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INSTITUTE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE ■

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UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

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AT BOULDER ■ APRIL/MAY 2005 ■

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# NEWSLETTER

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## KUDOS

The Building Community Campaign of CU's Division of Student Affairs selected **Rachel Silvey** as one of thirteen recipients of the 2004 Community Builder Brick Awards. The awards are given to students, faculty, staff, or campus groups that have made a positive contribution to the campus. In their announcement ([http://www.colorado.edu/buildingcommunity/past\\_recip2004.html#silvey](http://www.colorado.edu/buildingcommunity/past_recip2004.html#silvey)) Silvey was cited by nominators for being the director of the interdisciplinary certificate program for DART (Developing Areas Research and Teaching) which is located in the Department of Geography, being one of the faculty in the IBS Population Program Graduate Certificate Program in Demography, being a participant in UROP (Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program) which provides financial support for research partnerships between faculty and undergraduate students, and for her graduate advising skills.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

### ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

**Gilbert F. White** and **William R. Travis** participated in the Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting in Denver, April 5-9. White gave the introduction to the Presidential Plenary session "Geographies of Fear and Hope: Environments, Societies and Sustainability." Travis was a discussant at the session "Conservation and Private Lands in the New West I: Institutions and Ownership."

A web site (<http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/gfw>) has been created to document **Gilbert White's** long and distinguished career, provide a brief portrait of White as a Renaissance man, scholar and humanist, and serve as a source of information for friends, students, scholars, and others regarding his work.

**Lori Hunter** acted as discussant for the session "Population and the Environment" at the 2005 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Philadelphia, March 31-April 2.

### POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

The Political Geography Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) held a conference with the theme "Political Geography: Retrospect and Prospect," April 3-5 in Boulder prior to the AAG Annual Meetings in Denver. There were approximately sixty attendees from around the world. Two of the program's

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## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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graduate students took part in the conference: **Clionadh Raleigh** presented “Introducing ACLED: An Armed Conflict Location and Event Database,” and **Marco Antonsich** chaired the session “Geopolitics, Territoriality, and Terror.” The conference was organized by **John O’Loughlin** and **Lynn Staeheli** and sponsored by the Institute of Behavioral Science, the CU Council on Research and Creative Work, the College of Arts and Sciences, and Elsevier Science Publishers.

Several members of the Political and Economic Change Program participated in the Association of American Geographers Annual Meetings in Denver, April 5-9. **John O’Loughlin** presented the “Military Geography Specialty Group Plenary Lecture,” organized and introduced the “Political Geography Specialty Group/Elsevier Science Annual Plenary Lecture,” and presented the paper “The Political Geography of Civil Wars.” **Edward Greenberg** was a discussant at the “Political Geography Specialty Group/Elsevier Science Annual Plenary Lecture.” **Ian Feinhandler** presented the paper “Hills and Plains: The Electoral Geography of the BJP in Uttar Pradesh, India, 1991.” **Daniel Trudeau** organized and chaired the session “Becoming an Academic Human Geographer,” presented the paper “Immigration and the Construction of American Citizenship in the Shadow State: Evidence from Minneapolis-St. Paul,” and was a panelist at the session “Writing Proposals and Finding Funding for Qualitative Research in Geography.”

### In Print

Maki, Nancy, S. Moore, L. Grunberg, and **Edward Greenberg**. “The Responses of Male and Female Managers to Workplace Stress and Downsizing.” *North American Journal of Psychology* 7, no. 2 (2005): 297-314. As part of a longitudinal study examining the impact of downsizing on worker health, the authors interviewed managers and employees to identify possible questions for a data collection survey. They present observation summaries of qualitative interviews with nineteen managers from a large manufacturing organization. Participants were asked semi-structured questions on health behaviors, stress coping strategies, alcohol and substance use, job stress, and work overload with latitude to digress as different issues emerged. Responses from female managers and male managers revealed differences in judgments about work motivators, stressors, and coping strategies. For example, female managers displayed a greater tendency to use alcohol as a coping mechanism in response to stressful conditions. Gender differences also emerged regarding impressions of the treatment of women in the workplace. Men viewed relationships between genders as significantly improved from ten to twenty years ago. Women noted improvements over the same time frame, but gave numerous examples where men continue to dismiss the contributions of female workers. Insight into motivations underlying commonly identified stressors and coping methods for both women and men offers direction for future data collection.

### POPULATION PROCESSES PROGRAM

Several members of the Population Program participated in the Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting in Denver, CO, April 5-9. **Rachel Silvey** presented the paper “Alien Mothers: Uneven Geographies of Transnational Families” and was a

*Program Activities continue on page 4*

## IN FOCUS

### Economic Prospects Influence Life Decisions



**Terra McKinnish**  
 (with son, Carter, 1, who is  
 brother to Elena, 3)  
 Faculty Research Associate  
 Population Processes Program

... Working with more women lowers the probability of divorce for women but increases the probability of divorce for men.

