



EAST-WEST CENTER

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## **Thirty-Eighth Summer Seminar on Population**

**29 May – 28 June 2007 ■ Honolulu, Hawaii**

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*The 2007 Summer Seminar on Population will consist of three workshops:*

### **Workshop 1**

- **Population, Development, and Policy:  
The Economic Payoffs of Population Change**

### **Workshop 2**

- **Livable Cities in Pacific Asia: Research  
Methods for Policy Analysis**

### **Workshop 3**

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

#### **38th Summer Seminar on Population**

East-West Center, Population and Health Studies

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## Workshop One

# Population, Development, and Policy: The Economic Payoffs of Population Change

The twentieth century was a period of unprecedented demographic change. Because of a dramatic reduction in mortality, global population increased nearly fourfold, the fastest rate of growth in human history. The international response to rapid population growth was also unprecedented. Motivated by concerns about the environmental and economic effects of population growth and, in recent years, by women's rights to enjoy reproductive health, the United Nations, bilateral foreign aid agencies, multilateral institutions, and private foundations invested billions of dollars in health and family planning programs. Many developing-country governments, especially in Asia, vigorously pursued policies aimed at reducing fertility as well as mortality.

The countries of East Asia were among the first and most active proponents of slowing population growth. Beginning in the 1960s, many East-Asian developing countries identified population stabilization as a national development objective and adopted comprehensive programs intended to slow population growth. At first glance, the East-Asian experience appears to provide strong support for the value of reproductive health and family planning programs. Childbearing and population growth rates dropped more rapidly there than in any other region of the developing or industrialized world. During the same period, the countries of East Asia achieved unparalleled economic success. In a mere three decades, 1960–1990, these countries were transformed from an economic backwater to the most dynamic region in the world economy. Countries that were impoverished in 1960 joined the ranks and, in some cases, surpassed the high-income countries of the West.

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

Existing evidence supports the view that many East-Asian countries were able to convert favorable age structures caused by fertility and mortality decline into economic growth. Many other countries were not, however. Hence, an important question—still to be answered—is which policies are most likely to translate a favorable age structure into economic development. Other research questions in need of further study include: how long the demographic dividend is likely to last; through which channels does population change affects economic growth, including changes in the roles of women and men; what happens once the favorable age structure disappears as the population ages; and does the evidence for the dividend at the individual and household levels match the evidence at the macroeconomic level.

This workshop and a follow-on workshop to be offered in 2008 are designed to facilitate participants' research on the demographic dividend in their own coun-

tries. The 2007 workshop will review existing knowledge about the demographic dividend, including what is known about the contribution of gender roles as a channel of influence from population change to economic growth, will review research methodologies for studying the demographic dividend, and will help participants develop and apply research protocols for studying questions about the demographic dividend and the links between population and economic change more broadly in their own countries.

The 2008 workshop will focus on the research findings generated by participants in the intervening year. The workshops are thus designed to enable a new generation of researchers to investigate demographic-economic linkages and identify the policy changes in their countries that will maximize the development payoffs of demographic change.

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

### ■ Workshop Objectives

During the first workshop, participants will:

- Define the demographic dividend
- Gain a thorough knowledge of existing research on the demographic dividend and the theoretical frameworks used to study demographic-economic linkages
- Learn how societies organize economic and social life according to gender and the potential effect on the demographic dividend of changes in gender roles
- Review the major research methodologies and data requirements used to study the demographic dividend

- Apply their understanding of substance and methods to develop a research protocol for the study of the demographic dividend in their own countries

- Complete a preliminary analysis of income and expenditure survey data and estimates of the demographic dividend for their countries

### ■ Who Should Attend?

This workshop is primarily designed for active social-science researchers working in institutions that are able and willing to support their research on the demographic dividend. Participants need to have a good understanding of basic economic principles and methodologies. Some understanding of population studies is also desirable.

The workshop will include hands-on analysis of income and expenditure survey data, and participants will be expected to have access to such data during the workshop. The workshop is also open to policymakers concerned with how to optimize the development benefits of population change in their countries and other scholars, policymakers, and journalists with a strong interest in the topic.

