



INSTITUTE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE ■

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

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NEWSLETTER

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PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

On March 16 the City of Aspen passed the Canary Initiative that maps out a comprehensive strategy for Aspen to address climate change and local green house gas emissions. One part of the Canary Initiative is the Aspen Climate Change Impact Assessment Project. **Bill Travis** is one of the lead scientists on the assessment and **Nicholas Flores** is on the project's advisory panel.

Chuck Howe addressed 26th Annual Summer Conference of the Natural Resources Law Center at UCB June 8-10. The subject of the conference was "Hard Times on the Colorado River: Drought, Growth and the Future of the Compact." With more than 150 attendees from the United States and other countries the conference was very timely given the near-crisis situation facing the states of the Colorado Basin from the five years of drought and resultant strains on the Colorado River Compact that divides the river's water between Upper and Lower Basins. Howe's talk, "Establish True Basin-Wide Institutions," addressed the need to return to the river basin as a whole for management and planning. While that seems obvious from the hydrologic point of view, the Colorado has been divided among political jurisdictions (states, special districts) that share decision powers over the water but fail to consider the basin-wide effects of their decisions. The costs of failing to treat the basin as a whole are sharply increasing as population grows rapidly and as environmental demands are made on the river. A brief history of multi-state inter-basin compacts in the United States illustrated the willingness of states to cooperate in river management when the purposes of cooperation are well focused, but several Colorado proposals for interstate water sharing through markets have been sharply rejected by the Upper Basin states. Seemingly viable proposals for interstate cooperation and water marketing include a proposal by California in 1991 for closely supervised interstate "water banking." If such banking is accepted by the states, water can be leased among the states during droughts and to protect instream flow values. Another proposal follows a suggestion of Governor Roy Romer in 1991 that upstream states with unused water contract with downstream states to guarantee that the water will continue to flow downstream over a specified period. For interstate water cooperation to work, the water rights of each state must be clearly understood. This is proving to be difficult from a legal point of view because of ambiguities in the 1922 Colorado River Compact.

Lori Hunter and her colleague ,Wayne Twine (University of Witswatersrand) had their work, "Adult Mortality, Natural Resources and Food Security: Evidence from the Agincourt Field Site in Rural South Africa" chosen for presentation (by Twine) at the "International Conference on HIV/AIDS, Food, and Nutrition Security" April 14-16 in Durban, South Africa sponsored by the International Food Policy Research Institute.

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PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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In Print

May, Ann and **J. Terrence McCabe**. "City Work in a Time of Aids: Maasai Labor Migration in Tanzania." *Africa Today* 51, no. 2 (2004). Around 1997, Tanzanian Maasai began seeking city jobs in noticeable numbers, due to intensifying poverty. Having limited knowledge of cities, elders were ill-equipped to advise their brothers, wives, and sons about migration, which has ostensibly diminished "traditional" elder authority. Ethnographic research between 1999 and 2001 revealed confusion and lack of accurate knowledge about the mechanisms of HIV/AIDS. Perceptions of Maasai "backwardness" perpetuate negative reactions, and there is little assistance or support in cities. Increasing impoverishment and migration from some areas, and misunderstandings about HIV/AIDS, are combined with customary Maasai polygyny and inability to rely on elders' guidance. This suite of circumstances puts Maasai labor migrants at particular risk for contracting HIV/AIDS. Health-education programs are critically needed to avert a catastrophe in Maasai communities.

Hunter, Lori M. "Migration and Environmental Hazards." *Population and Environment* 26, no. 4 (2005): 273-302. Losses due to natural hazards (e.g., earthquakes, hurricanes) and technological hazards (e.g., nuclear waste facilities, chemical spills) are both on the rise. One response to hazard-related losses is migration, with this paper offering a review of research examining the association between migration and environmental hazards. Using examples from both developed and developing regional contexts, the overview demonstrates that the association between migration and environmental hazards varies by setting, hazard types, and household characteristics. In many cases, however, results demonstrate that environmental factors play a role in shaping migration decisions, particularly among those most vulnerable. Research also suggests that risk perception acts as a mediating factor. Classic migration theory is reviewed to offer a foundation for examination of these associations.

