

IBS

INSTITUTE OF

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE ›

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

AT BOULDER › NOV/DEC 2003 ›

NEWSLETTER

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KUDOS

Congratulations to **Del Elliott**, winner of the 2003 August Vollmer Award presented at the meetings of the American Society of Criminology in Denver in November. The award is given to a criminologist whose research has contributed to justice or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior.

The Institute for Scientific Information has recognized **Richard Jessor** as an “ISI Highly Cited Researcher” in the category of “Social Sciences: General.” “These individuals are the most highly cited within each category for the period 1981-1999, and comprise less than one-half of one percent of all publishing researchers—truly an extraordinary accomplishment” (www.ISIHighlyCited.com). The ISIHighlyCited.com list will ultimately include 250 preeminent individual researchers in each of 21 subject categories who have demonstrated great influence in their field as measured by citations of their work. The subject categories range across the life sciences, medicine, physical sciences, engineering, and social sciences. Thus far, 19 Boulder campus faculty, in nine different subject categories, have been identified as “ISI Highly Cited Researchers.” Jessor and a former faculty member in the School of Law are the only two scholars at the University of Colorado recognized in the “Social Sciences: General” category.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

On September 11-13, **Lee Alston** presented a paper, “Solving the Puzzle of Missing Land Rental Markets in Latin America: Conflict and Crops in Brazil,” at the annual meeting of the International Society for the New Institutional Economics at the University of Economic Sciences in Budapest, Hungary.

On September 18-21, Alston attended the Board of Trustees meeting, discussed a paper and chaired a session at the annual meeting of the Economic History Association at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

On October 8, **Lori Hunter** gave a talk, “Environmental Perspectives, Knowledge and Support for Rare Species in the Boulder Area,” at the City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks Department Brown Bag Lunch Series.

Program Activities continue on page 2

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 1

Chuck Howe delivered two lectures at Colorado State University on October 7-8. The first was addressed to Colorado State's interdisciplinary Water Resources Seminar, sponsored by the Colorado Water Resources Research Institute. The presentation was "Observations on Attempts to Establish a Water Bank in the Arkansas Valley: Resource Mobility versus Keeping Water Down on the Farm," which summarized work done with **John Wiener** over the past two years. The second lecture, "Water Transfers and Their Impacts: Lessons from Three Colorado Water Markets," was addressed to the Economics/Agricultural Economics Research Seminar. This was a report on the research pursued with economics graduate student **Chris Goemans**.

Terry McCabe, William Travis, and Thomas Dickinson (IBS Center for Computing and Research Services), attended Yellowstone National Park's Seventh Biennial Scientific Conference on the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, October 6-8. McCabe presented a paper, "Livelihood Diversification among Maasai Pastoralists in Northern Tanzania: Implications and Challenges for Conservation Policy," describing his work on social and cultural change among the Maasai who live in and around the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem. Travis, Dickinson, and others gave presentations reporting results of an ongoing study (led by Travis) on ranchland dynamics in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) with a focus on trends in ranching and ranchland ownership and what those trends portend for cultural and economic communities, land conservation, and future GYE landscapes.

In Print

Hunter, Lori M., Manuel de J. Gonzalez G., Matthew Stevenson, Richard Toth, Thomas C. Edwards, Jr., Rob J. Lilieholm, and Mary Cablk. 2003. "Population and Development in the California Mojave: Natural Habitat Implications of Alternative Futures." *Population Research and Policy Review*, 22(4): 373-397. Demographic and land use dynamics have important implications for the natural environment within both developed and developing nations. Within the context of developed nations, popular and policy debates surrounding contemporary patterns of suburbanization attest to the salience of demographic and development issues. The authors examine the implications of land-use patterns as related to population and development within the context of the California Mojave Desert ecosystem. In a general sense the aim is to better understand the land requirements inferred by varying levels of population growth and density, as well as the natural habitat implications of those requirements. The authors develop a GIS including remotely sensed imagery and demographic, economic, and biophysical data to examine the implications of various demographic scenarios on species diversity. Spatial and statistical models are designed to develop possible alternative land use "futures." Within the context of the California Mojave region, the authors' results suggest that high-density development could reduce conflict with regions providing potential habitat for threatened or endangered species by over 80 percent. The process of model development demonstrates a potentially useful tool for policymakers, allowing for estimation and visualization of the land use implications for policy decisions.