### ■ Coordinators

**Andrew Mason** (Ph.D. University of Michigan) is a Senior Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center and a Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He has studied the economic effects of population change for more than two decades and currently is co-principal investigator of an international project on the demographic dividend involving scholars from more than 15 countries. Dr. Mason developed some of

the major methodologies used to study the demographic dividend.

**Karen Oppenheim Mason** (Ph.D. University of Chicago) is an Adjunct Senior Fellow in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center and an Affiliated Graduate Faculty member in Population Studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. A sociologist by training, Dr. Mason is an internationally recognized expert on population and gender issues and has written widely on gender and family change in Asia.

### ■ Resource Persons

**David Bloom** (Ph.D. Princeton University) is Clarence James Gamble Professor of Economics and Demography and Chair of the Department of Population and International Health at Harvard University. Professor Bloom has conducted seminal work on the demographic dividend, labor economics, health, demography, and the environment. He has been honored with a number of distinctions, including an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship and the Galbraith Award for quality teaching in economics. He was a Fulbright Scholar in India and a scholar in residence at the Russell Sage Foundation.

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

## Workshop Two

# Livable Cities in Pacific Asia: Research Methods for Policy Analysis

In the decades ahead, a substantial share of global population growth will take place in the cities and towns of Pacific (East and Southeast) Asia. Every year, an average of 22 million people in the region are born in, move to, or have their homes incorporated into cities. By 2030, the total urban population of Pacific Asia will reach 1.5 billion. In that year, a projected 62 percent of the region's population will live in cities, up from 43 percent in 2003. In contrast to the nearly 600 million new urbanites, the rural population of the region will shrink, with an overall loss of nearly 300 million by 2030.

This urban transition of Pacific Asian societies is an uneven process. Most urbanization in the region is focused on a few "mega-urban regions" that are rapidly expanding into rural hinterlands. Extending far beyond the "mega-cities" defined by administrative boundaries, these giant urban agglomerations have already reached sizes of more than 10 million people. Some—such as Tokyo, Jakarta, and Manila—have surpassed 20 million. These urban regions also account for larger and larger shares of national populations. Seoul, for example, is now home to nearly one-half of the total population of the Republic of Korea. For Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other indicators of power and prosperity, the urban share is even greater.

Such national trends are linked with processes of globalization. Revolutions in information and transportation technologies allow the articulation of the global economy through an emerging network of cities, and some of the fastest-growing of these cities are in Pacific Asia. Both assembly-line operations and the higher-order services needed to manage global corporate systems are moving from the North to these mega-urban regions. Increases in wealth are accompanied by the expansion of an urban middle class with rising levels of consumption, as manifested in the spread of shopping malls and gated suburban housing.

All of these processes of growth and change have restructured both the urban landscape and daily life in cities. While mega-urban regions are the focus of great advances in economy and human capital, evidence suggests that many aspects of life in these cities need closer attention. Pacific Asia has some of the most environmentally degraded cities in the world, with the quality of air, water, and land in serious jeopardy. In addition, poverty and slum formation remain pronounced, traffic congestion is a major issue, and public and open spaces for civic engagement and daily social encounters are under duress.

Given the number of people who will be living in these mega-urban regions, enhancing the quality of life in cities has become a pressing policy concern. This workshop focuses on research methods for policy analysis to improve life in the mega-urban regions of Pacific Asia. It will bring together the human-welfare dimensions of population studies and urban policy. Perspectives from related fields, such as environmental management, development studies, and the social and political dynamics of governance, will offer insights into key urban policy and planning issues. Globalization processes, including international migration and foreign investment, will also be assessed in terms of urban impacts and policies.

The workshop builds on the complementary knowledge and experience of Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center and the Globalization Research Center at the University of Hawaii.

### ■ Workshop Objectives

Participants in the workshop will divide their time between individual projects for presentation to the workshop and a common program of reading and intensive discussion around key issues. These include:

- Environment and environmental services at the urban scale
- Poverty and the environment, with a focus on urban slums
- "Lifeworlds," or manifestations of culture in public/civic spaces, and urban design
- Factors bearing on personal well-being including health, education, poverty, and income distribution
- Economic resilience (the maintenance of viable economies for the long term)
- Governance and urban management (with a focus on issues of democratization, accountability, transparency, and corruption)

Sessions will also explore various quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis, including:

- Data systems to support mega-urban planning and governance: geographic information systems (GIS) and other innovative approaches that use population censuses and other sources of quantitative data
- Methods of data analysis, including methods of long standing such as principal-components analysis and emerging methods such as multilevel modeling
- Action-oriented research such as participatory appraisal

Workshop participants will be encouraged to examine the City of Honolulu as a case study, illustrating the goal of enhanced livability but under budgetary and other constraints.