Working Papers

<http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/EB/pubsd/wp.html>

White, Michael J. and **Lori M. Hunter**. "Public Perception of Environmental Issues in a Developing Setting." (EB2005-0003). Environmental resources in many developing countries are acutely threatened, yet the desire for economic growth is also manifest. Controversy surrounding the recent World Summit for Sustainable Development provides further evidence of the importance of understanding perceptions of these issues in developing settings. The authors' research contributes to both method and substance in this regard. Methodologically they demonstrate that examination of environmental attitudes is feasible in a low-income setting. They successfully administer and analyze questions similar to those asked in high-income settings regarding specific environmental issues and environmental trade-offs. Substantively, they demonstrate that there is a significant amount of environmental awareness in Ghana, and awareness varies by geographic scale. Almost all residents have opinions about local environmental conditions; about half have views of global conditions. Individual traits also predict relative concern for environmental issues. Education and political engagement are consistently associated with greater environmental concern. Although there are some urban-rural differences in attitudes, these tend to be outweighed by personal traits. Certain key personal traits may point to the preconditions for environmental

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IN FOCUS



Kimberly Henry
Research Associate
Problem Behavior Program

I am examining the patterns and processes of school disengagement in an effort to formulate a conceptual model that describes the risk, protective, and resiliency factors related to the school context and offers insight into how the process of disengagement from school may be prevented.

Prevention of Problem Behaviors among Adolescents and Young Adults

Kimberly L. Henry is a Research Associate with the Program on Problem Behavior. She received her Ph.D. in Biobehavioral Health from Pennsylvania State University in December of 2002. Before beginning her position at the Institute of Behavioral Science, Kim completed a post-doctoral fellowship at the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University (one of the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Prevention Centers).

I have been involved in different aspects of health promotion and prevention science for the past decade. My interest in prevention research began while working on my Master's degree. For my thesis, I utilized a randomized intervention trial to examine the effect of a brief self-care training program on Mexican-American women's ability to self-treat simple health ailments. It was my first introduction to the world of research and I was certain that it was the career that I wanted to pursue. However, I felt that it was important to first experience applied prevention strategies in the field; therefore, I spent several years working as the project coordinator of a prenatal health promotion program for at-risk families. It was during this time that I became interested in both program evaluation and substance abuse, as I learned first hand about the teratogenic effects of drug use and the difficulties of giving up an addiction. This interest led me to pursue a Ph.D. in Biobehavioral Health at Pennsylvania State University (PSU).

The doctoral program at PSU proved to be an incredible preparation for my post-doctoral career. My substantive coursework taught me the value of approaching my research from a multidisciplinary perspective while my methodology and evaluation coursework developed my research skills. While completing my Ph.D., I contributed to two prevention initiatives (one aimed at delaying and/or preventing drug use among rural adolescents and one aimed at reducing alcohol abuse and alcohol-related consequences among PSU students). For my dissertation, I assessed several developmental hypotheses regarding adolescent and young adult alcohol use through examination of the antecedents and consequences of various patterns of adolescent drinking.

During my post-doctoral fellowship, I continued to explore developmental hypotheses regarding adolescent substance use and assisted with the analysis of a large, group-randomized trial to evaluate an anti-drug media campaign. During this time, I became particularly interested in examining intraindividual change in risk and protective factors and the extent to which within person change affects problem behaviors. For example, I examined the extent to which change in exposure to violent media affects aggressive behavior (and whether certain types of students are more vulnerable than others), the extent to which change in school attachment affects adolescent drug use, and the extent to which change in risk-taking behavior and perceived harm moderate the relationship between increased peer use of alcohol and an adolescent's own alcohol use.

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IN FOCUS

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Over the past year, I have been working with **Dr. David Huizinga** to examine hypotheses regarding the development of problem behaviors among youth living in socially disorganized Denver neighborhoods. Recently, I was awarded a Mentored Research Scientist Development Award from the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The grant allows me to apply the intraindividual methodological and statistical techniques that have greatly advanced the field of behavioral science (including random-coefficients modeling, growth curve modeling, growth mixture modeling, and proper techniques for missing data) to thoroughly study the school context navigated by children and adolescents. I am examining the patterns and processes of school disengagement in an effort to formulate a conceptual model that describes the risk, protective, and resiliency factors related to the school context and offers insight into how the process of disengagement from school may be prevented. Through mentorship with several exceptional methodologists and applied researchers (including Drs. David Huizinga, Bengt Muthén, and Randy Swaim) I will have the opportunity to become an expert in the latest longitudinal methodologies and to further the field's understanding of a salient context in the lives of children.

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amelioration. Research along these lines has important implications for policy. Shifts in local attitudes may also buttress social changes that bear on policies designed to deal with global change.

