



Celebrating 50 Years

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1964–2014



BOW STREET BULLETIN

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News and Ideas from the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies

BOW STREET BULLETIN

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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P.3: Pop Center (Chen), HSPH (Paci)

Suzi Camarata (Bok)

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The Pop Center at 50

Director Lisa Berkman looks to the future

As Harvard's Center for Population and Development Studies prepares to mark its 50th anniversary, Director Lisa Berkman provides a glimpse into the work ahead and shares her enthusiasm for the upcoming commemorative symposium, "Reimagining Societies in the Face of Demographic Change" on April 29.

Q: The title of the upcoming anniversary symposium is "Reimagining Societies in the Face of Demographic Change." What are some of the key issues for that discussion?

LB: The two most important issues confronting the world—sustainable development and rising inequality—are linked in a number of ways. Clearly, lower- and middle-income countries have to continue to develop, but whether they can do this with a sustainable development framework is an enormous challenge. Countries that are rich also have to think about what their contributions are to making the world sustainable by using less energy, as well as coming up with economic goals that are also sustainable.

The second major challenge is rising inequality. Inequality has always been with us, and it's not going to be erased, but it is greater now in the United States than in the past 50 years... maybe even longer. There is also growing evidence that inequality in emerging countries—places like India and China—is dividing people even more than they had been divided before.

So sustainable development and growing inequality are key in thinking about the ways societies will have to respond with resilience to demographic change.

Q: Who has been invited to speak on April 29?

LB: Three outstanding innovators and scientists have been invited to share their thoughts about future population issues. The first is Babatunde Osotimehin, who is head of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and a former senior exchange fellow at the Pop Center. He is going to talk about the role of development and the lives of children and women in emerging countries. And he is perhaps the best spokesman for articulating the future potential of improving the health and well-being of children in the world, especially in low-income or emerging income countries.

The second speaker is Jack Rowe. Jack has led two MacArthur Foundation Research Networks, both of which have changed the way we think about aging. The first one was on successful aging, in which he said it is no longer good enough to think of older people as just being frail and non-productive, and that we should be focusing on the determinants of flourishing and thriving at older ages. The second network centers on aging societies and seeks to address the fact that almost all countries in the world are undergoing a demographic transition. What's stunning is that by 2030, there will be more people over the age of 65 than under 15. How we think about societies has to be transformed by this demographic change.

Our third speaker is Sir Michael Marmot, who has led the World Health Organization Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Michael has been the pre-eminent person in understanding the social causes of disease and the consequences for well-being of people of all ages. To me, the three speakers address the issues of development, of inequality, of demographic change, and we've asked them to be very bold in their thinking. We've also asked them to think about what we need to identify as solutions, not just to describe the problems.

Q: You've talked about aging and how it relates to retirement issues. What type of groundwork needs to be laid to prepare for the changes ahead?

LB: If people understand the facts, they will understand that we have a huge challenge

Shining a Light on our Luminaries

Honoring three important members of the Harvard Pop Center family

On April 28, 2014, the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies will honor Lincoln Chen, Mary Revelle Paci, and Sissela Bok for their critical contributions to the evolution of the Center. The Center is proud to salute these three individuals who have made lasting contributions to its legacy and future direction.

Lincoln Chen



Lincoln Chen, MD, MPH, served as director of the Pop Center from 1988–1996 and was the Taro Takemi Professor of International Health at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH).

Under Chen's leadership, the Center became directly engaged in international policy research on a series of critical topics, including: essential health research for development; health transitions in developing countries; common global security; global burden of disease; and health equity. Each of these efforts resulted in significant research books and articles and influenced international policy debates about the directions for population, health, and development.

A major achievement of Chen's work at this time was the publication of *Population Policy Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment, and Rights* in 1994. Initiated and edited by Chen, the tome was a landmark on the themes of ethics, human rights and development; women's empowerment; and reproductive and sexual health. The book's comprehensive coverage of these issues had a massive impact on the future approach to women's health from a number of interdisciplinary and policy perspectives.

Chen also contributed to several key global population books and was an important champion of cross-disciplinary collaboration. By recruiting noted global scholars, he brought the world to the Pop Center, but also brought the Pop Center and its mission out into the world.