### ■ Who Should Attend?

Participants in the workshop will be researchers and policy analysts in and outside of government as well as advanced graduate students concerned with any of the crucial dimensions of the management of mega-urban regions. Individuals who anticipate having a continuing role in either research or policy are particularly encouraged to apply.

### ■ Coordinators

**Michael Douglass** (Ph.D. University of California at Los Angeles) is Director of the Globalization Research Center and a Professor and former Chair of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He previously taught at the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague and at the School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia, U.K. He has also been a Visiting Professor at Stanford University, the University of California at Los Angeles, and Thammasat University in Thailand.

A specialist in planning in Asia, Dr. Douglass has contributed to numerous research and planning projects and has been a consultant for international development agencies and national and local governments in Asia. He has advised university programs in education planning in Indonesia, Australia, China, and the United States.

Dr. Douglass's current research includes the urban transition and spaces of democracy, world cities and

the dynamics of mega-urban regions, international migration and global householding, and livable cities.

**Peter Xenos** (Ph.D. University of Chicago) is a Senior Fellow at the East-West Center. He is a sociologist and demographer whose most recent research has examined youth issues and policies in Asia, the long-term social transformations of Asian youth, configurations of the transition to adulthood across Asia, and the methodologies underlying survey assessments of Asian youth.

Dr. Xenos has been involved in youth research projects in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. He has written on the youth bulge in Asian societies and has conducted research on the demography of youth in Asian cities.

### ■ Resource Persons

**James Spencer** (Ph.D. University of California at Los Angeles) is Assistant Professor in Urban Planning and Political Science at the University of Hawai'i. His contribution to the workshop will focus on quantitative methods and GIS.

**Liling Huang** (Ph.D. National Taiwan University) is Assistant Professor in urban design at Ming Chuan University, Taiwan. She will lead workshop sessions on participatory urban design and civic and public space.

**Tharee Kamuang** (M.Sc. Mahidol University) is a Project Manager at the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI). She coordinates a national "most livable city" competition that involves many of Thailand's urban governments and implements at a practical level many of the key ideas on livability that will be considered in the workshop.

## Workshop Three

# Communicating with Policymakers about Population and Health

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

This communication gap arises for a number of reasons. In some cases, population and health professionals may be unfamiliar with the policy process and the information needs of policymakers. In other cases, they may fail to see the policy relevance of their own knowledge and experience. As a result, they do not make the extra effort to communicate in nontechnical language to policymakers or to shape messages specifically for policy audiences.

The East-West Center and the Center for Communication Programs at the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHU/CCP) have, between them, more than 20 years of experience conducting workshops to improve communication among population and health researchers, practitioners, managers, and policymakers. The Information and Knowledge for Optimal Health Project (the INFO Project), based at JHU/CCP, expands on this combined experience.

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### WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

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

- Explore the policy process and successful strategies for policy change
- Design strategies to communicate research findings to policymakers
- Use electronic and print media to obtain research results and other information that puts their own work in a broader context
- Develop hands-on skills for communicating with policymakers, both directly and through the media

Each participant will make a series of oral presentations and written summaries in appropriate formats for policy audiences. They will learn how to use computer-graphics software to enhance their oral and written presentation skills.

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### WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

The workshop is designed for researchers, program managers, and other professionals working in population and health. Participants should have computer experience and be fluent in English. They should bring their own research results or project data that can be used to address a policy problem. They should also be familiar with the most recent Demographic and Health Survey or equivalent national survey for their home country.

## ■ Workshop Sessions

Plenary and small-group sessions will incorporate a hands-on, participatory approach. These sessions will cover seven areas:

### ■ *Exploring the policy process*

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

### ■ *Obtaining information on population and health*

Participants will learn how to identify and make effective use of additional information sources to put their research into a broader context.