Kirkland, Tracy, Lori M. Hunter, and Wayne Twine. “‘The Bush is No More’: Insights on Natural Resource Availability from the Agincourt Field Site in Rural South Africa.” (EB2005-0002). The past decade has represented substantial transition in South Africa. The introduction of democracy in 1994 has brought shifts in political and socio-economic forces that, in turn, shape millions of daily lives. Given these transitions, South Africa presents an interesting and important arena in which to consider the implications of institutional and structural changes affecting social well-being. The authors focus here on changes related to the availability and management of fuelwood, a key natural resource in rural South Africa. As in many other developing regions, many rural South African households depend upon a range of natural resources for both sustenance and energy needs. Drawing on qualitative data from 32 interviews, our objective is to describe, from the perspective of the respondents, the state of proximate natural resources and transitions related to shifting institutional and social relations. Specifically, they describe resident perceptions of (1) resource scarcity; (2) the underlying causes of resource scarcity; (3) the role of traditional authority in managing resources; and (4) strategies used by community members in the face of resource scarcity. The results have important implications with regard to the well-being of both social and natural systems in rural contexts of many transitional societies.

Hunter, Lori M. and Wayne Twine. “Adult Mortality, Natural Resources, and Food Security: Evidence from the Agincourt Field Site in Rural South Africa.” (EB2005-0001). There is a significant lack of research on the association between demographic dynamics and household use of natural resources in less developed regions. This information is, however, key to understanding the complex interactions between humans and the environment, particularly given the centrality of the natural environment within

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rural livelihoods. Within the rural African context, natural resources also act as a buffer against household shocks, offering, for example, a potential means of generating income and/or meeting dietary needs. In this study, they focus on adult mortality as a household shock, examining natural resource use, especially as related to food security. Given the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, research on the implications of adult mortality is vitally important to both science and policy. Fieldwork was undertaken in May and June, 2004, and the analyses presented here are based on qualitative data from 31 interviews with rural South African households having experienced the recent death of an adult household member. The interviews provide insight into a variety of household-level impacts, but also provide evidence of the importance of proximate resources in the maintenance of food security following the loss of an adult household member. Science and policy implications are discussed in the manuscript's concluding section.

HEALTH BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Richard Jessor was an invited participant at the Rockefeller Foundation meeting on "HIV/AIDS and Human Development in the 21st Century: Challenges for the Social Sciences." The meeting was held at the Rockefeller Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, June 17-21. Participants were from the United Kingdom, South Africa, Vietnam, India, Senegal, Kenya, and Thailand, as well as the U.S. The meeting was part of the strategic planning process undertaken by the new president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Judy Rodin, and may signal a possible shift from support for technological solutions for the pandemic to a stronger interest in the potential contributions of the social sciences.

Jessor served on the Panel on Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries of the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine, an interdisciplinary group of fifteen economists, demographers, adolescent physicians, and behavioral scientists who met frequently and worked together over a three-year period to produce the book, *Growing up Global: The Changing Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries*. The volume, published by the National Academies Press, provides an assessment of the impact of the changing global context (technological, political, economic, cultural, etc.) on the way young people are moving to adulthood in the developing world. It presents a conceptual framework for understanding how changes at the global level can affect the daily lives of youth, and it provides in-depth reviews of changes that have been underway in recent decades in the domains of schooling, health, work, citizenship, marriage, and parenthood in the world's developing countries. Jessor was a contributor to Chapters 1 ("Introduction") and 2 ("Conceptual Framework"). The editor, Cynthia Lloyd of the Population Council, who served as chair of the panel noted "Richard Jessor served as the panel's theoretician and conscience. He challenged us to develop a conceptual framework that would outlive the temporal nature of our material, provided all of us with lots of good humor along the way, and provided me most importantly with a helpful sounding board throughout the project."

In Print

Costa, Frances M., Richard Jessor, Mark S. Turbin, Q. Dong, H. Zhang, and C. Wang. "The Role of Social Contexts in Adolescence: Context Protection and Context *Program Activities*

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Risk in the United States and China.” *Applied Developmental Science* 9, no. 2 (2005):67-85. A theoretical framework about protective factors (models protection, controls protection, support protection) and risk factors (models risk, opportunity risk, vulnerability risk) was employed to articulate the content of four key contexts of adolescent life —family, peers, school, and neighborhood— in a cross-national study of problem behavior among 7th-, 8th-, and 9th-grade adolescents in the United States (n = 1,596) and the People’s Republic of China (n = 1,739). Results were very similar in both samples and across genders. Measures of protection and risk in each of the four contexts uniquely contributed to the account of problem behavior involvement even when individual-level measures of protection and risk were controlled. Context protection was also shown to moderate individual-level risk and protection in one context moderated risk within that context and in other contexts. Controls protection— protection provided by rules, regulations, and expected sanctions for transgression from adults and peers—was the most important measure of context protection in all but one context. The family and peer contexts were the most influential in the U.S. sample, and the peer and school contexts were the most influential in the Chinese sample; the neighborhood context was least influential in both samples.