Hunter, Lori M., Michael J. White, **Jani S. Little,** and **Jeannette Sutton.** 2003. "Environmental Hazards, Migration, and Equity." *Population and Environment*, 25(1):23-39. This study contributes to understanding the association between internal migration patterns and environmentally hazardous facilities, with a focus upon race-

Program Activities continue on page 4

IN FOCUS**The Politics of Development**

A. Mushfiq Mobarak, Faculty Research Associate, Political and Economic Change Research Program, Environment and Behavior Research Program

A. Mushfiq Mobarak, Assistant Professor of Economics, is a Faculty Research Associate with the Political and Economic Change Research Program and the Environment and Behavior Research Program. He received his B.A. in Economics from Macalester College in 1997 and his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in 2002.

In the December 2002 *IBS Newsletter*, Professor **Lee Alston** began with the question “Why are some countries rich and other countries poor?” Broadly speaking, his answer was that differences in institutions, such as the protection of property rights, go a long way toward explaining income differences. The starting point of my research is essentially the same question, although I focus more on why poor countries remain so poor. My preliminary answer to this question is related to Alston’s response, but is slightly broader: it’s the failure of the political system and politicians that keeps many developing countries—even ones with all the potential in the world—poor.

At the level of sweeping generalizations, this is not a bad starting point to think about impediments to development. One only needs to witness cases such as Sri Lanka, which has the highest levels of social indicators in South Asia (e.g., a literacy rate of 87%), but remains just as poor as the rest of South Asia due to a history of discrimination against one ethnopolitical group by another, followed by reverse discrimination and the resulting civil war. In Nigeria, political and bureaucratic corruption keeps millions of dollars of oil revenues from reaching the poor masses in desperate need of basic services. And, growing up in Bangladesh, I observed openly rigged elections, the world’s richest president in the world’s poorest country, and opposition parties calling country-wide general strikes on the very days that the government invites Japanese investors to explore local investment opportunities. It is only possible for the politicians in a country where the average annual per capita income is less than \$1000 and where more than a quarter of the population remains unemployed to say to investors: “We don’t want your money.”

My research focuses on the channels through which the political process contributes to (or impedes) development. At the macro level, I have argued that democracy makes economic performance in a country more stable over time. Replacing an autocrat with a committee of policymakers introduces a system of checks and balances so that someone like Mao Tse-tung does not get away with a policy of killing all the sparrows in the country, which in China had devastating effects on agricultural output. With my IBS colleague **David Brown**, I am studying the impact of democracy on the allocation across interest groups (industry, consumers, agriculture) of an important resource, electricity.

At the micro level, I have studied how the local government’s allocation of subsidized public health services in Brazil responds to political connections between the county mayor and the state governor, the intensity of political competition between parties, and political participation by constituents.

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In Focus continues on page 4

IN FOCUS

continued from page 3

participation by constituents. I find that states and counties strongly respond to such political incentives—better health services are provided in areas with a strong local leader, more political connections to the state, and where voting rates are higher. Also, my first Ph.D. advisee and I are studying whether those more politically connected to the Suharto family receive greater licensing and tariff protection by the government in Indonesia. We measure political connections by examining how firms' stock prices respond to adverse news about Suharto's health. Our hypothesis is that licensing requirements and other less visible forms of protection should be more correlated with political connections than would tariff rates.

Another line of inquiry concerns the impact of resource scarcity and other environmental threats on the poor, which explains my involvement with both the Political and Economic Change and the Environment and Behavior programs. Another IBS colleague, **Randall Kuhn** (Population Processes Program), and I are comparing the short- and medium-term impacts of an embankment built in Bangladesh on those households that were protected from subsequent floods against those that were not. In Pakistan, I am using a large flood as a natural experiment to study the impact of water scarcity on female labor force participation decisions. And finally, in bringing together my two areas of interest, Lee Alston and I are planning to use rivers in Brazil that cross state boundaries as a natural experiment to examine whether water externalities (either water-sharing or pollution) are less likely to be internalized when the identities and affiliations of politicians vary across jurisdictions that need to cooperate.