As a co-founder and participant in the *Common Security Forum*—an independent network of international scholars and policymakers brought together with the purpose of understanding the various threats

to human security—Chen was committed to pointing out the importance of population policy, nutrition, and the environment to human survival. He also began the Health Transition Program, which promoted interdisciplinary work in the social sciences on improving health in developing countries, primarily through a seminar series and workshops.

During his career, Chen was executive vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1997–2001 and directed the Global Equity Initiative of Harvard's Asia Center from 2001–2006. He is currently president of the China Medical Board, which was endowed in 1914 by John D. Rockefeller as an independent foundation that seeks to advance health in China and Asia by strengthening medical education, research, and policy.

Mary Paci



One could say that the Harvard Pop Center is in Mary Paci's blood. In 1964, her father, renowned oceanographer and academic Roger Revelle, co-founded the Center and served as its director for over ten years. But Paci's continued interest and commitment to the Center goes beyond family ties and loyalty to her father's legacy, as she has developed a deep appreciation for education and population issues in her own right.

For 20 years, Paci has focused that passion into the areas of education and public health. She has been a member of the Pop Center's advisory committee since 1993, a member of the HSPH's Leadership Council since 2005, and also serves on the HSPH AIDS Initiative International Advisory Council.

"I've gained so much from my time at the Center and have made some very dear friends," says Paci. "I feel honored and privileged to have this experience; I want to be supportive of people there and help to facilitate their work in any way I can."

One of the many ways Paci helps is by funding the Paci Family Fellowship Fund in Public Health at HSPH that supports the

work of junior researchers. Says Paci, "It's been so gratifying to meet the beneficiaries of the scholarship; they are such remarkable, capable people."

The Revelle-Paci family legacy in education and public health stands a strong chance of being carried on by at least a few of Paci's six grandchildren. They've accompanied their beloved "Nonna" on the Dean's international trips with the Harvard School of Public Health, experiencing other countries and cultures in a way most tourists never do. "It is so meaningful for the kids to travel with, and learn from, the School's professors and doctors, and to see how people in these countries really live," says Paci.

Like her father before her, Paci has made her passion and commitment a family affair. And years from now, it will be no great surprise to find another member of the family taking a place at the table at the Pop Center.

Sissela Bok



Philosopher, ethicist, and writer Sissela Bok, PhD, has been doing important work at the Center since 1992. The daughter of two Nobel Laureates, Bok has blazed her own trail of respect and renown as a noted expert on personal and societal ethics, population policy, and the environment.

Bok came to the Pop Center at a particularly productive and meaningful time as she was drawn to the work that then-Center Director Lincoln Chen was doing on population and development. "I was captivated by the many projects dealing with ethics. I found, from the very beginning, that I was really interested in most of what everyone else at the Center was doing," says Bok.

In considering issues of ethics, Bok has spent her career exploring both the personal moral implications, as well as the obligations of societies as a whole. In 1994, she contributed a chapter on ethics and population to the groundbreaking *Population Policy Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment and Rights*.

continues on page 7

@50 Years: The Harvard Center for

CENTER THEMES

'60s population control; water resources; reproductive biology

'70s population & resources; migration

'80s health transitions in developing countries

WORLD EVENTS

1964: U.S. Congress passes Economic Opportunity Act and President Johnson declares a "War on Poverty"

1964: Civil Rights Act passes in U.S.

1965: UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize

1968: Paul Ehrlich publishes "The Population Bomb" fueling fears of population explosion

1969: The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is founded

1970: First "Earth Day" occurs on April 22

1972: First UN Environment Conference is held in Stockholm, Sweden, leading to establishment of UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

1974: Global population reaches 4 billion

1975: First World Conference on Women held in Mexico City

1976: Tangshan Earthquake kills over 240,000 in China

1981: AIDS epidemic officially begins after CDC reports U.S. outbreaks

1984: Ethiopia witnesses widespread, extreme famine

1987: Global Programme on AIDS launched by World Health Organization

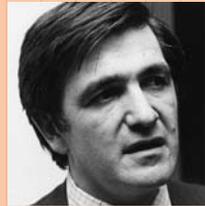
1987: Global population reaches 5 billion

DIRECTORS



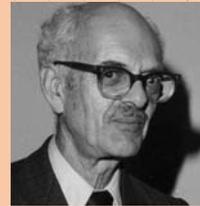
Roger Revelle
1964-1976

A trained oceanographer and natural scientist, he studied interactions between people and environments (resources). He co-founded the University of California, San Diego, and directed the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.