Jessor, Richard. “Remarks on the Changing Nature of Inquiry.” *Journal of Adolescent Health* 37, no. 1 (2005): 9-10. This is the address the author gave upon receiving the Outstanding Achievement in Adolescent Medicine Award from the Society for Adolescent Medicine in Los Angeles, California, on April 1, 2005.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

In Print

Antonsich, Marco. “Cardinal Markers of Finland’s Identity Politics and National Identity.” *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 46, no. 4 (2005): 290-305. The author analyzes geopolitical themes prevailing in dominant sectors of the Finnish government and society that have shaped Finland’s national identity from the early 19th century to the present. The focus is on the ways cardinal markers (compass directions) have become geopolitical and identity markers. Notions of “West,” “Between East and West,” “Neither West nor East,” and “North” have been used both to position Finland on the world political map and to forge a Finnish national identity. The influence of Russia and Karelians are examined at some length as part of the eastern dimension of Finnish identity.

Staheli, Lynn A., and Don Mitchell. “The Complex Politics of Relevance in Geography.” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 95, no. 2 (2005): 357-72. As a discipline, geographers have debated what it means to make research relevant. In this article, the authors argue that the issue of what makes research relevant cannot be separated from the questions of why research should be relevant, how research becomes relevant, the goals of research, and for whom it is intended to be relevant. In this sense, the determination of relevance is a social and political process. They make this point through an evaluation of various writings on relevance, editorials that have appeared in the *Newsletter of the Association of American Geographers*, and through interviews with researchers. They argue that relevance can be intended, but that commitment to relevant research requires a long-term view and an appreciation for the indirect pathways of relevance.

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O’Loughlin, John V. and **Paul F. Talbot.** “Where in the World Is Russia? Geopolitical Perceptions and Preferences of Ordinary Russians.” *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 46, no. 2 (2005): 117-44. Two political geographers present the results of an extensive survey and examine the effects of post-Soviet territorial reconfiguration of the Russian state on ordinary Russians’ sense of national identity and opinion on a range of political, economic, and social issues. The survey, 1,200 face-to-face interviews, probed Russian attitudes to determine which states of the former USSR they view as culturally closest to Russia and which they wish to reunify with Russia. Differences in responses show a clear split between Slavic, Eurasianist, and Baltic geopolitical visions. The findings shed light on the willingness of ordinary Russians to support reunification with other parts of the former USSR.

Mozaffar, Shaheen and **James R. Scarritt.** “The Puzzle of African Party Systems.” *Party Politics* 11, no. 4 (2005): 399-421. Two puzzling features characterize African party systems: low fragmentation and high volatility. The authors present systematic data describing these features and provide a theoretically grounded explanation of them. The explanation emphasizes the role of strategic choice structured by the institutional legacies of authoritarian regimes in the formation and development of political parties. Political restrictions under authoritarian regimes produced severe information deficit concerning electoral mobilization, strategic coordination and the collective action problems that typically attend party formation and coalition-building. Under these constraints, political actors in Africa’s emerging democracies established political parties to preserve their fragmented power bases and relied on presidential elections and ethno-political cleavages as alternative sources of strategic coordination over votes, seats, and electoral coalition-building. The result is the entry of large numbers of short-lived political parties, producing high volatility, and the electoral and legislative dominance of a small number of large parties producing low party system fragmentation.

Working Papers

<http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/PEC/pubs/wp.html>

Alston, Lee J. and Andrés A. Gallo: “The Erosion of Checks and Balances in Argentina and the Rise of Populism in Argentina: An Explanation for Argentina’s Economic Slide from the Top Ten.” (PEC2005-0001). The future looked bright for Argentina in the early twentieth century. It achieved high levels of income per capita and was moving away from authoritarian government, towards a true democracy, with a system of checks and balances. Unfortunately, the 1930s witnessed a reversal in the legitimacy of the rule of law in Argentina. To stay in power in the 1930s, the Conservatives in the Pampas resorted to electoral fraud, which neither the legislative, executive, or judicial branches checked. The decade of unchecked electoral fraud led to the support of citizens for the populism of President Juan Peron and the impeachment of the majority of the Supreme Court. The aftermath of Peron has been political and economic instability, which partially accounts for the fall of Argentina from the top ten of income per capita countries in the world.

