by the coordinators and resource persons, as well as by the participants. Presentations with associated readings and other documentation will cover:

- ☑ *Sampling to represent special groups*
- ☑ *In-school and household samples*
- ☑ *Basics of questionnaire design*
- ☑ *Approaches to interviewing on sensitive topics (sealed envelope method, etc.)*
- ☑ *Essentials of sampling—from simple random to multistaged and clustered samples*
- ☑ *The range of qualitative approaches—from key informant interviews to focus groups, from cognitive mapping to more participatory approaches*

Sessions will also focus on:

- ☑ *Choosing the appropriate approaches to qualitative research*
- ☑ *Deciding whether to use qualitative approaches before and/or after the quantitative component of the study*
- ☑ *Analyzing textual data—determining the appropriate level of rigor required and choosing among the various kinds of software available for qualitative analysis*
- ☑ *Combining the results of quantitative and qualitative analysis*

In presenting these materials, the workshop coordinators will be drawing upon their own extensive experience with small- and large-scale qualitative and quantitative studies. Each participant will also be expected to present detailed information on a research project, whether already underway or contemplated. This will include a description of the social and cultural setting, an identification of study objectives, a review of the major design choices considered, and a discussion of the measurement techniques chosen and the specific protocols, questionnaires, or other instruments developed.

WORKSHOP COORDINATORS

Peter Xenos is a Senior Fellow in the East-West Center's Program on Population and is active with the University of Hawaii's Center for Southeast Asian Studies and Center for Philippine Studies. He holds a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago. He has lived in the Philippines and Thailand and has traveled professionally throughout Asia.

Dr. Xenos has participated in the design and implementation of youth sexuality surveys in Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Thailand and is currently working with Indonesian colleagues on a survey in Indonesia. He has pioneered life-history data collection as well as sampling and data-collection methods for youth surveys. He has taught graduate courses in survey and research design and analysis and has conducted workshops on methodology for youth sexuality studies both at the East-West Center and internationally.

Nancy Yinger is Senior Demographer at the International Center for Research on Women (Washington, DC) where she works on reproductive health and demographic issues. Among other responsibilities, she is the project director for the Center's USAID-funded research on the unmet need for family planning and on the factors affecting safe provision of IUDs in resource-poor settings. Her work focuses on how to combine qualitative and quantitative research approaches to analyze sensitive issues such as sexuality. She is also concerned with improving understanding of the social and cultural context of women's lives and how this context affects women's ability to address their reproductive health needs.

Dr. Yinger has a Ph.D. in demography and an M.A. in international relations from Johns Hopkins University and more than 15 years of experience in population and development. She has worked extensively in Africa and South Asia. Before joining the International Center for Research on Women, she worked for the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Population Reference Bureau. At the Population Reference Bureau, she was author or substantive editor of more than three dozen booklets on family planning, reproductive health, and other demographic topics and served as director of a USAID-funded cooperative agreement on policy communications.

Workshop Two: Making the Most of the 2000 Round Census Results

This workshop will help national statistical offices and all those who use census information to make the best possible use of the 2000 round census data. Participants will learn to take full advantage of new information technology—including the Internet, organizational intranets, and geographic information systems (GIS)—to disseminate census data and communicate census results to program managers, policy makers, and other audiences.

Population census data is used to address a wide range of social issues, from poverty alleviation to provision of health services, from regional economic development to evaluation of family planning programs. 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 households to collect detailed information on demography, health, education, economic indicators, and related topics. This information will guide the decision-making of governments, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and businesses during the first decade of the 21st century.

The power of population census data lies in their universal coverage. Because a census is a complete enumeration of the national population, it can provide information not just for the nation or for large national subdivisions, but for every subnational aggregate. The potential volume of information, however, is far greater than the capacity of traditional methods of data analysis. Recent developments in information technology—particularly in GIS and mapping software—have tremendously increased the capability to use census data in addressing the information needs of policymakers and other audiences. These developments make it feasible to provide census data in digital form for large numbers of small administrative units and then reaggregate data in different ways to address various issues.

For the provision of health services or the study of impoverished areas, for example, administrative areas may be supplemented by endemic disease areas or proximity to markets. For the analysis and management of water

resources, drainage basins may be the spatial units for aggregation. Regional economic development and planning issues may use data on cities and their hinterlands not adequately captured by formal administrative geography.

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 assessing only whether changes in reproductive health have affected fertility at the national or state level, for example, such an analysis may be carried down to small administrative units, controlling for local variation and providing more accurate assessments of cause and effect.