As these collaborative projects with IBS colleagues from three different departments show, IBS has been a great fit for me, and has contributed to my research agenda tremendously.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 2

specific outmigration at the county level, nationwide. In research suggesting inequalities with regard to the social distribution of environmental risk, selective migration is often implied to be a key dynamic leading to differential exposure to proximate environmental hazards. Nonetheless, the models presented here provide no evidence of differential migratory response by race to environmentally hazardous facilities, net of a wide array of socioeconomic controls for labor force opportunity, climate, and demographic structure. Future research should consider these associations at more precise geographies and/or at the individual level.

Natural Hazards Center

On October 22, **Kathleen Tierney** gave a presentation entitled “Responding Effectively to Extreme Events: Reality Versus Assumptions” at the Biosecurity 2003 Conference, sponsored by the Harvard School of Public Health and the Harvard Medical School in Washington, DC.

She also gave a presentation entitled “The Human Dimension of Disasters: Improving Societal Resilience through the Application of Sociological Research” at a Congressional seminar entitled “The Human Dimension of Disasters: How Social Science Research Can Improve Preparedness, Response, and Recovery,” sponsored by the American Sociological Association in Washington, DC on October 27, 2003.

Program Activities continue on page 5

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 4

In Print

Tierney, Kathleen J. 2003. "Disaster Beliefs and Institutional Interests: Recycling Disaster Myths in the Aftermath of 9-11." Lee Clarke (Ed.) *Terrorism and Disaster: New Threats, New Ideas. Research in Social Problems and Public Policy*, Vol. 11:33-51. The terror attacks of September 11 were signal events of the twenty-first century. They revealed that people are increasingly put at risk of not only terrorism but natural and technological disasters as well. Since September 11, scholars have been asking new questions about catastrophe, and have made important innovations in methods to address key questions: What lessons do the responses to the collapse of the World Trade Center have for disaster planning? What has 9/11 meant for civil liberties in the U.S.? How will survivors react over the long run? How do we conceptualize panic and mass response? *Terrorism and Disaster* is an important contribution to these new debates.

HEALTH BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Richard Jessor participated in the penultimate meeting of the National Research Council's Panel on Transition to Adulthood in Developing Countries in Washington, DC, July 7-10. The panel expects to have its report published in spring, 2004.

On August 26, Jessor was keynote speaker at the annual convention of the National Prevention Network Research Conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

On September 6, Jessor presented a keynote talk at the Denver Public Schools' Safe Retreat Schools in Breckenridge, Colorado.

Jessor was the keynote speaker at the 14th Biennial Conference of the South African Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry & Allied Professions in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, October 1-3, 2003. The title of his presentation was "Protective Factors in Adolescent Risk Behavior: Theoretical Framework and Research Findings from China and the U.S." He also gave a talk to the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Cape Town on September 30 and spent the day as consultant to several research projects on adolescent risk behavior. (During his visit to Cape Town, Jessor was able to visit Robben Island where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned and to see the prison cell in which he spent 18 years.)

On September 12, with colleagues **Fran Costa** and **Mark Turbin**, Jessor presented early findings from a new longitudinal study of entering University of Colorado freshman to the C.U. Standing Committee on Substance Abuse here on campus.

In Print

Jessor, R., M.S.Turbin, F.M Costa, Qi Dong, H. Zhang, and C Wang. 2003. "Adolescent Problem Behavior in China and the United States: A Cross-National Study of Psychosocial Protective Factors." *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 13, 329-360. An explanatory model of adolescent problem behavior (problem drinking, cigarette smoking, and general delinquency) based on protective and risk factors in the individual and in four social contexts (family, peer group, school, and neighborhood) is employed in school-based samples from the People's Republic of China (N=1,739) and the United States (N=1,596). Despite lower prevalence of the problem behaviors in the Chinese sample,

Program Activities continue on page 6

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 5

especially for girls, a substantial account of problem behavior is provided by the same protective and risk factors in both countries and for both genders. Protection is generally higher in the Chinese sample than in the U.S. sample, but in both samples protection also moderates the impact of risk. Despite mean differences in psychosocial protective and risk factors (as well as in problem behavior) in the two samples—differences that may reflect societal variation—the explanatory model has, to a large extent, cross-national generality.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