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POPULATION PROCESSES PROGRAM

In Print

Pampel, Fred C. “Patterns of Tobacco Use in the Early Epidemic Stages: Malawi and Zambia, 2000-2002.” *American Journal of Public Health* 95, no. 6 (2005): 1009-15. This work examined demographic and socioeconomic patterns of tobacco use in two African nations in the early stages of epidemic using population-based data from the Demographic Health Surveys of men aged 15-59 years and women aged 15-49 years in Malawi (2000) and Zambia (2001/2002) and multinomial logistic regression models to examine tobacco use (nonsmoker, light cigarette smoker, heavy cigarette smoker, and user of other tobacco) as a function of age, residence, education, occupation, marital status, and religion. Male tobacco users tend to be less educated, urban, household service or manual workers, formerly married, and non-Christian and non-Muslim. Although tobacco use is less common among women, it relates inversely to their education and occupational status. Tobacco users more often reported drinking, getting drunk, and, among men, paying for sex. The study concluded that tobacco use patterns in these two African nations suggest the need for public health officials to focus on disadvantaged groups to prevent the worldwide spread of tobacco.

Downey, Liam. “The Unintended Significance of Race: Environmental Racial Equality in Detroit.” *Social Forces* 83, no. 3 (2005): 971-1007. The author addresses shortcomings in the environmental inequality literature by (a) setting forth and testing four models of environmental inequality and (b) explicitly linking environmental inequality research to the declining significance of race debate and spatial mismatch theory. The explanatory models ask whether the distribution of blacks and whites around environmental hazards is the result of black/white income inequality, racist siting practices, or residential segregation. They are tested using manufacturing facility and census data from the Detroit metropolitan area. It turns out that the distribution of blacks and whites around this region's polluting manufacturing facilities is largely the product of residential segregation which, paradoxically, has reduced black proximity to manufacturing facility pollution.

Working Papers

<http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/POP/pubs/wp.html>

Williams, Jill. “Measuring Gender and Women’s Empowerment Using Confirmatory Factor Analysis.” (POP2005-01, PAC2005-01). This paper develops a new method for constructing measures of gender and women’s empowerment with cross-sectional survey data. Gender and women’s empowerment are re-conceptualized for measurement purposes. The author argues that gender and women’s empowerment are best measured as a system of interrelated dimensions derived from context specific gender norms. Qualitative research on women’s empowerment is used to guide the development of a theoretical model of women’s empowerment in rural Bangladesh which is then tested using confirmatory factor analysis of data from the 1996 Matlab Health and Socioeconomic Survey. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis are then used to construct weighted measures of women’s empowerment that are compared to simple scale measures. This analysis advances the research on women’s empowerment by testing many of the theoretical assumptions found in demographic research on women’s empowerment, and, most importantly, makes sophisticated measures of gender and women’s empowerment accessible to demographers.

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Rogers, Andrei and Junwei Liu. “Estimating Directional Migration Flows from Age-Specific Net Migration Data.” (POP2005-02). This paper focuses on a method for indirectly inferring migration flows in the absence of migration data, using two successive counts of birthplace-specific population stocks. Such stocks have been used in the past to infer patterns of mortality and, indeed, of net migration. But a workable method for using such population stocks to indirectly estimate directional migration flows still eludes us. Widely observed regularities in the age patterns of outmigration indicate that age-specific propensities of migration are correlated, and this characteristic suggests an estimation method that directs attention on the age-specific relative propensities of two or more flows exhibited in the historically preceding time intervals, and then uses those past measures of relative propensities to disaggregate residually estimated net migration “flows” into the underlying contributions of in- and out-migration. A detailed demonstration of the method, applied to U.S. data, is presented in this paper.