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

Many different groups are involved in producing census data and putting it to use—computer and subject-matter specialists, public- and private-sector user groups, and management and professional staff. To realize the benefits of this unique national and worldwide information resource, these groups need to work together with a common understanding. 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 use of the 2000 round population census data and communication of census information to program managers, policy makers, and other important audiences.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

More specifically, participants will learn to:

- Use census data to address a wide range of social issues
- Take full advantage of rapidly emerging information technologies, including the Internet, organizational intranets, and GIS

- ☑ Coordinate the use of population census data with data from other sources, such as Demographic and Health Surveys and international cartographic databases
- ☑ Communicate census results to program managers, policymakers, and other audiences using the newest data-visualization tools

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

The workshop is designed to accommodate 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 bodies that use census data, such as national planning and development agencies, family planning organizations, ministries of health, urban or regional planning authorities, or research institutes.

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 basic components—a series of formal presentations by the coordinator and resource persons and a scenario-planning exercise in which participants develop projects that will use 2000 round census data to address specific policy and planning issues. An overview of the workshop schedule is as follows:

Week 1

Census basics. Questionnaires, tabulations, administrative geography, documentation. Essential demography. Age distribution, fertility and mortality, growth rates, population projection. World demographic trends in the twenty-first century. Computer tools, managerial issues.

Week 2

Uses of census data. Literacy and educational attainment, household structure, migration, economic activity, cities, and regional analysis. GIS and desktop-mapping tools and applications. Participants divide into teams and begin work on scenario-planning projects.

Week 3

Digital archiving and publication. Digital formats, document security, volume and cost factors. The United Nations' "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses" (newly revised). Work on scenario-planning projects.

Week 4

Review of opportunities for the 2000 round of censuses. Implementation issues. The producer-user partnership, computer and network infrastructure, management and planning. Project presentations and discussion.

WORKSHOP COORDINATOR

Griffith Feeney (Ph.D. demography) is a Senior Fellow at the East-West Center Program on Population. He has published extensively on innovative techniques for demographic measurement and analysis and on population change in the Asia-Pacific region. He has conducted dozens of courses and training workshops on demographic analysis and related topics, both at the East-West Center and throughout the world. He has been involved in the East-West Center Population Census Conference series since 1975 and has worked closely with national statistical offices as a researcher and as a United Nations consultant.

RESOURCE PERSONS

Sam Suharto (Ph.D. statistics) is Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, with the United Nations. He was in charge of the 1980 census of Indonesia and was Director of the Data Processing Center of the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). He has worked for the United Nations Statistics Division since 1981 and is responsible for the United Nations 2000 Population and Housing Census Programme.

Uwe Deichmann (Ph.D. geography) is Technical Adviser on Geographic Information Systems at the United Nations Statistics Division. He is an expert on GIS and has extensive practical experience with census data, including work on the Global Demography Project at the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA) in Santa Barbara, California. He has also worked on population and environment issues for the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi, Kenya.

Workshop Three: Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers

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 third time in 1998. 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, as well as program managers and others responsible for formulating and implementing population and health programs who have a strong background in research or data analysis. Preferably, participants should have previous computer experience.

Each participant should 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. 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 14 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's Program on Population. She holds a B.A. in government from Smith College. Over the past 29 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.

Workshop Four: Health-Care Financing

Current economic conditions are making it increasingly difficult for national governments to finance their health-care delivery systems. Rising health expenditures and shrinking government budgets are also squeezing other social-service programs. As a result, policymakers in Asia-Pacific countries are debating a variety of health-care reform proposals, ranging from national health insurance schemes to complete privatization of the health-care sector. This debate has given rise to a growing need for analysis of health-care financing and design of efficient and equitable systems. The East-West Center's workshop on health-care financing has been developed to train participants in this important area.

In every health-care system, economic incentives drive the production, delivery, and consumption of health services. Such incentives can operate through a variety of mechanisms, including markets, nonmarket organizations, nonprofit agencies, public-sector institutions, and modern and traditional economic entities. To achieve national goals, the design of efficient, equitable health-care systems must be based in large part on the underlying financial incentives.

This workshop will survey the basic issues surrounding the health-care systems of the Asia-Pacific region and will provide professional training in the fields of health economics, health-care financing, and health policy. It represents an excellent opportunity for policymakers and researchers from the 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, HIV/AIDS policy, the economics of HIV/AIDS prevention and screening, reproductive health finance, and the efficient pricing of health services.