In Print

Mozaffar, Shaheen, **James R. Scarritt**, Glen Galaich. 2003. “Electoral Institutions, Ethnopolitical Cleavages, and Party Systems in Africa’s Emerging Democracies.” *American Political Science Review*, 97(3):379-390. Do electoral institutions and ethnopolitical cleavages shape the structure of party systems separately or jointly? The authors examine the independent, additive, and interactive effects on the number of electoral and legislative parties of two institutional variables (district magnitude and proximity of presidential and legislative elections), one intervening variable (effective number of presidential candidates), and two new measures of ethnopolitical cleavages based on constructivist specification of ethnopolitical groups (fragmentation and concentration). Ethnopolitical fragmentation independently reduces the number of parties, but interactively with ethnopolitical concentration, increases it. However, the additive and interactive combinations of both measures with electoral institutions explain the largest amount of variance in the number of parties. These results emphasize the importance of ethnopolitical cleavages in mediating the effect of electoral institutions on the structure of party systems, with important implications for the stability of Africa’s emerging democracies in which parties are weak and multiethnic coalitions are fluid.

Brown, Michael and **Lynn Staeheli**. 2003. “‘Are We There Yet?’ Feminist Political Geographies.” *Gender, Place and Culture*, 10(3):247-255. The authors' purpose in this paper is to chart the increasing and diffuse importance of feminist scholarship to political geography. They argue that feminist geographers have spatialized multiple forms of the political, rather than simply offering a singular feminist perspective to the literature. To canvas that breadth they suggest three distinct (albeit obviously related) takes on the political in feminist political geography: the distributive, the antagonistic, and the constitutive. This framework showcases the impressive breadth of feminist political diffuseness. They illustrate their argument with particular reference to research that has appeared in *Gender, Place and Culture* over the past decade.

Keith E. Maskus has written a piece for the World Bank's Development Gateway on the World Trade Organization’s recent agreement on drugs and compulsory licenses in poor countries. His article, “TRIPS, Drug Patents and Access to Medicines—Balancing Incentives for R&D with Public Health Concerns,” is available at www.developmentgateway.org/download/206719/Maskus_on_TRIPS,_Drug_Patents.

Program Activities continue on page 7

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 6

POPULATION PROCESSES PROGRAM

Robert McNown has just finished a semester as a Visiting Professor in the Department of Econometrics and Business Statistics at the University of Sydney, Australia. In addition to teaching two courses in applied econometrics, McNown presented seminars based on his work in time series models of fertility behavior at Monash University in Melbourne and the University of Adelaide. During this term several of his papers have been published (see "In Print"). McNown looks forward to returning to Boulder next semester and resuming research projects with the Program on Population Processes.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Demographic Association in Arlington, Virginia, October 23-25, **Patrick M. Krueger** presented a paper entitled "The Multifaceted Effects of Socioeconomic Status on Physical Activity among Aging Adults" and also chaired the session "Studies of Fertility."

At the same meeting **Richard G. Rogers** chaired the session "Influences of Migration, Race, and Religion," and he and **Justin Denney, Patrick Krueger**, and Robert Hummer (University of Texas at Austin) presented a paper entitled "Adult Suicide Mortality in the United States: Individual and Contextual Covariates" examining individual and contextual risk factors for adult suicide mortality. They link nine consecutive years of the National Health Interview Survey (1986-1994) to the Multiple Cause of Death file through the National Death Index (1986-1997) and use Cox proportional hazard models to examine how demographic, social, and health factors are related to the risk of suicide mortality in the United States. These results reveal important mechanisms that contribute to suicide mortality risk.

Also at that meeting, **Jarron Saint Onge** and **Richard Rogers** presented the paper "Trends in Biodemography: Pulse Pressure Variations by Body Mass and Sex" in a session titled "New Frontiers in Demographic Measurement." Pulse pressure is considered to be one of the best blood pressure markers for cardiovascular risk. The continuous, normally distributed nature of pulse pressure makes it a conceptually better indicator of cardiovascular risk in comparison to the standard measures of hypertension. The relationships between sex, body mass, and pulse pressure in the general population are insufficiently studied. Therefore, the authors use the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III and ordinary least squares regression to examine the various components of pulse pressure in the general U.S. population. They find that excess weight affects the pulse pressure of men and women at different rates. These results highlight the growing influence of biodemography and the usefulness of incorporating a demographic perspective to better understand the risk of pulse pressure in the U.S. population.