William Alonso
1976-1978

A demographer and sociologist, his research focused on demographic changes, in particular in very urbanized areas. He developed a mathematical model, connecting migration and the evolution of the distribution of the population.



Nathan Keyfitz
1978-1980

As a statistician and sociologist, he was a pioneer of mathematical demography. His later research focused on environmental and food security, sustainable development, the ethics of consumption, climate change, and poverty.



David Bell
1981-1988

An economist, he served under President Truman and then as director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget and USAID under President Kennedy. His work focused on the intersection of health, population, and economic development.

POP CENTER MILESTONES

1964: Roger Revelle and HSPH Dean Jack Snyder launch the Harvard Center for Population Studies

1964: Rose Frisch, a geneticist who studies fertility, joins the Pop Center (and by 2014, becomes longest serving Center faculty member)

1967: Revelle leads multi-year *Bangladesh Land, Water, and Power* study funded by World Bank and UNDP



1970: The Center receives a \$2 million dollar grant from USAID to train students from developing countries in population science

1976: The Center engages in a community-based study to reduce mortality rates from tetanus immunizations in Haiti, under direction of Warren and Gretchen Berggren

1985: The Center initiates a program on migration and economic development in collaboration with area universities



Population and Development Studies

'90s reproductive health; common security; global burden of disease

2000s well-being of the global poor; health in Africa

2010s determinants of population health; immigration; aging societies; women, work & health

1990: U.S. Congress passes the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, prohibiting discrimination against individuals with disabilities, including people living with HIV/AIDS

1992: UN Conference on Environment and Development, the "Earth Summit," is held in Rio De Janeiro, attended by leaders from over 100 countries

1994: The International Conference on Population and Development is held in Cairo, attended by representatives from 179 countries and addressed by 249 speakers

1999: Global population reaches 6 billion

2000: UN establishes Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight international development goals that include eradicating poverty and hunger, and reducing child mortality

2004: Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami kills 235,000 in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand

2005: Hurricane Katrina devastates southern U.S., kills 2,000 and displaces 1 million people

2008: WHO establishes Commission on Social Determinants of Health

2010: Magnitude 7 earthquake hits Haiti, the poorest nation on earth, killing 300,000 people

2011: Global population reaches 7 billion



Lincoln Chen
1988-1996

A medical doctor, he ushered in a new era at the Center by assertively engaging in a number of international policy research topics such as health equity, health transitions, reproductive health and rights, and global burden of disease.



Michael Reich
2001-2005

An international health policy expert, his research focused on economic, political and ethical issues in population policies and reproductive health, access to medicines in the developing world, and the neglected health problems of the global poor.



Christopher Murray
2005-2007

A physician and health economist, his work, including the inception of the Global Burden of Disease model, led to the development of new methods and empirical studies that strengthened the basis for population health measurement.



Lisa F. Berkman
2007-present

A social epidemiologist, her research has been oriented towards understanding inequalities in health related to socioeconomic status, different racial and ethnic groups, and social networks, support and isolation.

1990: The Center is recommissioned to include "Development" in its name | The Global Burden of Disease Study, a comprehensive regional and global assessment of mortality and disability, is established

1991: The Common Security Forum (CSF) is established as an international network of scholars and policymakers to better understand transformation of individual and transnational security | Lincoln Chen establishes David E. Bell Fellowship Program in honor of the late Center director

1994: *Population Policy Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment and Rights*, edited by Lincoln Chen, Gita Sen, and Adrienne German, is published

1998: A gift from the Dillon Family establishes a Fellowship in Population Development Studies

