



INSTITUTE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE ■

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

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NEWSLETTER

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KUDOS

Richard Jessor has been named Distinguished Professor. This is the highest academic honor that CU awards to faculty members. He is one of only 43 faculty members to receive the designation in the history of CU. Congratulations to him for this great and richly deserved honor! His nomination will be presented for approval at the December Board of Regents meeting.

Liam Downey, Faculty Research Associate with the Population Program, recently won the 2005 *Sociological Spectrum* Best Paper of the Year Award for his article "Assessing Environmental Inequality: How the Conclusions We Draw Vary According to the Definitions We Employ."

Lisa Jordan, Department of Geography graduate student associated with the Population Program, won first place in the student paper competition at the Annual Meeting of the Great Plains/Rocky Mountain Division of the Association of American Geographers in Laramie, WY, September 22-24. The title of her paper was "Religion and Fertility in the United States: A Geographic Analysis."

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Chuck Howe spoke on "A Look at Global Water Issues" at a public seminar sponsored by the Colorado River Water Conservation District on September 30 in Grand Junction. Howe looked at the broader picture of water-related problems and prospects around the world, emphasizing similarities to Colorado issues. Points covered in the talk were safe drinking water and sanitation, problems of irrigated agriculture, conflict and cooperation in river basins shared among states and countries, and the potential for water markets to help solve these problems.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

In Print

Moore, Sarah, Leon Grunberg, and **Edward Greenberg**. "Are Female Supervisors Good for Employee Job Experiences, Health, and Wellbeing?" *Women in Management Review* 20, no. 2 (2005): 86-95. The authors have investigated managers' reports of their job experiences, wellbeing, and health outcomes as a function of whether they had either a male or a female supervisor. Self-reported survey data were collected from male (n = 328) and female (n = 222) managers; these managers, in turn, had either a male or a female supervisor. The findings were consistent with the hypothesis. Two (gender of participant) by two (gender of supervisor) analyses of covariance revealed that all managers with female supervisors reported significantly higher levels of mastery and

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social support at work, and lower levels of work-to-family conflict and depression. Women with female supervisors reported significantly higher levels of job autonomy and work absences than did women with male supervisors or men with either male or female supervisors. In an effort to explain these outcomes, the mediational role of work-based social support was explored as well as the gender ratio of the subordinate's work environment. Findings suggest that, for both men and women, there are some modest benefits associated with having a female supervisor and with working in a more female-dominated environment. This study is one of the few to focus on possible work-related outcomes associated with the gender of the supervisor and the first to examine if there are any associated health and well-being effects for their subordinates.

Moore, Sarah, Leon Grunberg, and **Edward Greenberg**. "Repeated Downsizing Contact: The Effects of Similar and Dissimilar Layoff Experiences on Work and Well-Being Outcomes." *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology* 9, no. 3 (2004): 247-57. In this longitudinal study, the authors compared 1,244 white- and blue-collar workers who reported 0, 1, or 2 contacts with layoffs. All were employees of a large manufacturing company that had engaged in several mass waves of downsizing. Consistent with a stress-vulnerability model, workers with a greater number of exposures to both direct and indirect downsizing reported significantly lower levels of job security and higher levels of role ambiguity, intent to quit, depression, and health problems. Findings did not support the idea that workers became more resilient as they encountered more layoff events. The authors found only partial evidence that the similarity or dissimilarity of the type of repeated downsizing exposure played a role in how workers reported changes in these outcome variables.

Avelino, George, **David S. Brown**, and Wendy Hunter. "The Effects of Capital Mobility, Trade Openness, and Democracy on Social Spending in Latin America, 1980-1999." *American Journal of Political Science* 49, no. 3 (2005): 625-641. Empirical studies measuring the impact of globalization on social spending have appeared recently in leading journals. This study seeks to improve upon previous work by (1) employing a more sophisticated and comprehensive measure of financial openness, (2) using a more accurate measure of trade openness based on purchasing power parities, and (3) relying on social spending data that are more complete than those used by previous studies on Latin America. The authors' estimates suggest that several empirical patterns reported in previous work deserve a second look. They find that trade openness has a positive association with education and social security expenditures, that financial openness does not constrain government outlays for social programs, and that democracy has a strong positive association with social spending, particularly on items that bolster human capital formation.