*Terra McKinnish, Assistant Professor of Economics, is a Faculty Research Associate with the Population Processes Program. She received a B.A. in Economics and Political Science from the University of Richmond in 1993, an M.S. in Statistics from Carnegie Mellon University in 1996, and a Ph.D. in Public Policy Analysis and Statistics from Carnegie Mellon University in 1999.*

My main research interests are in the areas of poverty and family structure. A primary goal of my research is to investigate how individuals make important decisions that affect their standard of living, such as those concerning work, schooling, marriage and divorce, childbearing, migration, and participation in government welfare programs.

One area of my research on family structure and welfare participation focuses on coal-mining regions of rural Appalachia. The OPEC oil embargo of the early 1970s generated a tremendous economic boom in these areas, particularly an increased demand for low-skilled male labor. This boom reversed into a bust in the 1980s. There were large reductions in welfare receipt during the boom and corresponding increases during the bust. Because the coal boom primarily changed demand for male coal miners, but welfare participation is primarily an activity of single mothers, this raises an interesting question. Did the increase in the wages of low-skilled men increase the marriage rate and reduce the incidence of female-headed households? The results indicate that the coal boom substantially reduced the number of single mothers, while the coal bust increased it. This study provides the strongest evidence to date of the link between the economic prospects of low-skilled men and marriage and non-marital fertility.

Another project considers the determinants of family structure from a substantially different perspective. As women have entered the workforce and have increasingly found employment in historically male-dominated occupations, men and women increasingly come into contact with members of the opposite sex in the workplace. Does this workplace interaction increase the probability of divorce by exposing workers to a larger supply of “alternative mates”? I test this theory by estimating the relationship between an individual’s marital status and the fraction of workers in their occupation and industry that are female. My findings indicate that working with more women lowers the probability of divorce for women but increases the probability of divorce for men. It has long been argued that rising female employment increases divorce rates as labor market opportunities increase women’s income outside of marriage. It has not generally been recognized that increased female employment also affects divorce through this alternative mechanism.

In another project, I study the extent to which poor mothers migrate across state boundaries for higher welfare benefits. I assume that welfare

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## IN FOCUS

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migration is most likely to occur through short-distance moves into neighboring states. This allows welfare mothers to maintain important social networks that are crucial to survival. I study characteristics of welfare caseloads in counties that sit on state borders. My findings indicate that border counties in high benefit states have larger welfare caseloads than interior counties, suggesting that these counties have disproportionately attracted welfare migrants from neighboring low-benefit states. Likewise, border counties in low-benefit states have smaller welfare caseloads than interior counties, suggesting that these counties have disproportionately lost welfare migrants to neighboring high-benefit states.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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panelist at the session “Feminism and Social Theory in Geography II.” **Lisa Jordan** presented the paper “Geographies of Religious Pluralism in the United States.” **Junwei Liu** presented the paper “Indirect Estimation of Directional Migration Flow Using Age-Specific Net Migration Data.” **Jani Little** presented the paper “What Can the Age Composition of the Population Tell Us about the Age Composition of Migrants?”

Many from the Population Program participated in the 2005 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Philadelphia, March 31-April 2. **Nizam Khan** presented a poster “Measurement of Economic Contribution in a Rural Developing Country.” **Jason D. Boardman, Jarron M. Saint Onge, Richard G. Rogers,** and Justin T. Denney (a former Population Program graduate student) presented a poster “Segregation and Obesity Prevalence among U.S. Adults.” **Erin Trapp** and **Jane Menken** presented the paper “Adolescent Health and Sex-Bias in Nutrition in Bangladesh: Evaluating the Standards Used to Classify Malnutrition.” **Samuel J. Clark** presented the paper “A General Temporal Data Model and the Structured Population Event History Register.”

### Population Aging Center

The Population Aging Center hosted the Third Annual Wits-Brown-Colorado-APHRC Colloquium on Current Issues in Health and Population Studies April 3-5. This two-day colloquium brought together scholars from Brown University, the University of Colorado at Boulder, the University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa), and the African Population and Health Research Center (Kenya). The primary goal of the colloquium was to create a rich scientific environment that facilitated interaction and learning among international colleagues, stimulated future collaborative work between participants, and enhanced mutual academic and educational exchange.

### PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

**Terence P. Thornberry** presented “Explaining Multiple Patterns of Offending Across the Life Course” April 28 at The Albany Symposium on Crime and Justice and “Developmental Criminology and Its Discontents: Offender Typologies and Trajectories of Crime” April 29 at the School of Criminal Justice of the University at Albany, State University of New York.

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## **PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

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### **PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM**

#### **In Print**

**Thornberry, Terence P.**, ed. *Advances in Criminological Theory*, Vol. 7, *Developmental Theories of Crime and Delinquency*. New Brunswick, N.J/London: Transaction, 2004. The contributors in this volume articulate a developmental or life course perspective in explaining how people become involved in delinquency and crime. They cover a wide range of theoretical territory and reveal how a developmental perspective enhances the explanatory power of traditional theories of crime and delinquency.

