



INSTITUTE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE >

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

AT BOULDER > JULY/AUGUST 2004 >

NEWSLETTER

483 UCB Boulder, CO 80309

IBS@colorado.edu

<http://www.colorado.edu/IBS>

(303) 492-8147

KUDOS

Congratulations to **David Kaplan** of the Research Program on Problem Behavior! The National Assembly on School-Based Health Care (SBHC) announced that he will receive its Outstanding Achievement Award for 2004. This recognition is given to an individual or organization that has made an indelible mark on the SBHC field. Kaplan, a founder of the Denver School-Based Health Centers, has a long history of pioneering efforts in school-based health informatics. He was the architect of School HealthCare On-Line® and Clinical Fusion®, both out-patient clinical management information software programs designed to capture health and mental health data in schools and other community-based clinical settings. Today, Clinical Fusion® is used by many school-based health centers and has served as a management tool for SBHC administration and the foundation for SBHC health services research. Dr. Kaplan has also conducted seminal research in the field and has written many scientific articles dealing with the adolescent age group.

Jeannette Sutton of the Natural Hazards Center won the graduate student paper award from the Theory Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP). She will be presenting the paper, "Vulnerability and Convergence in the World Trade Center Disaster: Social Management of People-Types in Crisis" at the 54th Annual SSSP Meeting in San Francisco, August 13-15.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Lee Alston gave a workshop on curriculum enhancement for high school teachers under the auspices of the Foundation for Teaching Economics July 12-16 in New York City. Alston also organized and participated in the National Bureau of Economic Research Summer Institute 2004: Development of the American Economy. The meetings were held in Cambridge, Massachusetts July 26-August 1.

In May **Nicholas Flores** traveled to Alexandria, Virginia with Chuck Howe to participate in a workshop sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Institute for Water Resources. The workshop is part of an ongoing project to develop a book that will be entitled *Water Resources Development: Recent Trends in the Decision-Making Process*.

Gilbert White has been appointed to the editorial board of the International Water Association's monthly journal, *Water International*.

On June 1 White presented to the Boulder City Council the final report of the Independent Review Panel (IRP) on problems of floodplain and related watershed

Program Activities continue on page 2

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 1

management. **Mary Fran Myers**, who had served as a member of the IRP since its inception eight years earlier, signed the document shortly before her death. The IRP recommended municipal actions including measures on Two Mile Creek, a major revision of South Boulder Creek hydrology estimates, and education of Boulder citizens on efficient response to flood warnings and opportunities for flood proofing. Its general recommendations were included in the city's new floodplain and watershed program.

In Print

Hunter, Lori M. and Jeannette Sutton. "Examining the Association between Hazardous Waste Facilities and Rural 'Brain Drain.'" *Rural Sociology* 69, no. 2 (2004): 197-212. Rural communities are increasingly being faced with the prospect of accepting facilities characterized as "opportunity-threat," such as facilities which generate, treat, store, or otherwise dispose of hazardous wastes. Such facilities may offer economic gains through jobs and tax revenue, although they may also act as environmental "disamenities." This analysis examines the possibility that the presence of such facilities equates with lower loss of rural human capital, a question as yet unexamined on a national scale within the academic literature. Making use of secondary data from several different sources, the authors examine the association between age- and education-specific outmigration and (1) the number of hazardous waste facilities, (2) the number of large quantity hazardous waste generators, and (3) the number of hazardous waste landfills and incinerators across rural counties within the 48 contiguous states. Their findings suggest that the presence of hazardous waste facilities does not clearly equate with reductions in rural "brain drain."

Hunter, Lori M., and Joan Brehm. "The Values Attributed to Wildlife and Biodiversity by Rural Residents of the Intermountain West." *Human Ecology Review* 11, no. 1 (2004): 13-26. The values that individuals associate with wildlife and biodiversity are many (e.g., utilitarian, aesthetic, naturalistic). This study explores the values associated with wildlife and biodiversity by residents of a small, rural community in the Intermountain Western region of the United States. The community is located within an area rich in wildlife and, in general, the research aims to examine how these individuals define their own value orientations toward wildlife and biodiversity, how these value systems have been shaped by regular interaction with nature within a rural setting, and whether these rural residents view their value systems as distinct from other population groups. Overall, the results demonstrate (1) the fallacy of assuming constant value orientations within rural population groups, (2) the importance of local context within value formation, and (3) the myriad ways in which individuals define "environmental value."

