TWENTY-SIXTH
SUMMER SEMINAR
ON POPULATION
June 1–July 8, 1995
SUMMARY REPORT
August 1995
The Twenty-Sixth Summer Seminar on Population was partially supported by a Cooperative Agreement (No. CCP-3046-A-00-3015-00) between the East-West Center (EWC) Program on Population and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation; the United Nations Development Program's Regional Project on HIV and Development; the RAPID IV (Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development) Project of the Futures Group and the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina; and the Evaluation Project of the Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The field portion of the Seminar was hosted by the Institute of Population Studies of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. The following organizations contributed toward cost-sharing of individual participants:

Central Philippine University (Philippines)

National Family Planning Coordinating Board (Indonesia)

University Sains Malaysia (Malaysia)

ReachOut AIDS Education Foundation (Philippines)

University of California, Irvine (United States)

Population Studies Center, University of Michigan (United States)

Family Health International (Indonesia)

Center for Research on Environment, Health and Population Activities (Nepal)

South Pacific Commission, Population Programme (New Caledonia)

USAID (Tanzania)

University of Southampton (Great Britain)

Population and Development Institute, Nankai University (China)

Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency (Japan)

Unite D'Enseignement et de Recherche en Demographie/Universite de Ougadougou (Burkina Faso)
SUMMARY REPORT

TWENTY-SIXTH
SUMMER SEMINAR
ON POPULATION

June 1 to July 8, 1995

EAST-WEST CENTER

PROGRAM ON POPULATION

HONOLULU, HAWAII

SEPTEMBER 1995
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The Twenty-Sixth Summer Seminar on Population was held in Honolulu, Hawaii, and in Bangkok, Thailand, from June 1 to July 8, 1995. The Seminar provided an opportunity for professionals to share and increase their knowledge of various aspects of population issues and in some cases to develop plans for research collaboration. In all, 63 participants from 20 countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, Western Samoa, and the United States) took part in the Seminar.

During the Honolulu portion of the Seminar, from June 1 to June 30, participants took part in one of four workshops. The workshop topics were (1) Multisectoral Responses to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic; (2) Multilevel Analysis of Family Planning and Health Intervention Programs; (3) Financing Family Planning Programs; and (4) Social Context, Women's Status, and Fertility. The workshops included lectures on specific topics, participants' discussion of problems and possible solutions, presentations of case studies, and analyses of data. Personal computers were used extensively for data analysis, simulation, and production of reports and other presentation material. Requests for agendas, reading lists, and other resource materials or papers presented at the workshop sessions should be addressed to the appropriate workshop coordinator(s).

On July 1, Seminar participants left Honolulu for the Asia portion of the seminar cosponsored by the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. On July 2, the seminar participants arrived in Thailand where they participated in a week-long program of lectures and discussion as well as field trips to the ESCAP headquarters, the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand, and historical and cultural sites.
### AGENDA FOR SEMINAR-WIDE ACTIVITIES, HONOLULU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, June 1, 1995</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>EWC ID Cards and Pictures</td>
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<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>EWC and UH Walking Tour</td>
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<td>Friday, June 2, 1995</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
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<td>Group Picture</td>
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<td>Welcome Coffee</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Seminar Workshops Begin</td>
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<td>Saturday, June 3, 1995</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Mini-Island Tour</td>
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<td>Monday, June 5, 1995</td>
<td>3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>EWC Orientation Briefing</td>
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<td>Saturday, June 10, 1995</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Kamehameha Day Parade</td>
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<td>Friday, June 16, 1995</td>
<td>5:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Cultural Night</td>
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<td>Sunday, June 18, 1995</td>
<td>7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Diamond Head Hike</td>
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<td>Saturday, June 24, 1995</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Polynesian Cultural Center</td>
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<td>Tuesday, June 27, 1995</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Bangkok Travel Meeting</td>
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<td>Wednesday, June 28, 1995</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Workshop Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, June 29, 1995</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Workshop Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday, June 30, 1995</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony</td>
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<td>Aloha Coffee</td>
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As an inevitable result of past high fertility, there has been an increase in the number of women of childbearing age. The percentage of these women who want to limit the size of their families is also increasing. Many of these women will turn to family planning programs to fill their need for information and for access to contraceptives. Therefore, family planning programs are seeing the beginnings of dramatic increases in the demands placed upon their resources. The Financing Family Planning Programs workshop examined what types of services will be needed, the size of the demand for these services, what resources will be needed to meet these demands, and how these resources can be provided. In particular, we discussed how to forecast demands and then discussed basic principles of cost, cost-effectiveness, and cost-benefit analysis; we examined alternative ways of cost sharing for public and private programs; and we made detailed projections of program resource requirements for individual countries.