In Print

Pampel, Fred C. 2003. "Age and Education Patterns of Smoking among Women in High-Income Nations." *Social Science and Medicine*, 57:1505-1514. (Available online at <http://www.sciencedirect.com>.) In suggesting that levels of female smoking in high-income nations result from patterns of adoption and abatement during the process of cigarette diffusion, theories of diffusion predict that age and education patterns of

Program Activities continue on page 8

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 7

smoking shift from concentration among young and highly educated women to older and less educated women as cigarette use spreads through a population and begins to decline. Using survey data from 16 European nations, aggregate measures of cigarette diffusion, and multilevel statistical models, the study demonstrates that age and education patterns vary with the stage of cigarette diffusion, as predicted by the diffusion theories, and provides evidence concerning future patterns of change in female smoking across nations at diverse stages of cigarette diffusion.

McNown, Robert. 2003. "A Co-Integration Model of Age-Specific Fertility and Female Labor Supply in the United States." *Southern Economic Journal*, 70(2):344-358. Cointegration methods suitable for estimation and testing with nonstationary data are applied to U.S. time-series data on age-specific fertility rates, female labor force participation rates, women's wages, unemployment rates and educational attainment, and male relative incomes. Likelihood ratio tests indicate two cointegrating relations: a fertility equation and a labor supply equation. Estimated long-run relations are consistent with economic models of fertility and female labor market behavior, and these results are robust across age groups and several alternative model specifications.

McNown, Robert and Sameer Rajbhandary. 2003. "Time Series Analysis of Fertility and Female Labor Market Behavior." *Journal of Population Economics*, 16(3):501-523. Cointegration methods are employed to investigate relations among total fertility, female wages, labor force participation, educational attainment, and male relative cohort size. Two long-run relations among the series are found: a fertility and a labor supply equation. All covariates enter into these relations with significant coefficients and theoretically plausible signs. Innovation analysis shows that both fertility and female labor force participation respond to changes in relative cohort size in directions consistent with the Easterlin hypothesis. Female labor force participation responds significantly to fertility shocks, but reverse effects are insignificant.

McNown, Robert. 2003. "Cointegration Modeling of Fertility in the United States." *Mathematical Population Studies*, 10(2):99-126. The author presents estimates of a multiple time series model of fertility, female labor force participation, women's wages, and the relative cohort size of younger to older adult males. Cointegration methods permit modeling of these variables, yielding estimates of the long-run relation among the variables and the response of each variable to displacements from the steady state. The estimated steady state relation between fertility and the other variables is consistent with economic models of fertility, with fertility negatively related to female wages and male relative cohort size. Fertility responds to cohort size in a manner consistent with Easterlin's relative income model of household behavior. Both female labor market variables adjust significantly to departures from the steady state relation, implying that they cannot be treated as exogenous in time series models of fertility.

Krueger, Patrick M., Richard G. Rogers, Robert A. Hummer, Felicia B. LeClere, and Stephanie A. Bond Huie. 2003. "Socioeconomic Status and Age: The Effect of Income Sources and Portfolios on U.S. Adult Mortality." *Sociological Forum*, 18(3):465-482. (Available online at <http://www.kluweronline.com>.) Despite the persistent inverse relationship between family income and mortality, no one has examined the effect of distinct income sources or income portfolios on mortality risk. The authors link the

Program Activities continue on page 9

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 8

National Health Interview Survey to the Multiple Cause of Death file and use hazard models to examine income-related mortality across four age groups. Income from jobs, self-employment, interest, and dividends predicts lower mortality at the younger, middle, and early old ages. Diverse income portfolios buffer against mortality risk at all ages, net of the amount of income received. These findings illuminate the various dimensions of income that shape U.S. mortality risks.