Smith, Carolyn A., **Terence P. Thornberry**, and T.O. Ireland. "Adolescent Maltreatment and Its Impact: Timing Matters." *The Prevention Researcher* 11, no. 1 (2004): 7-11. There is a well-developed literature examining the immediate consequences of experiencing maltreatment during childhood. However, because of the problems of conducting longitudinal studies which follow subjects over many years, less is known about the long-term consequences of maltreatment. Using the Rochester Youth Development study, a longitudinal study that followed a sample of seventh and eighth grade students into adulthood, the impact of the timing of maltreatment was examined. Youth were grouped into four categories: a) those who were never maltreated, b) those who were maltreated in childhood only, c) those who were maltreated in adolescence only, and d) those who were maltreated during both childhood and adolescence. Subjects were compared on a number of outcome variables which have been previously linked to maltreatment.

**Thornberry, Terence P.**, **David Huizinga**, and R. Loeber. "The Causes and Correlates Studies: Findings and Policy Implications." *Juvenile Justice* 9 (2004): 3-19. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency constitutes the largest, most comprehensive investigation of the causes and correlates of delinquency ever undertaken. The authors summarize a few of the many empirical findings generated by these studies and relevant policy implications.

**Thornberry, Terence P.**, C.A. Smith, and S. Ehrhard. "Teenage Fatherhood and Involvement in Delinquent Behavior." *The Prevention Researcher* 11, no. 4 (2004): 10-13. Becoming a teen father can lead to negative consequences for both the young father and his offspring. It is important to understand the process that leads some young men into fatherhood while others delay it until they are more developmentally ready. One possibility is that becoming a teen father is part of a more general deviant lifestyle. The authors explore the link between teen fatherhood and other problem behaviors—delinquency and drug use. Data from this longitudinal study comes from the Rochester Youth Development Study. Adolescents (and their primary caretakers) were interviewed from seventh or eighth grades until their early 20s. Over a quarter (28%) of the young males in this study reported fathering a child before the age of twenty. Risk factors for becoming a teen father included high levels of violent delinquency and high levels of drug use. However, once they reached adulthood, the teen fathers were no more likely than the young men who delayed fatherhood to be involved in general delinquency or violent delinquency. A number of implications for this research are explored.

## BITS AND BYTES FROM CRS

*Computing and Research Services*

**Jani Little** attended the Computer Center Directors meeting at the 2005 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Philadelphia on March 30.

The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) has announced course offerings for its Summer 2005 Program in Quantitative Methods. Please visit their website ([www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog/](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog/)) for a catalog of courses and for online registration. IBS participants may apply for a small stipend to offset the cost of travel and lodging. Contact Jani Little for more information.

Stata/SE is computationally more intensive than Intercooled Stata and is now available in the CRS lab. Stata/SE allows up to 32,766 variables and the limit of observations is based on the amount of RAM in the computer. Stata/SE also allows matrices up to 11,000 x 11,000 and string variables up to 244 characters.

**Tom Dickinson** attended a 4-day training session, "Exploring ENVI," at Research Systems, Inc. in Boulder, January 18-21. ENVI and its related programming language, IDL, are industry-standard remote sensing imagery analysis tools. ENVI and IDL, which were developed here at CU, are available through the ITS site license program for a nominal one-time fee.

**Bill Studer** recently joined the CRS computer support team. He is a student in Computer Science and works as an assistant to Gabe Westmaas. The best way to reach Bill is by email ([stbill79@gmail.com](mailto:stbill79@gmail.com)) or call (303) 492-2148.

## RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

### Environment and Behavior Program

Alston, Lee	Land Differentiation, Land Conflict and the Decline of Agricultural Tenancy in Brazil	NSF	07/01/05-06/30/08	New	\$416,991
Flores, Nicholas	Economic and Multicriteria Analysis of River Restoration Decisions	NSF via Univ. of Minnesota	02/01/05-06/31/07	New	\$123,750

### Health Behavior Program

Jessor, Richard (Costa, Fran as Co-PI)	Social Disparities in Adolescent Health Behavior & Overweight/Obesity	NIH	12/01/05-11/30/09	New	\$1,987,483
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### Political and Economic Change Program

Greenberg, Edward	Alcohol and Health Outcomes of Work Restructuring	NIAAA	05/01/05-04/30/06	Continuation	\$296,472
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## RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

### Problem Behavior Program

Henry, Kimberly	Substance Use: Consequences of School Disengagement NIH	03/10/05-02/28/09	New	\$319,966
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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 G. Rogers, Director

Population Aging Center

Jane A. Menken, Director

**Research Program on Problem Behavior**

Terence P. Thornberry, Director

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence

Delbert S. Elliott, Director

**Computing and Research Services**

Jani S. Little, Director

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