Hunter, Lori M., and Lesley Rinner. "The Association between Environmental Perspective and Knowledge and Concern with Species Diversity." *Society and Natural Resources* 17, no. 6 (2004): 517-532. As communities continue to engage in debate surrounding land use and preservation, insight into stakeholder knowledge and concern with local species becomes increasingly important. This project explores the association between individual knowledge/concern with species diversity as related to environmental perspective, measured through the New Ecological Paradigm scale. The authors

Program Activities continue on page 4

IN FOCUS

Aging and Healthcare in Developing Countries



Nizam Khan
Research Associate
Research Program on Population
Processes

Population aging occurring in many of the developing countries is not accompanied by real socio-economic development; instead it is occurring while basic developmental problems such as adequate education, sanitation facilities and control of the environment still await solution.

M. Nizam Khan is a Research Associate with the Population Processes Program's Population Aging Center. He received a B.A. in Economics from Chittagong University, Bangladesh in 1985, an M.A. in Demography from the University of Pennsylvania in 1992, and a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Colorado, Boulder in 2002.

Before coming to Boulder for my Ph.D. studies under the supervision of Jane Menken, my main interest was survey administration and data management. However, I became interested in research on population aging in developing countries after coming across literature by demographers and other social scientists who feared that population aging in these countries was going to be more catastrophic than the over-population problem if measures were not taken in time.

In my dissertation I explored several emerging issues: the severity of the population aging problem in developing countries, assessment of the need for institutions other than the family to address the problems of the aging population, the role that the family plays in elderly care; the quality of care given by families, the future outlook of care given by families, and the implications of the large number of frail elderly for the society and family. My dissertation work brought out interesting and important aspects of population aging in developing countries.

In many aspects, the aging experience in developing countries is very different compared to developed countries and has serious policy implications. Population aging in developed countries has been a gradual process. Control over death and birth has been mainly achieved through a gradual improvement in living conditions; the process of socioeconomics has proceeded in tandem with population aging. The gradual pace of aging allowed the societies and economies time to adapt to their demographic evolutions. In developing countries, the large base of the younger population along with powerful interventions to control birth and death has resulted in a more rapid aging pace than in the developed countries. For instance, while it took 89 years for the population of the elderly (60+) share of the population to rise from 10% to 20% in Sweden, it will take most developing countries less than 30 years to achieve the same increase. While about 62% of the elderly live in developing countries now, in 2050 it will reach 80%.

Population aging occurring in many of the developing countries is not accompanied by real socio-economic development; instead it is occurring while basic developmental problems such as adequate education, sanitation facilities, and control of the environment still await solution.

It has been shown that developed countries went through an "epidemiological transition"—the main causes of death and illness shifted from infectious diseases malnutrition and inadequate hygiene to a post-

In Focus continues on page 4

IN FOCUS

continued from page 3

transition phase, where chronic disease such as heart disease, cancer, depression, road accidents, and stress became prominent. In developing countries the situation is often more complex. Easily preventable and poverty-related diseases such as infectious diseases, malnutrition, and complications from child birth still continue to account for a high share of mortality and morbidity while at the same time emerging non-communicable diseases have seen rapid increases.

In a majority of developing countries, there exists no organized formal support system for the elderly. The most important reason for the lack of any formal support systems is the widely-held belief that families in most developing countries take good care of their elderly. In addition, the governments in developing countries lack resources to maintain any such systems and most people cannot afford private support systems. All survey results clearly demonstrated that a pervasive family-based care and support system has persisted in all developing countries. In my research I inquired whether existing family-support systems will remain intact in the face of ongoing social and economic change. Most findings show that, in the economically most advanced developing countries where aging support is already in progress, the family is still providing help to the elderly. But there are quite a number of studies that show concerns that the elderly with no savings are being poorly treated by the family. In my work I looked at how the family allocates its resources for healthcare using data from rural Bangladesh. I found that the family spends relatively more on elderly healthcare for those elderly who contribute economically. I suspect that in those societies, the elderly population, particularly in poor families, will get less healthcare than needed, because elderly members are less productive than the younger members of the family.

