
EAST-WEST CENTER



PROGRAM ON POPULATION

Thirtieth Summer Seminar on Population

**27 May – 26 June 1999
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.**

The 1999 Summer Seminar on Population will feature workshops on:

- **Workshop 1 Researching Sensitive Issues in Sexuality and Reproductive Health**
 - **Workshop 2 Researching the Linkages between Population, Environment, and Health**
 - **Workshop 3 Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers**
 - **Workshop 4 Measuring the Cost-Effectiveness of Reproductive Health Programs**
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For further information and application forms, contact:

30th Summer Seminar on Population

East-West Center Program on Population

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The Thirtieth Summer Seminar on Population is supported by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and other donors.

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, and 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 than otherwise. 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 quality and objectivity.

To address the demand that research be responsive, culturally sensitive, timely, and of the high-

est possible quality, investigators studying sensitive issues 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 OBJECTIVES

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 as well as 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 conducting research projects that focus on one or more sensitive behavioral topics or will be 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 focus on:

- ☑ *Choosing the appropriate research approach for each specific topic: qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of both?*
- ☑ *Deciding when to use what research methods for what purposes*
- ☑ *Exploring the range of qualitative methods—from key informant interviews to focus groups, from cognitive mapping to more participatory approaches*
- ☑ *Sampling to represent special groups—in-school and household samples*
- ☑ *Reviewing the basics of questionnaire design*
- ☑ *Weighing different approaches to obtaining information on sensitive topics (sealed-envelope method, etc.)*
- ☑ *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 as well as 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 and Nepali colleagues on surveys in those countries. 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.

Lakshmi Goparaju is a Behavioral Studies Specialist with the East-West Center's Program on Population. She completed a Ph.D. in anthropology at Syracuse University, for which she conducted pioneering research on adolescent sexuality in south India. At the East-West Center, she is helping organize a technical resource network for behavioral studies and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programs in the Asia-Pacific region.

In India, Dr. Goparaju worked on gender sensitization and conducted research on health behavior and on women's development. She is interested in methodological issues, qualitative research, and combining qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Workshop Two: Researching the Linkages between Population, Environment, and Health

Many observers view population growth as a major cause of resource depletion and environmental degradation. In scientific circles, however, a debate has raged for decades about the relative impact on the environment of population growth, on the one hand, and economic and social development, on the other. Much of the debate has been based on descriptive studies and a few macro simulations, which have been inconclusive. This workshop will review the debate and examine various research methodologies for disentangling the environmental effects of population growth and of economic and social development.

The workshop will also examine linkages between environment and health. Environmental degradation poses a major threat to human health in many regions of the world. Changes in land use and land cover, industrialization, urbanization, and energy use affect conditions of air, water, soil, and climate, which in turn have enormous potential to affect human health. Because the effects of environmental degradation on health are confounded with the effects of changes in nutrition, hygiene, education, and access to and quality of health services, it is essential to consider such factors in any study of the relationship between environment and health.

Bearing in mind the need to control for potentially confounding variables, the workshop will examine various research methodologies for assessing environmental impacts on health. A key concept in this area is the global burden of disease. A critical research question is how to measure the fractions of the global burden of disease that can be attributed to demographic and environmental factors. More specific questions will also be addressed, such as the impact of air and water pollution on specific morbidity conditions.

One reason for the lack of scientific consensus about the linkages between population, environment, and health is the scarcity of data sets that link information in these three areas. Of particular interest are data that cover entire countries or regions but that are disaggregated into small geographic units. Such small-area data on population tend to be fairly widely available from national censuses, but fewer small-area data are available on mortality and morbidity, and fewer still are available on measures of environmental quality.

An equivalent to the periodic and universal coverage provided by population censuses simply does not exist for the environment. For most countries such environmental data would be prohibitively expensive to collect. Spatial environmental data are, however, increasingly available from earth satellites and other sources. The workshop will examine methodologies for analyzing the linked spatial databases that do exist in order to assess population impacts on the environment and environmental impacts on health.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

The workshop will be oriented primarily toward researchers in the areas of population, environment, and health. Program managers with a background in research and data analysis will also find the workshop useful. Preference will be given to candidates currently working on population and environment or environment and health linkages.

Candidates should submit a carefully thought-out, two- to three-page outline of a relevant research proposal along with their applications. Participants will develop these research proposals during the course of the workshop and will present their proposals to the

group during the final week. In addition, participants may be asked to make other short presentations on assigned topics.