During the first three weeks, morning sessions were devoted to lectures. In the afternoon sessions, participants were divided into country teams of one to four individuals devoted to the estimation of individual countries’ resource needs. During the fourth week, these groups reported their findings to the workshop.

The first week of lectures examined what resources will be needed by family planning programs based on rough projections of client populations, usage patterns, and resource needs. Lectures then focused on basic principles of the measurement and assignment of costs as an understanding of costs is a necessary first step toward studying projection resource requirements. Afternoon sessions during this first week centered on the resource needs of individual countries and concluded with a detailed discussion of the application of cost-effectiveness analysis.

The second week of lectures consisted of applications of cost-effective analysis. The country teams used the FAMPLAN MODEL to project program expenditures over time at the level of the
community and the nation. Each country team developed analyses based on the data specific to their country: the needs that were forecast and the resources available to meet these needs.

Week three was devoted to discussions of alternative service delivery schemes, with emphasis on their contribution to program sustainability. We discussed cost recovery through user fees and other means in traditional programs, social marketing, community-based distribution, and other fee based alternatives. Afternoon sessions continued using FAMPLAN to project program sustainability at the community and national level for the various service delivery schemes.

During the fourth week, each country team gave one-hour presentations to the group with a comparable time for discussion.

Participant Presentations:


Ersheng Gao, Rong Li, Yiyong Yang, and Hua Yu (China) Issues of family planning financing in China.

Manal Ahmed Youssef El-Fiki (Egypt) Financial challenges to the family planning program in Egypt.

Moneer Alam (India) Financing family planning services in India: An exploration with FAMPLAN model.

Sudibyo Alimoeso and Hisar Sirait (Indonesia) Prospects of Indonesian family planning programs: A cost-effectiveness analysis.

Mool Muniswor and Baikuntha Prasad Shrestha (Nepal) Financial implications of achieving a sustainable family planning program in Nepal.

MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Coordinators: Minja Kim Choe, East-West Center Program on Population, United States; and Amy Ong Tsui, University of North Carolina, United States.

Resource Persons: Ian Diamond, University of Southampton; United Kingdom; David Guilkey, University of North Carolina, United States; and Albert Hermalin, University of Michigan, United States.

Participants: Amenuve Mawulawoe Bekui, Ghana; Fely Penascosa Chin, Philippines; Albina Andrew Chuwa, Tanzania; Sada Nand Dwivedi, India; Fatma El-Zahraa Mahmood Mohammed Geel, Egypt; Carol E. Kaufman, United States; Aldegunda Silverius Komba, Tanzania; Clarinda Ramos Lusterio, Philippines; Aslam Mahmood, India; Mahesh Chandra Puri, Nepal; Irenius Ruyobya, Tanzania; Fiona Alison Steele, United Kingdom; Ni Wayan Suriastini, Indonesia; Zhang Fengyu, China; Wang, Haidong, China; Cecile Marie Zoungrana, Burkina Faso.

The purpose of this workshop was to introduce participants to methods that can be used to evaluate the impact of family planning and health intervention programs. Theories and statistical methods of evaluation were presented. Then, during the workshop, participants had opportunities to design and carry out research projects that used these theories and methods to evaluate some aspect of family planning and health intervention programs.

The first week of the workshop focused on the theoretical background of evaluation research including the nature of evaluation, the logic of analysis, and the tools of evaluation research. The workshop coordinators presented the advantages of multilevel statistical analysis, which can simultaneously measure the effects of the characteristics of a community—including family planning or health intervention programs—and of individual characteristics.