And so the main objective of my research is to bring the elderly issues to the policymakers through publications and seminars. I would also like to work toward establishing a support network for families of Alzheimer patients in Bangladesh.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 2

aim to understand whether concern with local species diversity is associated with species-specific knowledge and/or ecocentric outlooks more generally. Results from a mail survey in Boulder reveal that individuals with ecocentric perspectives place greater priority on species preservation relative to those with anthropocentric perspectives, regardless of species knowledge. These results imply that to engage local publics in issues of biodiversity, outreach should not simply provide background specific to local species, but also demonstrate the significance of ecological integrity and biological diversity more broadly.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

Keith Maskus was the keynote speaker at the Conference of Latin American Trade Ministers, "Globalization, Intellectual Property Rights, and Social Equity," in Bogota, Colombia, July 22, and he was a speaker at the European Commission's 10th Anniversary Conference celebrating the WTO-TRIPS Agreement held in Brussels on June 23.

Program Activities continue on page 5

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 4

In Print

Maskus, Keith E. and Yongmin Chen. "Vertical Price Control and Parallel Imports: Theory and Evidence." *Review of International Economics* 12, no. 4 (2004).

Maskus, Keith E. "Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO Accession Package: Assessing Chinas Reforms." In *Implications of China's Entry into the World Trade Organization*, edited by D. Bhattasali, S. Li, and W. J. Martin. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Maskus, Keith E. and J. H. Reichman. "The Globalization of Private Knowledge Goods and the Privatization of Global Public Goods." *Journal of International Economic Law* 7, no. 2 (2004): 279-320.

Maskus, Keith E. "Trade and Competitiveness Aspects of Environmental and Labor Standards in East Asia." In *East Asia Integrates: A Trade Policy Agenda for Shared Growth*, edited by K. Krumm and H. Kharas. Washington DC: The World Bank; and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Hussain, M. and **Keith E. Maskus.** "Child Labour Use and Economic Growth: An Econometric Analysis." *World Economy* 26, no. 7 (2003): 993-1017.

O'Loughlin, John. "Democratic Values in a Globalizing World: A Multilevel Analysis of Geographic Contexts." *GeoJournal* 60, no. 1 (2004): 3-17. Recent developments in multilevel statistical modeling offer a more precise and suitable methodology for examination of contextual factors in political behavior if the data have been collected in a hierarchical manner with respondents grouped into lower-level and higher-level districts. The World Values Survey data (collected in three waves from 1980 to 1997) for 65 countries are ideally suited to an examination of the hypothesis that democratic beliefs and practices are globalizing. Using three key predictors (trust in fellow citizens, political interest, and volunteerism) for the sample of 91,160 respondents, it is evident that regional (for the 550 regions) and country settings (between 55 and 65 countries) are important predictors of political behavior, on the order of about 10% and 20%, respectively. Respondent characteristics account for about 70% of the variance explained. Dramatic differences in respondent beliefs between established and new democracies clarify political attitudes while there are also significant differences among world regions (Latin America, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, etc.).

POPULATION PROCESSES PROGRAM

In Print

Rogers, Andrei and **Lisa Jordan.** "Estimating Migration Flows from Birthplace-Specific Population Stocks of Infants." *Geographical Analysis* 36, no. 1 (2004): 38-53. When adequate data on migration are unavailable, demographers infer such data indirectly, usually by turning to residual methods of estimating net migration. This paper sets out and illustrates an inferential method that uses population totals in the first age group of birthplace-specific counts of residents in each region of a multiregional system to indirectly infer the entire age schedule of directional age-specific migration flows.

Program Activities continue on page 6

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 5

Specifically, it uses an estimate of infant migration that is afforded by a count of infants enumerated in a region other than their region of birth to infer all other age-specific migration flows. Since infants migrate with their parents, the migration propensities of both are correlated, and the general stability of the age profiles of migration schedules then allows the association to be extended to all other age groups.