### ■ *Developing strategies for communicating with policymakers*

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

### ■ *Communicating research results through the media*

A comprehensive policy-communication strategy requires an understanding of how to work effectively with journalists. Participants will learn how to communicate to policymakers through newspapers, radio, and television. Skill-building exercises will include drafting a press release, practicing interview

techniques, and learning how to build and maintain good relationships with the media.

### ■ *Writing fact sheets and policy memoranda and conducting policy briefings*

Program information and research results must be presented in concise formats that policymakers can absorb quickly. Participants will prepare fact sheets based on current data from their home countries and policy memoranda based on a case study. In role-play exercises, they will conduct policy briefings for high-level government officials.

### ■ *Making oral presentations using computer graphics*

Participants will learn how to make presentations with computer graphics using PowerPoint. Workshop sessions will introduce a step-by-step approach to organizing effective policy presentations and will provide design tips for presenting text, graphs, flowcharts, and photos. Each participant will prepare a 10-minute oral presentation of research results or project information for a policy audience. Presentations will be videotaped and critiqued.

### ■ *Sharing the knowledge and skills gained at the workshop*

Participants will learn effective ways to share strategic approaches and communication skills with students and colleagues.

## ■ Coordinators

**Sidney B. Westley** (B.A. Smith College) is a Communications Specialist with the Research Program at the East-West Center. Ms. Westley has worked as a writer, editor, and communications director for international research organizations in Ethiopia, Kenya, and the United States. She has taught courses in

science writing for researchers and in science reporting for journalists.

**Phyllis Tilson Piotrow** (Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University) was the founder and first Director of JHU/CCP. Earlier, she served as the first Executive Director of the Population Crisis Committee, now Population Action International. She is the author of *Health communication: Lessons from family planning and reproductive health* (1997) and *Advancing health communication: The PCS experience in the field* (2003).

## ■ Resource Persons

**Margaret A. D'Adamo** (M.L.S. University of Maryland; M.S.B. Johns Hopkins University) is Deputy Director of the INFO Project at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Center for Communication Programs and manages Reproductive Health Gateway ([www.rhgateway.org](http://www.rhgateway.org)). Ms. D'Adamo has provided training in the use of information resources in Africa and Asia.

**Jennifer Nadeau** (Ph.D. American University) is Director of Communications with the Guttmacher Institute. She creates, implements, and evaluates outreach and advocacy strategies for the Institute's research on sexual and reproductive health and develops training materials and conducts communications workshops for researchers, advocates, policymakers, and journalists.

**Gladys Villanueva-Parmelee** (B.A. University of the Philippines) is a former Health Education and Promotion Officer with the Philippines National AIDS Council. She provides technical assistance to government and private-sector agencies in developing materials, training, advocacy, media campaigns, social mobilization, and policy formulation.

# Information for Applicants

*The 2007 Summer Seminar on Population will consist of three workshops:*

- **Workshop 1: Population, Development, and Policy: The Economic Payoffs of Population Change**
- **Workshop 2: Livable Cities in Pacific Asia: Research Methods for Policy Analysis**
- **Workshop 3: Communicating with Policymakers about Population and Health**

All workshops will be held at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 29 May to 28 June 2007. Each workshop will have an independent instructional program, but common activities will provide ample opportunity for professional interaction among all participants.

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## **SELECTION CRITERIA**

Applicants for the Summer Seminar on Population should be university graduates proficient in English with training and experience in a field relevant to the topic of their workshop. Preference will be given to applicants holding appointments with universities, government agencies, or private organizations involved in population and health research or programs and to doctoral candidates whose dissertation research is directly related to the workshop topic.

Individuals will be selected on the basis of their potential contribution to one of the Seminar's workshops and to future professional work. Assessment of each applicant's potential contribution will be based on the information provided in the application form plus the required workshop statement, other materials submitted as part of the application, and evidence of relevant experience and interest. In preparing application materials, applicants should take care to address the selection criteria that are specified in the relevant workshop description.

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## **APPLICATION PROCEDURES AND DEADLINES**

Applicants who wish to take part in the 2007 Summer Seminar on Population should send the completed application form and other application documents as soon as possible to:

### **38th Summer Seminar on Population**

East-West Center, Population and Health Studies

1601 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848-1601, U.S.A.