Most of the second week was devoted to the development of research projects, preliminary analyses of data, and preparation of data for multilevel analysis. The participants also learned two computer software programs: STATA for manipulating statistics and EASEVAL for quickly examining demographic and health survey data for relevant family planning programs.

During the third and fourth weeks, advanced statistical methods—such as regression with binary and categorical dependent variables, multilevel models, and structural equations models—were introduced. Lectures were complemented by exercises using STATA, EASEVAL, and MLN to analyze data from demographic and health surveys.

Participants formed twelve groups to carry out research projects. Preliminary reports presented to the workshop are being revised to incorporate comments and suggestions from workshop coordinators, resource persons, and participants.
Participant Reports:

A. Bekui (Ghana) and I. Ruyobya (Tanzania) Contraceptive use in relation to changes in program and individual factors in Tanzania between 1991–92 and 1993–94.

Fely Chin (Philippines) Community and individual level determinants of contraceptive use in the Philippines.

Carol Kaufman (United States) Contraceptive use in South Africa.

Dwivedi Sada Nand (India) Some factors and their association with women’s plan to use any family planning method in the future: A case study in Jhansi district in India.

Aslam Mahmood (India) Effect of individual characteristics and community variables on the use of contraceptives: A case study of Jhansi District in India.

A. S. Komba and A. A. Chuwa (Tanzania) The effect of women’s education and of family planning programs on women’s desired number of children.

Cecile Zoungrana (Burkina Faso) Assessing the role of fertility preference on contraceptive use in Tanzania.

Ni Wayan Suriastini (Indonesia) Impact of family planning programs on contraceptive use and choice in Indonesia.

Fatma El-Zahraa M. M. Geel (Egypt) and Fiona Steele (United Kingdom) The impact of individual demand and family planning supply factors on unmet need in rural Egypt 1988–89.

Clarinda Lusterio (Philippines) Premarital sex among young Filipino women.


Zhang Fengyu and Wang Haidong (China) Effects of individual and community characteristics on use of contraceptives in China.
MULTISECTORAL RESPONSES TO THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC

Coordinators: Tim Brown, East-West Center Program on Population, United States; and Werasit Sittitrai, Thai Red Cross Society, Thailand

Resource Person: Dennis Ahlburg, University of Minnesota, United States; Churnrurtai Kanchanachitra, National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand; Rabin Sarda, Office for the Western Pacific Region, World Health Organization, Philippines

Participants: Aratip Archaviboonyobol, Thailand; Swastika Bhattarai, Nepal; Chee Khoon Chan, Malaysia; Pulkit Chaudhary, Nepal; Keng-Kun Choo, Malaysia; Jomar Fleras, Philippines; Indrani Gupta, India; Tao Jiang, China; W. A. S. Mahawewa, Sri Lanka; Ata Matatumua, Western Samoa; Vimla Vithal Nadkarni, India; Subranti, Indonesia; Chawalit Tantinimitkul, Thailand; Ravindra Kumar Thapa, Nepal; A. T. M. Sharif Ullah, Bangladesh; Ram Dayal Yadav, Nepal

Observers: Jui-shan Chang, Australia; Mamadou Kante, West Africa

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is influenced by and in turn impacts almost every sector of society; AIDS is no longer thought of as strictly a health problem. This realization has led to an emphasis on involving sectors of society beyond the health sector in efforts to prevent HIV transmission and to deal with the epidemic's impacts and consequences, giving rise to the concept of a “multisectoral response” to the epidemic. Most countries have now developed “multisectoral” national AIDS plans, but in practice the involvement of those outside the health sector often remains minimal or is sometimes constrained by limited resources or lack of motivation. The workshop on Multisectoral Responses to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic was organized to explore the current status and effectiveness of national AIDS efforts in Asian-Pacific countries, the relevance and implementation of multisectoral approaches in specific country settings, and ways to promote multisectoral efforts to improve national responses to HIV/AIDS.