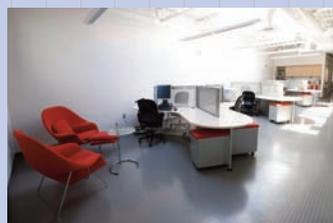
1999: A gift from the Mortimer Spiegelman family establishes a Fellowship in Demographic Studies

2001: First wave of Accra Women's Reproductive Health Study gets underway, co-led by Center Faculty Allan Hill

2007: The Center undergoes extensive renovation with new directionship of Berkman

2008: The Program on the Global Demography of Aging, led by David Bloom and David Canning, joins the Center | The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health & Society Scholars @Harvard moves to the Center

2009: Lammot Copeland gifts the Center \$1 million to support its data enclave



2011: A gift from Valerie and Jack Rowe provides support to the Bell Fellowship program

2012: The Center becomes one of six international partners in the EU-funded *INTREC* project that aims to train junior researchers in Asia and Africa on social determinants of health

2013: The Center is funded by NIA to begin a program project called *Health and Aging in Africa: Longitudinal Studies of INDEPTH communities (HAALSI)*

2014: The Center's affiliated faculty base surpasses 70

related to work and retirement. In the coming years, life expectancy is projected to increase with fertility decreasing. That's what we mean by "aging societies." This impacts economic growth, labor markets, family structures, healthcare needs, and the list goes on. There is thus a need to adapt our institutions in profound ways. And it goes far beyond changing Social Security and Medicare, which are important, but just the tip of the iceberg. We need to reexamine how people are educated and how they work. When Social Security was invented, people lived another couple of years after starting to receive the benefit. Now many men and women live another 30 years, so a third of their lives are left after "retirement age." In order to be a successful and resilient society, we are going to have to reinvent work. Part-time labor or flexibility in hours may be much more important. People, especially women raising young children, will be taking care of aging parents, and subsequently will have to drop in and out of the labor force in ways that we haven't even imagined yet. So, it's not just an issue of retirement at the end of life; it's an issue of fundamentally rethinking how we work throughout the lifespan.

Q: What kind of shift is required to move the global focus from development to sustainable development?

LB: It requires shifts in a couple of domains. Not only will people in low-income countries need to develop and thrive with energy and consumption patterns that are in keeping with some global energy balance, but people in rich countries, like the United States, will have to do the same thing. Right now, we are the worst offenders. Our energy use per capita is higher than anybody else's, so "sustainable" means close-to-home change and it means change in other countries as well. The other side of the equation, which is the one most people focus on, is the size of the population. If populations continue to grow, even if they use smaller amounts of energy per person, just the sheer numbers will make sustainable development challenging. It's a matter of fostering ways of using energy that are

sustainable for each person, as well as thinking about global population size. Both are important, but the balance has to be on energy per capita more than the "per capita" side. Often, we only think of population growth as the offender.

Q: What is some of the thinking around increasing migration and how countries will need to respond to a more global citizenry?

LB: At the Pop Center, the work of people like Mary Waters and George Borjas plays a central role in how we think about the long-run impact of migration on both sending and receiving countries. Often, political figures focus on what will happen to people as they



Lisa Berkman toasts to the Pop Center's future.

migrate from lower-income countries to higher-income countries like the United States, and what the effects are on the receiving countries. However, the issue of core identity of migrants is central to the development of policies around migration. Migrants often have identities that incorporate culture and meanings from both countries. That seems to be the most important thing for us to recognize. In the coming decades, people will not see themselves as belonging to one country, but they'll actually be able to hold multiple citizenship in the way they hold two passports. And probably they'll go back and forth between countries. With that

mobility will come a whole set of issues about where people live throughout their life cycle, where the family loyalties are, and how they perceive themselves as "citizens," perhaps as global citizens.

Q: What will occupy the Pop Center's work in the years ahead?

LB: Until recently, population sciences have been divided due to very strong disciplinary boundaries. If you were a demographer, you had one perspective and one set of methods. If you were an epidemiologist, you had another set of methods and other ideas. If you were an economist, you, again, had another set of methods.