WORKSHOP SESSIONS

The workshop will be organized in the form of lectures and discussions, with time allotted for the participants to read distributed materials and work on proposal preparation. The following subject areas will be covered:

- ☑ *The population and environment debate*
- ☑ *Population growth and changes in land use and land cover*
- ☑ *Population growth, economic development, and urbanization*
- ☑ *Environmental problems associated with changes in land use and land cover*
- ☑ *Environmental problems associated with industrialization and urbanization*
- ☑ *Research methodologies for disentangling population and economic impacts on the environment, with examples*
- ☑ *Demographic, epidemiological, and risk transitions in development*
- ☑ *Environmental impacts on human health*
- ☑ *Research methodologies for estimating what fraction of the burden of disease can be attributed to environmental factors*
- ☑ *Research methodologies for measuring specific environmental impacts on health, with examples*
- ☑ *Problems in collecting, compiling, and linking population, environment, and health data*
- ☑ *Research methodologies for analyzing spatial databases, with examples*
- ☑ *Exploring ideas for further studies of population, environment, and health interactions*

WORKSHOP COORDINATORS

Robert D. Retherford, Senior Fellow at the East-West Center, holds a Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. He has more than 25 years of experience working in the population and health field in Asian and Pacific countries and has published extensively in the areas of fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health. His current work includes projects in India, Nepal, and Japan.

Vinod K. Mishra, Fellow at the East-West Center, holds a Ph.D. from the University of Hawaii. His research interests include population problems, relationships between population and environment, and environmental impacts on health. He is currently preparing a book on population, land use, and environment in India and has also coauthored a series of research papers on the effects of cooking smoke on acute respiratory infection in children and on tuberculosis and blindness in adults.

RESOURCE PERSONS

Kirk R. Smith, is a Professor of Environmental Health Sciences and Director of the new Health, Environment, and Development academic program at the University of California at Berkeley. He is also a Senior Fellow in the East-West Center's Program on Environment. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Smith's research interests focus on the relationships among environment, health, energy systems, and development.

Jefferson Fox, Director, Program on Environment and Senior Fellow at the East-West Center, holds a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He has worked for more than 25 years on environmental issues in Asian countries. His current work focuses on land-cover and land-use change, forest fragmentation and degradation, spatial information technology (including remotely sensed images and geographic information systems), and systems for managing forest resources.

Workshop Three: Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers

Population and health studies, demographic surveys, censuses, and other research findings can play a key role in guiding policy and resource-allocation decisions. Yet every year, millions of dollars are spent to produce research results that 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 to communicate their research findings in nontechnical language or to shape messages specifically for policy audiences.

The East-West Center and the Population Reference Bureau have been conducting workshops since 1996 to help bridge the gap between researchers and policymakers. Sessions are designed to help participants identify the policy implications of survey data and research studies, understand how research can influence the policy process, and communicate research findings in simple and compelling formats.

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*
- ☑ *Develop skills for communicating with policymakers and working with the media*

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

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

The workshop has been planned primarily for researchers in fields related to population and reproductive health. Program managers and others responsible for formulating and implementing population and health programs will also benefit if they have a strong background in research and 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. 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 most appropriate 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 an understanding 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 using computer graphics*

Because visual techniques are critical for conveying messages to any audience, the workshop provides hands-on training in computer-graphics presentations using Windows-based PowerPoint. Each participant will prepare a 10- to 15-minute oral presentation, sup-

ported 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 absorb quickly. One useful format is the short, well-written, and well-designed policy brief. Participants will learn how to prepare a two-page policy brief based on their research results to complement their oral policy presentations.

WORKSHOP COORDINATORS

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 15 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 30 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.

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.

Workshop Four: Measuring the Cost-Effectiveness of Reproductive Health Programs

Reproductive health programs can make an important contribution to economic growth, poverty alleviation, women's status, and human well-being. To achieve maximum improvements in reproductive health, it is critical to formulate sound policies and design cost-effective programs that make the best use of available funding, infrastructure, and staff. Policymakers and program managers must make tough decisions on what projects to undertake, how to implement them, how to pay for them, and who will be the ultimate beneficiaries.

The international community agreed on a set of reproductive health goals at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo. The first reproductive health objective in the ICPD Programme of Action states that all countries should "ensure that comprehensive and factual information and a full range of reproductive health-care services, including family planning, are accessible, affordable, acceptable and convenient to all users."

Clearly, such an objective carries substantial cost implications. As with all public policy interventions, implementation of the Cairo agenda will inevitably involve some taxation and transfer of resources among different population groups. Therefore, the rationale for any program must be carefully formulated, with supporting financial and economic analysis, to ensure that the benefits justify the costs.

Policy initiatives, once agreed upon, may be implemented in several different ways, and it is important to be able to determine the most cost-effective approach to attain policy goals. This workshop is designed to prepare the participants to conduct cost-benefit analyses of proposed reproductive health policies and programs and to carry out rigorous economic assessments of policies and programs that are already being implemented.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

The workshop will provide analytical training in the economics of reproductive health and health policy for government officials in ministries of health, social services, and finance; for academics in health management, economics, medicine, and public health; and for staff in related nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Participants will be selected on the basis of their involvement in reproductive health policy and potential for conducting research in this area. They must have some basic knowledge of economics and must be familiar with programs in reproductive health or related areas such as maternal and child health.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The workshop will take participants from a discussion of basic concepts through a full economic analysis of reproductive health policy options. Initially focusing on the development of analytic tools, workshop sessions will progress to an analysis of policy options. Objectives are fivefold:

- ☑ *To provide the participants with an overview of the tools of economic analysis as they apply to the analysis of policy options in reproductive health*
- ☑ *To apply the fundamental principles of economic analysis to the current reproductive health policy in the participants' home countries*
- ☑ *To prepare country-specific analyses that take into account factors such as current and contemplated reproductive health policies, the availability of health facilities, and the level of demand for reproductive health services*
- ☑ *To identify primary and secondary sources of data to support reproductive health policy research*

- ☑ *To prepare the participants to analyze critically the possible policy choices facing their respective countries and to inform the decision-making process*

PLAN OF ACTIVITIES

The workshop will begin with an intensive study of the principles and theory related to the economics of reproductive health. The coordinators will introduce the economic tools of cost analysis and will discuss how these tools are used to assess the costs and performance of programs in reproductive health, maternal and child health, and related areas. Coordinators will provide theoretical foundations, general background materials, and support for empirical analysis.