The group assembled to explore these issues was itself multisectoral in makeup, including participants drawn from the different sectors: government (including national planning, education, population, and health), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, and the media. Each participant was an active player in addressing the AIDS epidemic in their home country. The process used was one of participatory discussion with each person contributing according to their background and experience to reach a consensus on what defined a multisectoral response and to suggest possible strategies for implementing one and overcoming the difficulties which arise in the process. Participants then applied these ideas to evaluating and suggesting improvements in their own country’s national response to the epidemic.

The workshop opened with a brief discussion of the determinants of the epidemic: factors influencing HIV spread by either predisposing an individual or population to HIV infection and its impacts or by interfering with the ability to mount effective countermeasures against the epidemic. A number of
common determinants were noted throughout Asia and the Pacific, for example, gender inequality, high rates of migration, poverty and economic disparity fueling the growth of commercial sex, and lack of knowledge of HIV/AIDS. This was followed by a discussion of the impacts of the epidemic: the effects of the epidemic at national, community, family, and individual levels. The recognition that the determinants are not under the control of any one sector, but are influenced by all, and that the impacts touch all sectors to some degree highlighted the need and justification for a multisectoral response—one involving all sectors.

The workshop next focused on the issue of defining a multisectoral response. At the simplest level, a multisectoral response might be crudely defined as one which involved all four major sectors of society (government, nongovernmental organizations, communities including those living with HIV and AIDS, and business). However, in order to be truly multisectoral, it was agreed that all sectors must come to a common understanding of the determinants and impacts of the epidemic so as to more clearly comprehend and clearly define their role in the response. They must then work together in a concerted fashion to: 1) make decisions, plan, and assign responsibilities; 2) lobby for and obtain budgets to conduct their activities; 3) implement the plans in the field according to each sector’s access to populations and capabilities, building each sector’s capacity where necessary; 4) and cooperate in monitoring and evaluating the results and adjusting the responses accordingly. It was decided that any plan which does not involve all sectors at each stage listed here is not truly multisectoral.

The national AIDS programs in the participants’ countries were then examined in light of this more comprehensive definition. It was decided that there was little true multisectorality in most country’s responses to the epidemic. While the national AIDS plans or medium-term plans indicate commitment to multisectorality on paper, it rarely happens in practice. At the planning stage, several weaknesses were noted. In most countries the major planning body, the national AIDS committee, was situated in the Ministry of Health. Chaired by Health ministers or secretaries and with unequal representation from the various sectors, these committees generally did not allow decisions to be shared among all the sectors. For the most part they were single sectoral in nature, dominated by the Ministries of Health. This reinforced the mistaken impression that AIDS is only a health problem.

In budgeting, little national financial contribution to HIV/AIDS efforts was apparent, indicating a lack of understanding of the seriousness of the epidemic. In all except one country, the bulk of national funding for AIDS came from international donors rather than from the country itself. NGOs received most of their funding from outside the country and when they did receive it from the government, there were often delays or difficulties. In most countries, all HIV/AIDS budgets were routed through the Ministries of Health, reinforcing their control of the national program.

Implementation of projects was rarely well coordinated, with each of the sectors tending to mount their own programs independently. There was rarely good communication among the sectors and much duplication of effort was noted. Mechanisms for sharing experiences and knowledge were limited. Similarly, monitoring and evaluation were very sectoral in nature, usually conducted by the Ministries of Health without substantial input from other government ministries, NGOs, communities, or people living with HIV and AIDS. The need for and value of involvement of all sectors in monitoring and evaluation was rarely acknowledged.
After examining the current situation, the next topic considered was how to make national responses truly multisectoral—ways of giving all sectors a sense of shared ownership and involvement in addressing the AIDS problem. The following are a few of the key recommendations discussed. Acknowledge the urgent priority of the AIDS epidemic by having the highest government official, the Prime Minister or President, chair the national AIDS committee. Reconstitute these committees to reflect the multisectoral nature of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Have all government ministries represented, but balance the government influence by giving roughly equal representation to the sectors outside of government, including the business sector, NGOs, communities, and, in particular, people living with HIV and AIDS.