Rogers, Andrei, James Raymer (recent Population Program Ph.D. recipient), and K. B. Newbold. "Reconciling and Translating Migration Data Collected over Time Intervals of Differing Widths." *Annals of Regional Science* 37, no. 4 (2003): 581-601. The authors describe and contrast the age and spatial structures of migration identified by data collected over one-year and five-year time intervals by focusing, in particular, on the generation and distribution components of age- and origin-destination-specific migration flows. They explore the contributions of primary, return, and onward migration defined by fixed interval migration data and outline a crude translation procedure for transforming the one-year migration flow data into an estimated five-year counterpart. The data used in this study represent several migration periods drawn from recent U.S. and Canadian censuses and surveys. Differences between the structures exhibited by U.S. and Canadian migration patterns, collected over one-year and five-year migration time intervals, are carefully examined and contrasted.

Rogers, Andrei, F. Willekens, and James Raymer. "Imposing Age and Spatial Structures on Inadequate Migration-Flow Datasets." *The Professional Geographer* 55, no. 1 (2003): 56-68. With the elimination of the long-form questionnaire from future decennial censuses and its replacement by a much smaller continuous monthly sampling survey (the American Community Survey), students of territorial mobility may find it necessary to deal with inadequate, missing, or inaccurate sample data on migration by adopting an approach that "improves" such data using information from different geographical areas, time periods, and data sources. The authors develop such an approach in this article and illustrate it with interregional migration flow data reported by the U.S. decennial censuses of 1980 and 1990 and by the 1985 Current Population Survey.

Krueger, Patrick M., Richard G. Rogers, Cristobal Ridao-Cano (recent Population Program Ph.D. recipient), and R. A. Hummer. "To Help or To Harm? Food Stamp Receipt and Mortality Risk Prior to the 1996 Welfare Reform Act." *Social Forces* 82, no. 4 (2004): 1573-1599. The authors use data from the National Health Interview Survey-Family Resources Supplement to examine the relationship between Food Stamp receipt and prospective adult mortality among eligible households. They specify a switching probit model to adjust for observed and unobserved factors that correlate with selection into the Food Stamp Program and mortality, and to estimate mortality under counterfactual conditions that we do not observe. The average individual, based on observed characteristics, has higher mortality when participating than when not participating. But due to unobserved differences between participants and nonparticipants, those who self-select into participation experience lower mortality than if they did not participate. The authors' findings suggest that Food Stamps provide an important safety net that protects the health of those who are most likely to participate.

Silvey, Rachel. "Transnational Domestication: State power and Indonesian Migrant Women in Saudi Arabia." *Political Geography* 23, no. 3 (2004): 245-264. Recent efforts to elaborate a feminist geopolitics have centered on challenging and expanding classical

Program Activities continue on page 7

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 6

spatializations of “the political.” Building on this body of work, this article explores the gender politics of state power as refracted in struggles over women’s transnational migration and domestic labor. Specifically, it analyzes the Indonesian and Saudi states’ involvement in shaping the migration and working conditions of Indonesian domestic servants employed in Saudi Arabia. It examines key aspects of both states’ direct and indirect influences on the feminization of the migrant labor force, the limitations of their policies for protecting overseas migrant women, and the political strategies that activists are employing to broaden the states’ spaces and scales of jurisdiction. It points up gender-specific limits to the internationalization of state labor regulation, as well as possibilities that NGOs have identified for improving the protection of migrant workers in this transnational context. It identifies some particular ways in which contestations around women’s transnational labor migration and gendered constructions of domestic labor are interlinked with the changing geographies of state power.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

In Print

Belknap, Joanne. “Meda Chesney-Lind: The Mother of Feminist Criminology.” *Women & Criminal Justice* 15, no. 2 (2004): 1-23. No individual has contributed as much to feminist criminology as Meda Chesney-Lind. This article is a biography of Chesney-Lind drawn from two interviews with her and a careful reading of her work and works written about her. Feminism was always a strong force in Chesney-Lind’s life. Her childhood was difficult, but positively affected by her strong mother. In college and graduate school, Chesney-Lind became a political activist. She “fell into” her master’s work on delinquent girls, which began a career that has significantly impacted criminology and raised awareness about delinquent girls and incarcerated women. This biography describes how Chesney-Lind’s early life experiences critically affected her career as a criminologist, and it illustrates a scholar who has changed the field of criminology despite spending a large portion of her academic life marginalized in a community college.