The State of Hawaii provides an excellent venue for the study of health-care financing and insurance systems. Hawaii is the only state among the 50 United States that has an employer mandate (since 1974) and nearly universal health-insurance coverage. The other 49 states are explicitly prohibited by federal law from mandating

health-insurance benefits, but Hawaii is exempted from this prohibition by a special act of the U.S. Congress. Hawaii, therefore, exhibits what many consider a model health-insurance system. In addition to classroom instruction, the workshop will feature a number of visits to financing institutions and health-care delivery sites in Honolulu as well as presentations by the leading experts, analysts, managers, and policymakers in Hawaii's health system. Taken as a whole, the workshop represents a unique learning experience for individuals 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 insurance theory, health economics, and health finance*
- ☑ *To apply these fundamental principles to health-policy issues, focusing on health finance and delivery in 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 discuss possible future collaborative research agendas on health-care financing and health policy involving workshop participants and East-West Center researchers*
- ☑ *To prepare the participants to analyze the possible policy choices facing their home countries and to 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 of 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 coordinator will assume primary responsibility for providing theoretical foundations, general background materials, and support for any empirical analysis to be undertaken. Participants—working either individually or as members of a team—will prepare reports on their countries' health-care systems. These reports 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 consist of four weeks of intensive study on the principles and theory of health-care financing. The main topics to be discussed will include:

- ☑ *The U.S. health-care financing system*
- ☑ *The Hawaii health-care system as a model for reform*
- ☑ *The causes and consequences of rising health-care expenditures*
- ☑ *Health-care financing models in the Asia-Pacific region*
- ☑ *The demand for health insurance*
- ☑ *Moral hazard and adverse selection*
- ☑ *The design of health-care financing systems*
- ☑ *Prospective payment systems*
- ☑ *The design of diagnostic-related groups (DRGs)*
- ☑ *The reform of physician payments*
- ☑ *Managed care models and the rise of health maintenance organizations (HMOs)*

The workshop will culminate with presentations by the participants on current health-policy issues facing their respective countries. For these presentations, each participant will prepare a health-policy paper that addresses the following questions:

- ☑ What is the current level and composition of national health expenditures?
- ☑ How has the trend in spending changed in the past several decades?
- ☑ What are the respective roles of the private and public sectors in the health-care system?
- ☑ How are resources distributed between preventative and curative services?
- ☑ What are the prospects for national health insurance?
- ☑ What are the current policy proposals for reforming the health-care delivery and finance systems?
- ☑ How can the current system be made more efficient and equitable?

Ideally, participants will obtain current draft legislation or white papers that detail the latest health-policy proposals being debated in their home countries. These policies will be analyzed for their effects and possible unintended consequences in the light of the issues discussed during the workshop. Each participant will leave the workshop with a health-policy paper and prepared policy briefing that can be used to inform the policy debate in his or her home country. Participant will receive advance outlines to facilitate the partial preparation of these policy papers before coming to Honolulu.

WORKSHOP COORDINATOR

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.

Information for Applicants

Twenty-Ninth Summer Seminar on Population

The 1998 Summer Seminar on Population will feature workshops on:

- **Workshop 1** **Researching Sensitive Issues in Sexuality and Reproductive Health**
- **Workshop 2** **Getting the Most Out of the 2000 Round Census Results**
- **Workshop 3** **Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers**
- **Workshop 4** **Health-Care Financing**

These four workshops will be held at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 28 May to 27 June 1998. 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 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 1998 Summer Seminar on Population should send the completed application form and other application documents as soon as possible to:

29th Summer Seminar on Population

East-West Center
Program on Population
1601 East-West Road
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Information on the 29th 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 27 February 1998. 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 the middle of March.

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. In submitting applications, evidence that support is available should be forwarded to the East-West Center as soon as possible: such evidence is essential before acceptance documents can be sent out for visa purposes.

Prospective applicants are advised to seek funding from their home organizations or from national or international agencies. Copies of application materials may be submitted directly to those agencies. Applicants in the process of obtaining 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 1998 deadline are encouraged to submit late applications, as space may still be available for participants who are fully funded.

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.

SEMINAR COSTS

Estimated participant costs for the 1998 Summer Seminar are given in the table above. These costs include

ESTIMATES OF PARTICIPANT COSTS

Tuition and fees	\$4,000
Housing	\$480/1,100
Subsistence in Honolulu (\$30/day)	\$930
Health insurance	\$126
Activity fee	\$100
Transport (hotel residents only)	\$25-336
Total (not including airfare)	\$5,636-6,692

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.

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 single or double occupancy. The hotel is about 30 minutes from the East-West Center by bus 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.

Possibilities can be explored to obtain credit from the University of Hawaii for workshop participation. Such arrangements involve additional charges from the University.

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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.

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.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN (ICRW)

The International Center for Research on Women was founded in 1976 with a mission to conduct policy-oriented research on the economic, social, and political condition of women, translate research findings into policy alternatives, and garner support for these policies among bilateral and multilateral development agencies. The Center focuses principally on women in developing and transition countries. Since its founding, ICRW has provided information and technical assistance on women's productive roles, their health and nutrition, their status in the family, their leadership in society, and their management of environmental resources. In addition, the Center conducts an active public policy and information program to advance women's opportunities and rights by influencing governments and bilateral and multilateral development agencies.