Implement a participatory process of development of both national and local-level AIDS plans into which each sector has major input. Reach agreement at the planning stage on respective roles, capabilities, and responsibilities. In order to ensure that all important factors and influences are considered, hold a series of open seminars and workshops during the plan development process to seek input from concerned parties in all sectors, at both the national and local levels. Make certain the rationale and reasoning behind the plan is clear to all.

Governments must increase their financial commitment to HIV/AIDS programs, supplementing the funds received from external donors. Make all Ministries, NGOs, communities, and businesses eligible for government funding. Give them funds directly from the budget bureau, not through intermediaries such as the Ministry of Health, which then indirectly maintains "ownership" of the national program, preventing others from feeling they have a stake in it. Encourage all sectors to become more active in seeking additional funds for anti-AIDS efforts and in integrating HIV/AIDS into their day-to-day activities.

Improve coordination of implementation efforts through the organization of multisectoral project implementation committees. Conduct such efforts across all levels of the response from the national level right down to the local community level. If a sector is seen to be weak, allocate resources to build its capacity to participate in the future rather than asking other sectors to pick up its load. AIDS will be with us for a long time and each sector must be prepared to deal with it. A weak sector will translate into missed opportunities in prevention and in coping later.

Finally, institutionalize monitoring and evaluation into the process right from the start of planning. Make certain that indicators and procedures are clearly defined, their purpose is understood by all involved, and that they feed back into the planning process to improve future responses. Ensure that all sectors are involved in the monitoring and evaluation process, building the capacity to help where needed, so that the sense of ownership and involvement is maintained going into the next round of planning. The full set of recommendations is more extensive and will be presented in more detail in a later paper, but the above provides a sampling of the range of topics discussed.

Finally, each of the participants applied this new understanding of the multisectoral response and the strategies derived to their own national AIDS program. A paper for each country was prepared examining weaknesses in the current program and suggesting ways to improve it. These are being reviewed and will be collected into a volume, which will open with an overview paper presenting the findings of the workshop outlined in this report in more depth. The development of a common understanding of the multisectoral response and the sharing of experiences during this workshop process is precisely the type of multisectoral response that needs to be promoted in each country of Asia and the Pacific.
SOCIAL CONTEXT, WOMEN’S STATUS, AND FERTILITY

Coordinators: Karen Oppenheim Mason, East-West Center Program on Population, United States; and S. Philip Morgan, University of Pennsylvania, United States

Resource Persons: Herbert L. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, United States; and A. Dharmalingam Waikato University, New Zealand

Participants: Ayazuddin, Pakistan; Marina Fe. B. Durano, Philippines; Nancy Garrett, United States; JoAnne Jennings, United States; Shahriar Reza Khan, Bangladesh; Rungratana Kowantakun, Thailand; Mark Mather, United States; Elvira Evangeline Rita Sylvia Pangemanan, Indonesia; Vilimaina Likuivalu Rakaseta, Fiji; Md. Shahidullah, Bangladesh; Pushpa Shrestha, Nepal; Lin Tan, China; Phan Thi Thanh, Vietnam; Chiaki Yamaguchi, Japan; Li Xu, China

The aim of this workshop was to enhance understanding of the theoretical and methodological issues involved in conducting hypothesis-testing research on social context, women's status, and fertility. The workshop's agenda included the conceptualization of such terms as women's status and fertility; measurement (operationalization) of these concepts; alternative research methodologies (e.g., quantitative versus qualitative); and estimation of specific types of quantitative approaches, especially multilevel models. Participants also gave presentations that focused either on the situation of women in their home countries or on research programs or proposals related to women's status and fertility or both.

The workshop began with a discussion of the concept of women's status and related terms such as gender inequality and gender stratification and continued with a review of theories of gender stratification and how and why such stratification arises. The multidimensionality of women's status and its distinctive occurrence within the public and domestic social spheres, and the fact that women's status (or gender stratification) is a group property, not just an individual characteristic, were emphasized. A group's gender institutions and how these institutions influence women's decision-making power and autonomy within the household as well as their personal control of resources were highlighted as factors likely to affect fertility.