What we've fostered at the Pop Center over the last years is a way of taking the best of all of these disciplines and building a new population science field. We approach our work in an integrative way, and that, frankly, is the future. Understanding the determinants of population health and the consequences of changes in population health is what we're about, and it isn't one discipline any more.

Finally, data—big data—are a very important part of our future. This is true in genetics, biological sciences and astrophysics, but not many people realize that you need to have a platform of big data and the analytic expertise to understand both the determinants of population health and the ways to improve it. We're preparing to house and manage very large and complex datasets in the near future, ones that will be used to address the important demographic problems we face.

The future of the Center for Population and Development Studies rests on a set of strategies that mobilize the insights and creativity of faculty and students across Harvard. The data and analytic capacity of the Center will be critical in enabling these men and women to develop solutions to pressing population challenges coming our way in the 21st century. ■

Reimagining Societies in the Face of Demographic Change

Tuesday, April 29, 2014, 9:00 am – 1:30 pm

This symposium is open to all and will shed light on the current demographic challenges facing societies and communities, and the exciting, interdisciplinary initiatives taking place at the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies in response to these challenges.

Joseph B. Martin Conference Center
Harvard Medical School
77 Avenue Louis Pasteur
Boston, MA 02115



Julio Frenk



Lisa Berkman



Babatunde Osotimehin



Jack Rowe



Sir Michael Marmot

9:00 – 9:15 am:

“Welcome”

Julio Frenk, MD, PhD, Dean of the Faculty, Harvard School of Public Health; T & G Angelopoulos Professor of Public Health and International Development, Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard Kennedy School

9:15 – 9:45 am:

“Status of Current Worldwide Demographic Challenges”

Lisa Berkman, PhD, Director, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies; Thomas D. Cabot Professor of Public Policy, Epidemiology, and Global Health and Population, Harvard School of Public Health

9:45 – 10:30 am:

“Cairo *@20: The Promise of the Youth Dividend”

Babatunde Osotimehin, MD, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations

**International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo*

10:30 – 11:00 am:

“Myths and Realities of an Aging Society”

Jack Rowe, MD, Professor of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health; Chair, MacArthur Foundation Research Network on An Aging Society

11:00 – 11:30 am:

Break – a light lunch to be served

11:30 am – 12:15 pm:

“Fair Society: Healthy Lives”

Sir Michael Marmot, MBBS, MPH, PhD, FRCP, FFPHM, FMedSci, Director, Institute of Health Equity, University College London

12:15 – 1:15 pm:

Closing Panel – “The Pop Center’s Solutions to Today’s Demographic Challenges”

David Canning, PhD, Associate Director, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies; Richard Saltonstall Professor of Population Sciences, and Professor of Economics and International Health, Harvard School of Public Health

Amitabh Chandra, PhD, Professor of Public Policy, Harvard Kennedy School of Government

SV Subramanian, PhD, Professor of Population Health and Geography, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Harvard School of Public Health

Mary C. Waters, PhD, M.E. Zukerman Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Harvard University

1:15 – 1:30 pm: Wrap up

Shining a Light on our Luminaries, continued from page 3

She has given voice to the ethical implications in aging, contraception, and the environment, as well as international initiatives like the *Common Security Forum*. At the Center, she has taken part in study groups and convened workshops and seminar series on ethical issues in the fields of population, conflict resolution, media violence, and human happiness. Her 2002 seminar series, *Subjective Well-Being*—which featured prominent scholars in the growing field of “happiness studies”—informed her work on the subject and resulted in her 2010 book, *Exploring Happiness: From Aristotle to Brain Science*.

Bok, who has taught at Harvard, Radcliffe, Tufts, and Brandeis,

among others, is no stranger to writing on topics that cover some of the great moral debates of the day, including *Lying: Moral Choice in Public and Private Life*; *Secrets: On the Ethics of Concealment and Revelation*; *Mayhem: Violence as Public Entertainment*; and *Euthanasia and Physician-Assisted Suicide*.

Twenty years after Bok joined the Center, issues around ethics continue to be common threads that run through most of the research, including the areas of sustainable development and aging societies. Bok’s involvement and expertise has only bolstered its body of work, and will continue to do so in the years to come. ■



**Harvard Center for Population and
Development Studies**

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