Telephone: 1-808-944-7410 (Peter Xenos)

or: 1-808-944-7332 (Eugene Alexander)

Fax: 1-808-944-7490

Email: [sumsem@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:sumsem@eastwestcenter.org)

Information on the 38th Summer Seminar on Population is available on the East-West Center website at: [www.eastwestcenter.org/events-ce-detail.asp?conf\\_ID=563](http://www.eastwestcenter.org/events-ce-detail.asp?conf_ID=563). Application forms can be downloaded from the web site.

**Application material should arrive in Honolulu by 31 December 2006.** 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 early February.

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

Formal confirmation of support may be forwarded to the East-West Center after the 31 December deadline. **Confirmation of funding is essential, however, before documents can be sent out for visa purposes.**

All applicants should apply directly to the East-West Center in Honolulu.

## SEMINAR COSTS

The table above gives estimated participant costs for the 2007 Summer Seminar. These costs include all activities in Honolulu. **They do not include air travel.**

Graduate-student housing is available at the East-West Center. Accommodations comprise private rooms in all-male, all-female, or mixed dormitory areas, all with shared bathrooms and kitchens. The cost for the month is \$510.

## PARTICIPANT COSTS

Tuition	\$5,000
Housing (dormitory)	\$510*
Housing (apartment)	\$1,230*
Subsistence in Honolulu (\$30/day)	\$930
Health/repatriation insurance	\$177
Activity fee/bus pass	\$250
Total (not including airfare)	
With dormitory accommodation	\$6,840
With apartment accommodation	\$7,560

\*For arrival on 29 May and departure on 28 June 2007.

A very limited number of small apartments are also available on a first-come-first-served basis. These have private kitchenettes and bathrooms. The cost is \$1,230.

## STAFF

### Population and Health Studies

Coordinator: Robert Retherford  
([retherfr@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:retherfr@eastwestcenter.org))

### Summer Seminar on Population

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

### Workshop 1

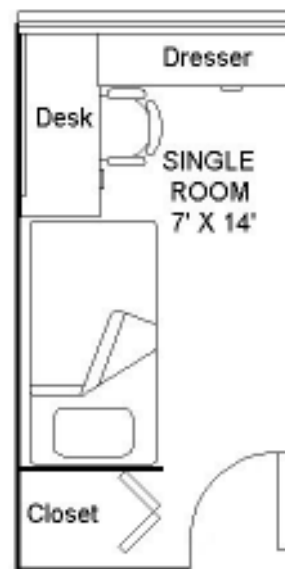
Coordinators: Andrew Mason  
([masona@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:masona@eastwestcenter.org))  
Karen Mason  
([masonk@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:masonk@eastwestcenter.org))

### Workshop 2

Coordinator: Peter Xenos  
([xenosp@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:xenosp@eastwestcenter.org))

### Workshop 3

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



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

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**EAST-WEST CENTER**

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

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**GLOBALIZATION RESEARCH CENTER (GRC), UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII-MANOA**

The Globalization Research Center (GRC) at the University of Hawaii at Manoa is a member of the Globalization Research Network (GRN), a consortium of four research centers based at U.S. universities. GRC-Hawaii has a special focus on globalization and the Asia-Pacific region. The Center promotes interdisciplinary, international, and global studies of pressing problems, trends, and relationships within the phenomena of globalization. The goal is to identify and analyze the social, political, economic, and cultural transformations that characterize globalization, with particular attention to their impact on Asia and the Pacific. The GRC website is at <http://www.hawaii.edu/global>.

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**INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE FOR OPTIMAL HEALTH (INFO) PROJECT**

The Information and Knowledge for Optimal Health (INFO) Project is based at the Center for Communication Programs, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health. INFO has as its mission to support healthcare decision making in developing countries by providing global leadership in knowledge management for family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH). Through collaborative approaches and the innovative use of sustainable technology, INFO:

- Informs FP/RH decision making by broadening access to global knowledge, evidence-based information, lessons learned and effective practices
- Enhances the capacities of local organizations to meet local information needs
- Connects communities, organizations, and individuals using new and traditional technologies to facilitate knowledge sharing