Bond Huie, Stephanie A., **Patrick M. Krueger**, **Richard G. Rogers**, and Robert A. Hummer. 2003. "Wealth, Race, and Mortality." *Social Science Quarterly*, 84(3):667-684. (Available online at <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com>.) The authors explore whether wealth relates to mortality risk independent of income and education and closes the black-white gap in U.S. adult mortality. Using Cox proportional hazards models on data from the 1992 Health and Retirement Study linked to deaths through 1998 to analyze pre-retirement adult mortality, their findings suggest that broader measures of SES, including wealth, are significant for understanding adult mortality and that vastly lower asset holdings among blacks affect financial well-being and survival prospects. Research and social policies that aim to understand and close health disparities in the United States may be poorly conceived if they ignore the impact of wealth on premature adult mortality.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

On October 3, **Diane Ballard** testified at the State Capitol Building to the Interim Committee on State Government Expenditures regarding what works in youth violence prevention. With Lisa Cirincione of JVA Consulting, Ballard recommended that the state consider using our limited resources to fund programs which are known to work and to provide funding for research evaluations of programs which look promising.

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence

On September 19, National Health Promotion Associates and CSPV Blueprints staff partnered to deliver the first Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Site Coordinators Conference at the Millennium Harvest House Hotel in Boulder. This one-day event focused on providing an environment where site coordinators could network and learn more on how to sustain their Life Skills Training programs.

BITS AND BYTES FROM CCRS

Center for Computing and Research Services

The CCRS computer lab is up and running with the new computers donated by ITS. Lab computers are equipped with Windows 2000, Office XP, standard utilities (Aladdin Expander, Acrobat Reader, and StatTransfer), statistical software (SPSS, Stata, SAS, and Splus), GIS software (ArcView and ArcGIS), spatial statistics software (SpaceStat and Geographically Weighted Regression), and qualitative data analysis software (Nivo 2.0, formerly Nudist).

Bits and Bytes from CCRS continue on page 10

BITS AND BYTES

continued from page 9

On November 30, **Richard Cook** retired after more than 30 years at IBS! CCRS hosted his retirement party on Wednesday, December 3. We want to congratulate him on his retirement and to recognize his many contributions over the years. Richard will continue to work part-time at CCRS.

Jani Little represented IBS and the University of Colorado at the 2003 Meeting of the Official Representatives to the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research October 9-11 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. New data releases such as “The Afrobarometers” and “The European Social Survey” were presented as well as new initiatives in on-line data access, data archiving, and data gathering.

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

Please refer to the webpage <http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/events/colloquia.html> for the latest colloquia schedules.

IN THE NEWS

On September 19, **Kathleen Tierney** appeared on “ABC World News Tonight” in a segment focusing on the economic losses resulting from Hurricane Isabel. Tierney was also featured in an October 5 *Baltimore Sun* article on the impacts of the hurricane and in an October 5 *Boulder Daily Camera* article, “Drawn to Draw Attention to Natural Disasters,” by Nicole Drummer, staff writer.

The October 1 *Colorado Daily* article, “CU Publishes Post-September 11 Studies,” by Meagan Balink, describes work done by **Lori Peek** (Natural Hazards Center and Ph.D. Candidate) who traveled to Ground Zero as a part of a scientific research effort to study disaster impact and recovery. The center just released a 600-page report of the researchers' efforts in *Beyond September 11th: An Account of Post-Disaster Research*.

In the *Washington Post*'s November 4 article about bully prevention programs, “Some Schools Take On the Classroom Bully,” staff writer Valerie Strauss quoted **Grace Taylor**, director of the Safe Communities-Safe Schools project at the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, “‘It is really important that it be a schoolwide effort. One teacher doing it in one classroom is not going to be enough.’ Taylor and others say that state and local budget cuts, along with heightened emphasis on raising standardized test scores, are squeezing out anti-bullying efforts—particularly the time-consuming programs that appear to work the best.”

In the November 4 issue of the *Boulder Daily Camera*, staff writer Greg Avery reported that Colorado Attorney General Ken Salazar has asked a federal court to preserve records related to the Columbine High School massacre. Salazar recommended that all Columbine records be given to the Colorado State Archives and that **Del Elliott**, director of the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, be given access to the records in order to write a comprehensive report on the incident.