The workshop then reviewed the proximate determinants of fertility (the most important being contraceptive use, abortion, breastfeeding, and age at marriage) and major theories of fertility transition, including demographic transition theory and Caldwell's wealth flows theory. Two main points were emphasized. First, women's status can affect fertility only by affecting one or more of the proximate determinants, especially the use of contraception. Second, women's status, although an element of many theories of fertility transition, is not the central component hypothesized to precipitate a fertility decline in any theory. This suggests that women's status plays a variable role in fertility decline, a point consistent with the emerging consensus that there are multiple pathways to fertility decline.

The logically possible relationships between women's status and fertility were then outlined, and a series of hypotheses relating women's status to fertility within particular social contexts were discussed.
A guest speaker, Dr. Deborah Balk of the EWC, described a study of social context, women's status, and fertility that she conducted using data from Bangladesh. This section of the workshop emphasized the likely role of women's status as a conditioning variable (one that affects the strength of the relationship between fertility and its other determinants) and the dominance of group-level effects (social context) rather than individual-level effects of women's status on the proximate determinants of fertility.

The workshop then turned to methodological issues. The advantages and disadvantages of quantitative and qualitative approaches were discussed, and the multilevel quantitative approach was described. The study design (controlled comparisons) and core questionnaires used by the Status of Women and Fertility (SWAF) in Five Asian Countries project were then reviewed, with particular focus on the measures of women's status used by the project. Subsequent sessions reviewed detailed analyses from the SWAF project and from two related studies conducted in Nepal and Tamil Nadu, India, that had also used the SWAF design philosophy and questionnaires. These analyses tend to confirm the importance of social context (both its gender and socioeconomic features) for women's status and for fertility. Additional sessions focused on sex preferences for children and their effects on fertility (with guest lecturer Dr. Chai Bin Park of the University of Hawaii and EWC, who described his study of son preference and fertility in South Korea and China); on the Women's Studies Project being supported by USAID (with guest lecturer Dr. Linda B. Williams of Cornell University); on how to analyze husband-wife data using the Rasch model; and on intervention programs designed to enhance the status of women and how these programs have affected women's status and contraceptive use.

Participant Presentations

Ayazuddin (Pakistan) discussed a research proposal on women's status and fertility in Punjab, Pakistan, that he is currently developing.

Marina Fe B. Durano (Philippines) discussed research ideas for a study of women's labor force participation in the Philippines.

Nancy Garrett (United States) reviewed and critiqued a research paper by Leela Visaria on women's status and fertility in India.

JoAnne Jennings (United States) described her research philosophy and an anthropological study she is hoping to do as her Ph.D. dissertation research.

Shahriar Reza Khan (Bangladesh) described BRAC, the NGO where he is employed, which has developed several programs to advance the status of women; he also described a research project being conducted jointly by BRAC and ICDDR,B that will assess the impact of BRAC and ICDDR,B status-enhancement programs on women's status and contraceptive use.
Rungratana Kowantanakun (Thailand) described trends in women's employment and fertility preferences in Thailand.

Mark Mather (United States) presented the results of a paper on marriage patterns and women's domestic power in Sri Lanka that he co-authored with Anju Malhotra of the University of Maryland.

Elvira Evangeline Rita Sylvia Pangemanan (Indonesia) described changing rates of contraceptive use and male and female literacy in Indonesia, with special attention given to regional variation.

Vilimaina Likuivalu Rakaseta (Fiji) described her research on the relationship of fertility to women's employment within the two major ethnic groups of Fiji.

Md. Shahidullah (Bangladesh) described the on-going projects in the Matlab area designed to enhance women's status and lower fertility conducted by ICCDR,B, the organization for which he works.

Pushpa Shrestha (Nepal) described her study of women's higher education, employment, and fertility in Nepal.

Tan Lin (China) presented her study of women's status, employment in village enterprises, and fertility in three villages located in rural Tianjin.

Phan Thi Thanh (Vietnam) described the changing employment of women after market reforms, which have tended to degrade women's pay and security in the workplace.

Xu Li (China) presented an analysis of survey data on women's status and fertility in four provinces of China that were collected by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, where she works.