The participants will be expected to identify and review primary and secondary data sources before they arrive in Honolulu and will bring to the workshop relevant information on reproductive health in their home countries. During the second half of the workshop, participants, working either individually or in teams, will prepare papers on the reproductive health systems in their respective countries, including, but not limited to, reproductive health finance, payment and delivery systems, policy-making mechanisms, and new project initiatives. The coordinators will collaborate closely with the participants to develop country-specific analyses and recommendations.

The country-specific analyses will estimate the programmatic cost implications of various reproductive health options, making use of data supplied by the participants. Data permitting, participants will examine the cost effectiveness of various policy alternatives. The discussion will also cover the political economy of reproductive health, including adverse selection, targeting, and priority setting. Finally, participants and coordinators will address the general question of where reproductive health fits within the picture of aggregate social spending. The workshop will conclude with participant presentations.

The main topics to be discussed will include:

- ☑ *Project rationale and role of public intervention*
- ☑ *Demand analysis and willingness-to-pay*

- ☑ *Cost recovery and financial sustainability*
- ☑ *Cost-effectiveness analysis*
- ☑ *Cost-benefit analysis*
- ☑ *Privatization policy*
- ☑ *Costing Cairo+5—recommendations springing from the five-year follow-up to the ICPD*

WORKSHOP COORDINATORS

Eric R. Jensen is an Associate Professor of Economics at the College of William and Mary and a former Senior Fellow with the East-West Center's Program on Population. He holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Michigan. Dr. Jensen has worked on the economics of population in the developing world for more than 15 years, with a focus on Asia. He has extensive experience in the analysis of reproductive health program outcomes and costs.

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. He has taught health economics for more than 10 years at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Northwestern University, and the University of Hawaii.

RESOURCE PERSON

Mark Montgomery is Associate Professor of Economics at the State University of New York, Stony Brook, and an Associate in the Policy Research Division of the Population Council. He holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Michigan. Dr. Montgomery has served as a member of two National Academy of Sciences panels on reproductive health, has taught economic demography and applied econometrics, and is a former participant and coordinator in the East-West Center's Summer Seminar on Population.

Information for Applicants

Thirtieth Summer Seminar on Population

The 1999 Summer Seminar on Population will feature workshops on:

- **Workshop 1** **Researching Sensitive Issues in Sexuality and Reproductive Health**
- **Workshop 2** **Researching the Linkages between Population, Environment, and Health**
- **Workshop 3** **Communicating Population and Health Research to Policymakers**
- **Workshop 4** **Measuring the Cost-Effectiveness of Reproductive Health Programs**

These four workshops will be held at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 27 May to 26 June 1999. 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 1999 Summer Seminar on Population should send the completed application form and other application documents as soon as possible to:

30th Summer Seminar on Population

East-West Center Program on Population
1601 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848-1601, U.S.A.
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or: 1-808-944-7262 (Jeanne Hamasaki)
Fax: 1-808 944-7490
E-mail: sumsem99@ewc.hawaii.edu

Information on the 30th Summer Seminar on Population is available on the World Wide Web at: www.ewc.hawaii.edu/pop/pop40000.htm. Application forms can be downloaded from the web site. **Application material should arrive in Honolulu by 31 January 1999.** All applications sent by fax or email should be followed by an original sent by air mail. Incomplete applications will not be considered. Acceptance letters will be sent out by the middle of February.

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. Information on funding is essential before 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. Applicants in the process of obtaining funding should go ahead and submit their application forms to meet the deadline. Interested candidates who obtain funding after the 31 January 1999 deadline are encouraged to submit late applications, which will be seriously considered.

Citizens and permanent residents of Bangladesh, Tonga, Singapore, 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

The table above gives estimated participant costs for the 1999 Summer Seminar. 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. The cost is \$480.

ESTIMATES OF PARTICIPANT COSTS

Tuition	\$4,000
Housing (dormitory/hotel)	\$480/1,100
Subsistence in Honolulu (\$30/day)	\$930
Health insurance/repatriation	\$128
Activity fee/bus pass	\$125
Taxi transport (hotel residents only, optional)	\$336
Total (not including airfare)	\$5,663–6,619

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. Bus passes for the month of June will be provided to all participants. The taxi fare between the hotel and the Center is about \$8 each way.

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

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES

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Private-sector applicants need not apply through the Public Service Division.

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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 1,700 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.