Young, J. T., Jane Menken, Jill Williams, Nizam Khan, and Randall S. Kuhn. “Who Receives Healthcare? Age and Sex Differentials in Adult Use of Healthcare Services in Rural Bangladesh.” (POP2005-0). Use of healthcare services may vary according to the cultural, social, economic and demographic situation of the person who may need care. In certain contexts, it particularly varies with age and sex of the potential user. Bangladesh is a less developed, primarily rural and Muslim traditional society with a pluralistic healthcare system. The authors endeavor to delineate the age, sex and other factors associated with use of healthcare in this pluralistic system. They use the Matlab Health and Socioeconomic Survey and logistic regression to ask whether factors commonly related to Western healthcare utilization in a theoretical framework useful in the study of Western research on healthcare services are also useful in the study of healthcare utilization in the developing world. Elderly women, never-married women, and Hindus were less likely to visit any practitioner, which may indicate less health empowerment for these groups. Obtaining care is inversely related to household size and positively related to age (for men), education, poor health status, and impaired mobility. Controlling for these factors, household wealth and never-married status showed no significant effect on obtaining care. The differential in use of healthcare services can partially be ameliorated by changes in policy related to the elderly and women.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

The Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence held its fourth annual Safe Communities~Safe Schools conference April 11-12 at the Westin Hotel in Westminster. The conference brought together more than 200 school administrators, prevention practitioners, researchers, and law enforcement officers to share recent findings about what works in youth violence prevention. **Del Elliott** was a keynote presenter along with John Suthers, Colorado Attorney General, and James Garbarino, a researcher in human development from Cornell University. **Bill Woodward** and **Sharon Mihalic** presented workshops at the conference and **Susan Lineberry** and **Jane Grady** were conference organizers.

Jane Grady presented a workshop on “Safe Communities~Safe Schools” at the annual Assets for Colorado Youth Conference at Johnson and Wales University in Denver on

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June 9. At the invitation of Interim Chancellor, Philip DiStefano, **Del Elliott** traveled with the Chancellor and various other members of CU June 13-17 on an Outreach Tour through rural communities in Colorado, including Durango, Montrose, Grand Junction and Steamboat Springs. The purpose of the trip was to reacquaint alumni, parents of incoming and current students, donors, and key community members with the strengths of CU Boulder's campus, faculty, and education. The agenda also included interviews with media and meetings with school administrators and legislators.

Joanne Belknap was the Keynote Speaker at the May conference "Treating Traumatized Clients in Criminal Justice, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Settings" (sponsored by The National Institute of Corrections, Colorado Divisions of Probation Services, Corrects, and Youth Corrections) in Denver, Colorado. She also presented her paper "Pathways from Victimization to Substance Abuse and Crime."

Sharon Mihalic was the keynote speaker at the 2005 Annual Meeting of the Organization for Program Evaluation in Colorado May 12-13. She spoke on implementation fidelity and key factors in implementation success.

Kim Henry attended the 13th Annual Meeting of the Society for Prevention Research May 25-27 in Washington, DC and the 2005 Summer Institute on Longitudinal Methods at Penn State June 1-3.

In Print

Henry, Kimberly L., R.C. Swaim, and M.D. Slater. "Intraindividual Variability of School Bonding and Adolescents' Beliefs about the Effect of Substance Use on Future Aspirations." *Prevention Science* 6, no. 2 (2005): 101-12. The study examines the dynamic relationship between school bonding, beliefs about the deleterious effects of substance use on future aspirations, and subsequent substance use among a sample of 1065 male and female middle school students. First, a mediation model was assessed. Adolescents' perceptions about the harmful effects of substance use on their future aspirations emerged as a salient mediator of the relationship between school bonding and subsequent substance use. Second, the intraindividual variability of school bonding and its effect on students' beliefs about the potential harm of substance use on future aspirations was assessed through random-coefficient models. Students who tended to be poorly bonded to school were less likely to perceive that substance use may impede the attainment of their future goals. Furthermore, a strong intraindividual effect of school bonding was observed, indicating that as a student became more or less bonded to school his/her belief that substance use could affect future aspirations similarly changed.

BITS AND BYTES FROM CRS

Tom Dickinson attended the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Workshop May 18 at the U.S. Geological Survey offices in Denver. The NHD is a GIS (Geographic Information Systems, a technology that manages, analyzes, and disseminates geographic knowledge) database containing detailed stream networks, lakes, and other water features in the United States. It is very useful as a base map layer and in analyses of water resource issues.

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

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

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Political and Economic Change Program

O'Loughlin, John	Population Migration, Refugee Movement & Interethnic Relations Near a War Zone National Geographic Society	07/01/05-06/30/06	New	\$19,550
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RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

Environment and Behavior

Hunter, Lori (Brenkert, Hannah as Co-PI)	Role of Place Meaning and Attachment in Fire Mitigation Decision Making Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service	05/18/05-12/31/06	New	\$23,042
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Problem Behavior

Woodward, Bill	Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Safe Schools Conference) State of Colorado Criminal Justice	04/01/05-04/30/05	New	\$6,000
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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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