Yamaguchi Chiaki (Japan) presented detailed data on trends and changes in the employment and education of women in Japan.
AGENDA FOR FIELD PORTION, BANGKOK

Sunday, July 2, 1995
Arrival in Bangkok
Registration at Holiday Mansion Hotel

Monday, July 3, 1995
10:00 a.m. Opening Ceremony
Opening Remarks by
Kua Wongboonsin, Ph.D., Director, Institute of
Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University
Amara Pongsapich, Ph.D., Associate Professor,
Vice-President (Research Affairs), Chulalongkorn University
Dr. Peter Xenos, Senior Fellow, Program on Population,
East-West Center
10:20 a.m. Keynote Address by
Professor Kasem Watanachai, M.D., Permanent
Secretary Ministry of University Affairs, Chulalongkorn University
11:00 a.m. Coffee Break
11:25 a.m. Orientation and Video about Thailand
12:00 noon Lunch
1:30 p.m. Lecture Session I: Family in Contemporary Thailand by Dr. Vipan Prachuabmoh Ruffolo
2:45 p.m. Coffee Break
3:00 p.m. Lecture Session II: Youth in Thailand by Dr. Chai Podhisita
4:30 p.m. Visit to IPS

Tuesday, July 4, 1995
9:00 a.m. Panel Discussion on the Health Situation by Dr. Chee Khoon Chan, Mrs. W. A. S. Mahawewa, Ms. Manal Ahmed Youseef El-Fiki, and Mr. Sudibyo Alimoeso
10:15 a.m. Coffee Break
10:30 a.m. Panel Discussion on Women's Status and Fertility by Ms. Marina Fe B. Durano, Mr. Ayazuddin, Mrs. Elvira Evangeline Rita Sylvia Pangemanan, and Dr. Lin Tan
12:00 noon Lunch
1:30 p.m. Lecture Session III: Women and AIDS by Dr. Napaporn Havanon
2:45 p.m. Coffee Break
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, July 4, 1995 (continued)</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Lecture Session IV: Projection of Mortality Rate of HIV-Infected Children by Dr. Philip Guest</td>
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<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Dinner hosted by Chulalongkorn University Address by Dr. Charas Suwanwela, M.D., University President</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, July 5, 1995</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Trip to the Old Capital City: Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya</td>
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<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Meeting with Mr. Banchong Kantavirut, Governor of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, at the Ayutthaya Historical Study Center</td>
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<td>Visit to the Historical Study Center, Chao Sam Phraya National Museum, Wat Chaiwattanaram, Wat Mongkhon Bophit, Monument of Queen Suriyothai, Queen Suriyothai Pagoda, and Wat Phanancheong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:00 noon</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Visit to Bang Pa-In Palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Return to Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, July 6, 1995</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Visit to ESCAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Lunch at ESCAP Food Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Visit to the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand (PPAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, July 7, 1995</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Discussion and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Visit to the Royal Grand Palace and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha (Wat Phra Kaeo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Afternoon Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, July 8, 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants Depart</td>
</tr>
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Ms. Boontarika Onruthee
Mr. Somsak Tumthong
The U.S. Congress established the East-West Center in 1960 to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among the governments and peoples of the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States. Officially known as the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West, it is a public, non-profit institution with an international board of governors. Principal funding for the Center comes from the U.S. government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals and corporations and more than 20 Asian and Pacific governments.

The Center promotes responsible development, long-term stability and human dignity for all people in the region and helps prepare the United States for constructive involvement in Asia and the Pacific through research, education and dialogue. It provides a neutral meeting ground at which people with a wide range of perspectives exchange views on topics of regional concern. Some 2,000 scholars, government and business leaders, educators, journalists and other professionals from throughout the region annually work with the Center's staff to address topics of contemporary significance in such areas as international economics and politics, the environment, population, energy and mineral resources, cultural studies, communications and journalism and Pacific Islands development.

The Program on Population was established in 1969 as a unit of the East-West Center to develop and disseminate knowledge in the field of population. It conducts research and professional education activities focusing on population issues, with emphasis on the analysis of demographic and human resource trends, their social and economic causes and consequences, and their policy implications in Asia, the Pacific, and the United States.

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