Brown, David S. "Democracy and Gender Inequality in Education: A Cross-National Examination." *British Journal of Political Science* 34, no. 1 (2004): 137-52. The author examines the role democracy plays in explaining the disparity in educational attainment between men and women in a cross-national context. Policies designed to improve education figure prominently in recent attempts by governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations to stimulate economic development. The recent emphasis on education is grounded in a well-established literature in economics on the rate of return on investment in education and in a fairly new stream of research in economics – endogenous growth theory – that suggests knowledge is the generative force of economic growth. Although a majority of the work

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IN FOCUS

Collaboration with the University of the Witwatersrand on the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Households and the Elderly



Enid Schatz
IBS Research Associate
Population Processes Program

Understanding the impact of HIV/AIDS on households and on the aging population is crucial not only in learning how households and families cope with such crises, but also in understanding where, how and what policies might help alleviate strains on households, the elderly and families.

Enid Schatz is an IBS Research Associate in the Population Processes Program and an Adjunct Assistant Professor in Sociology. She received her B.A. in Judaic Studies and Women's Studies at Tufts University in 1995, an M.A. in Demography at the University of Pennsylvania in 1999 and a Ph.D. in Sociology and Demography at the University of Pennsylvania in 2002.

In the Fall of 2002, I began working for the Population Processes Program and the Population Aging Center at IBS, but did not move to Colorado until 2004. I spent 2002-2004 living in South Africa and helping to develop a Demography and Population Studies graduate program at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in Johannesburg. In 2004, I moved to Denver. In addition to my affiliations at CU, I am a Visiting Research Associate in the Agincourt Health and Population Division (AHPU) of the Wits School of Public Health. At CU, I have taught two courses: Gender, Fertility & Development, and Gender & Society. This September I took a short break from work to wed David Mitchell (Scholar-in-Residence, Department of Sociology). We married ourselves, with Jane Menken (IBS Director and Population Aging Center Director) presiding.

I have two main research projects: the "Gogo (Grandmother) Project" and "HIV/AIDS and Households." Both projects take advantage of access to and data from the Agincourt Health and Demographic Surveillance System (AHDSS) in rural South Africa, the research site connected to the Wits Health and Population Division. The AHDSS has collected vital event data (and verbal autopsies for each death in the site) annually since 1992 on all residents in the twenty-one rural South African villages in the fieldsite near the South African border with Mozambique. This area is home to a large number of self-settled Mozambican refugees from the Mozambican Civil War. The AHDSS longitudinal database provides a rich history of social and structural change (and stability) over time at the individual, household, village, and population levels. The site is in an area of South Africa that has approximately 18% HIV/AIDS prevalence. Understanding the impact of HIV/AIDS on households and on the aging population is crucial not only in learning how households and families cope with such crises, but also in understanding where, how and what policies might help alleviate strains on households, the elderly and families.

The Gogo Project is primarily a qualitative project. In 2004, we conducted repeated semi-structured interviews with thirty South African and thirty Mozambican women aged 60-75 living in the AHDSS site. The interviews focused on pension usage, as well as beliefs about and experiences related to HIV/AIDS. The first Ph.D. student in the Wits Demography and Population Studies

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IN FOCUS

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program is a research assistant for the project and is using it as a starting point for her dissertation research. She is currently conducting interviews with thirty additional South African respondents aged 50-59 to compare the 'near-old' who are not age-eligible for the pension with the women we already interviewed. Support for this project comes from the HIV/AIDS Node at the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, the IBS Mellon African Demography Research and Training Program, and the IBS Population Aging Center. In January, thanks to seed funding from the IBS Population Aging Center, PI Sangeetha Madhavan with Jane Menken and myself as Co-PIs were awarded funding from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development for an HIV/AIDS and Households Project. This project integrates previously collected qualitative and quantitative data from the AHDSS with a qualitative pilot study to be conducted in Spring 2007. Our goals in this project are (1) to describe changes in household structure and composition over the 1992-2003 period, (2) to understand how households cope and social connections operate in the context of HIV/AIDS-related illness and death, and (3) to explore the effects of HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality on gender and generational dynamics (e.g., power distribution and generational cooperation and tensions). These two interconnected projects grew out of the two years I spent working at Wits and AHPU.

In addition to my involvement in curriculum development and teaching at Wits, I have played a key role in the first three Wits-Brown-Colorado-APRHC (African Population and Health Research Center) colloquia. We hope that the 2006 colloquium will take place in Nairobi at APHRC.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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in both literatures focuses on aggregate levels of educational attainment (usually enrollment ratios or literacy rates), a growing body of evidence identifies women's educational attainment relative to men's as a crucial variable in explaining the wide variation in economic development throughout the world. In addition to its direct impact on economic growth, women's education may indirectly affect economic performance through its impact on health, fertility, and infant mortality. Previous empirical work shows that women's education has a strong negative effect on fertility and infant mortality. Moreover, family health practices improve in direct proportion to female education. According to the World Bank, countries that achieved universal primary education for boys in 1965 but lagged far behind in educating girls had about twice the infant mortality and fertility rates in 1985 of countries with smaller gender gaps.