Gaarder, Emily, and **Joanne Belknap.** “Little Women: Girls in Adult Prison.” *Women & Criminal Justice* 15, no. 2 (2004): 51-80. Despite the growing trend of transferring youth charged with offenses to adult/criminal court, little is known about how convicted youth experience adult prison. Until this study, nothing was known about girls in adult prisons. Intensive interviews were conducted with 22 girls serving time in a women’s prison in the Midwest. Additionally, four staff working in the “girls’ unit” were interviewed. The findings describe the complex lives of girls housed in an adult women’s prison and the need to highlight the experiences of this deeply marginalized group.

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence

The Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence website has been recognized with four stars by the Child and Family Web Guide, a web directory providing links to hundreds of sites with child development research and practical advice. It has also been rated in the top 5 percent in K-12 Education by the Awesome Library Editor’s Choice.

Program Activities continue on page 8

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 7

The Awesome Library provides resources that have been reviewed and found to be of highest quality for users. To be accepted by Awesome Library, a website must have only child-safe links, be current, load quickly, be the best version available, and be useful for teachers, students, parents or librarians. Editor's Choice designation is limited to the best 10 percent of this top 5 percent group.

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

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

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Health Behavior Program

Jessor, Richard	Social Disparities in Teen Health Behavior and Overweight HHS	07/01/05-06/30/08	New	\$1,175,505
-----------------	--	-------------------	-----	-------------

Population Processes Program

Kuhn, Randall (Menken, J. and Silvey, R. as Co-PIs)	Migrant Networks and Health in Indonesia and Bangladesh HHS	04/01/05-03/31/05	New	\$645,435
---	--	-------------------	-----	-----------

Boardman, Jason	Genetic Expression and Genetic Resiliency among Adolescents: The Role of the Social Environment William T. Grant Foundation	07/01/05-06/30/10	New	\$300,000
-----------------	---	-------------------	-----	-----------

Madhavan, Sangeetha (Menken, J. and Schatz, E. as Co-PIs)	Household Level Effects of HIV/AIDS Mortality NIH	04/01/05-03/31/07	Resubmission	\$126,000
---	--	-------------------	--------------	-----------

Menken, Jane (Kuhn, R. and Khan, N. as Co-PIs)	Bangladesh Health and Socioeconomic Survey Harvard University	04/01/05-03/31/10	New	\$444,271
--	--	-------------------	-----	-----------

Problem Behavior Program

Huizinga, David	Understanding Delinquency: A Longitudinal Multi-Disciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns DOJ	10/01/04-09/30/08	Continuing	\$400,000
-----------------	--	-------------------	------------	-----------

Menard, Scott	Reliability of Self-Reports Over Varying Recall Periods HHS	07/01/05-06/30/09	New	\$1,945,098
---------------	--	-------------------	-----	-------------

RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

Environment and Behavior Program

Tierney, Kathleen	Measures of Organizational and Community Resilience: Collaboration on Overarching Center Research on Life-Line Systems SUNY	10/01/03-9/30/04	New	\$45,000
Flores, Nicholas	Evaluation of Preferences for Land Management Options DOA	07/01/04-06/30/05	New	\$17,000
Flores, Nicholas	Institutions and Incentives for Mitigating Wildfire Risks DOA	07/01/04-06/30/06	Supplement	\$76,500

Population Processes Program

Menken, Jane	Mellon African Demography Research and Training Program Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	07/01/04-06/30/07	New	\$300,000
--------------	--	-------------------	-----	-----------

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

Computing and Research Services

Jani S. Little, Director

IBS Newsletter Staff:

Barbara McLean and Marcia Richardson, Co-editors

Sean Blackburn and Thomas Dickinson, Website Coordinators