Another *Boulder Daily Camera* article, on October 21, “Starting Young to Prevent Crime,” by Nicole Drummer, reported that the U.S. Assistant Attorney General Deborah

In the News continues on page 11

IN THE NEWS

continued from page 10

Daniels was in Longmont on Monday to observe the violence prevention program, “Incredible Years,” which has been deemed successful by the **Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence**. “‘Kids who are out of control early have a high percentage of going on to become chronic offenders,’ said CU professor **Delbert Elliott**. ‘We must help them as quickly as we can to make them responsible adults. If we aren’t successful, we’ll have to pay for prison time and drug treatment. The cost of criminals in this country is tremendous.’”

The “Incredible Years” program taught in Longmont is one of 11 out of 600 programs nationwide that have been identified by the **Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence** as having proven effectiveness in stemming crime, violence, and drug use. It offers a set of curricula for parents, teachers, and children ages 2 to 8 and trains them to cope with behavioral problems.

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Health Behavior Program

Bryan, Angela	Mediators and Moderators of Exercise Behavior NIH-NCI	07/01/04-06/30/09	New	\$2,138,154
Costa, Frances (R. Jessor as Co-PI)	Risk and Protective Factors in College Alcohol Use NIH	07/01/04-06/30/05	New	\$185,625

Problem Behavior Program

Huizinga, David H.	Life Course Trajectories of Drug Use and Crime University of Washington	07/01/04-06/30/08	New	\$322,922
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Environment and Behavior Program

Flores, Nicholas	Institutions and Incentives for Mitigating Wildfire Risks Dept. of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Svc	07/01/03-06/30/05	New	\$10,000
Flores, Nicholas (as Co-PI)	Center for Human Ecology and Social Systems NSF	02/01/04-01/31/09	New	\$4,591,860
Howe, Charles W.	Understanding Colorado Residents’ Preferences for Water Conserving Urban Landscape Colorado Water Resources Research Institute	03/01/04-02/28/05	New	\$26,076
McCabe, J. Terrence	Collaborative Research: Consequences of Parks for Land Use, Diversification, and Biodiversity in East Africa NSF	01/01/04-12/31/06	New	\$175,114
Mileti, Dennis	Proposal for a Program to Award Dissertation Fellowships in Hazards, Risk and Disasters Public Entity Risk Institute	07/01/03-06/30/05	New	\$77,403
Mileti, Dennis	Clearinghouse in Natural Hazards Research and Applications: A Supplement NSF	09/01/03-08/30/04	Supp	\$95,600

Research Proposal Submitted continues on page 12

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

continued from page 11

Mobarak, A. Mushfiq	Fairness vs. Self-Interest: Empirical Evidence on Trust and Cooperation Using a Natural Prisoner's Dilemma Experiment Russell Sage Foundation	01/01/04-12/31/05	New	\$59,824
Population Processes Program				
Madhavan, Sangeetha (J. Menken and E. Schatz as Co-PIs)	Household Level Effects of HIV/AIDS Mortality NIH	07/01/04-06/30/06	New	\$126,000
Menken, Jane	Population Aging Center NIH-NIA	07/01/04-06/30/09	New	\$4,183,595
Rogers, Richard	NICHD Population Center NIH-NICHD	07/01/04-06/30/02	New	\$1,086,255

RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

Environment & Behavior Program

Howe, Chuck	Climate Informed Water Bank NOAA	9/1/03-8/31/04	New	\$98,000
Tierney, Kathleen	Responding to the Unexpected NSF	10/1/03-9/30/08	New	\$400,000

Population Processes Program

Pampel, Fred	Micro and Macro Causes of Trends in Youth Smoking NIH-NCI	5/15/03-4/30/05	New	\$144,475
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Problem Behavior Program

Grotmeter, Jennifer	Sexual Violence: Longitudinal Multigenerational Evidence from the National Youth Survey DOJ	10/1/03-9/30/06	New	\$292,783
Huizinga, David	Understanding Delinquency: A Longitudinal Multi-Disciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns DOJ	10/1/03-9/30/04	New	\$585,000

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

Research Program on Environment and Behavior

Lee J. Alston, Director
Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center
Kathleen Tierney, Director

Research Program on Health Behavior

Richard Jessor, Director

Research Program on Political and Economic Change

Edward S. Greenberg, Director

Research Program on Population Processes

Richard Rogers, Director
Population Aging Center
Jane A. Menken, Director

Research Program on Problem Behavior

Delbert S. Elliott, Director
Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence
Delbert S. Elliott, Director

Center for Computing and Research Services

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