Brown, David S., and Wendy A. Hunter. "Democracy and Human Capital Formation: Education Spending in Latin America, 1980 to 1997." *Comparative Political Studies* 37, no. 7 (2004): 842-64. This article examines the relationship between democratic representation and spending on education in Latin America. The authors assess the impact that democracy has on the distribution of resources between different levels of schooling and on total spending on education. Specifically, they test whether democratic governments allocate a greater share of resources to primary education, the level that benefits the largest segment of the electorate and that is most critical for human capital formation in developing countries. Using time-series cross-sectional analysis, the authors

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find that democracies devote a higher percentage of their educational resources to primary education and that they maintain higher absolute spending levels on education in the aggregate, thereby enhancing the prospects of human capital formation.

Working Papers

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

Alston, Lee J., Jeffery A. Jenkins and Tomas Nonnenmacher. “Who Should Govern Congress? Access to Power and The Salary Grab of 1873.” (PEC2005-0002). The authors examine the politics surrounding the “Salary Grab,” a legislative initiative passed on the last day of the 42nd Congress that increased congressional salaries by 50% and made the pay hike retroactive to the first day of the Congress, nearly two years earlier. They argue that opposition to the Salary Grab was part of a larger movement in the early 1870s that also targeted other areas of government excess and corruption, like congressional franking and spoils-based civil service appointments. This movement was led by New England and Midwestern elites who espoused a philosophy of “good government” wherein public servants would be comprised of the “best men” possible, specifically those from privileged backgrounds who would act selflessly and promote the greater good. They find that variables that tap this “coalition of reform” explain congressional voting on the Salary Grab quite well, and, moreover, that there is significant overlap in individual-level vote choice on the Salary Grab, franking, and civil service reform, providing more support for the existence of coalition built around “who should govern.” While these liberal reformers were largely unsuccessful in the short term, their efforts allowed “reform” to become a viable issue in party politics during the late nineteenth century, helping to set the stage for the Progressive movement in the early twentieth century.

POPULATION PROCESSES PROGRAM

In Print

Boardman, Jason D., Jarron M. Saint Onge, Richard G. Rogers, and Justin T. Denney (former Population Program graduate student). “Race Differentials in Obesity: The Impact of Place.” *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 46 (September 2005): 229–243. The authors reveal race differentials in obesity as both an individual- and neighborhood-level phenomenon. Using neighborhood-level data from the 1990-1994 National Health Interview Survey, they found that neighborhoods characterized by high proportions of black residents have a greater prevalence of obesity than areas in which the majority of the residents are white. Using individual-level data, they also found that residents of neighborhoods in which at least one-quarter of the residents are black face a 13% increase in the odds of being obese compared to residents of other communities. The association between neighborhood racial composition and obesity is completely attenuated after including statistical controls for the poverty rate and obesity prevalence in respondents’ neighborhoods. These findings support the underlying assumptions of both institutional and social models of neighborhood effects.

Downey, Liam and Marieke Van Willigen. “Environmental Stressors: The Mental Health Impacts of Living Near Industrial Activity.” *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 46 (September 2005): 289-305. A growing literature examines whether the

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poor, the working class, and people of color are disproportionately likely to live in environmentally hazardous neighborhoods. This literature assumes that environmental characteristics such as industrial pollution and hazardous waste are detrimental to human health, an assumption which has not been well tested. Drawing upon the sociology of mental health and environmental inequality studies, the authors ask whether industrial activity has an impact on psychological well-being. They link individual-level survey data with data from the U.S. Census and the Toxic Release Inventory and find that residential proximity to industrial activity has a negative impact on mental health. This impact is both direct and mediated by individuals' perceptions of neighborhood disorder and personal powerlessness, and is greater for minorities and the poor than it is for whites and wealthier individuals. These results suggest that public health officials need to take seriously the mental health impacts of living near industrial facilities.

Rogers, Richard G. and Jarron M. Saint Onge. "Race/Ethnic and Sex Differentials in Pulse Pressure among U.S. Adults." *Ethnicity & Disease* 15, no.4 (2005): 601-606. The prevalence of high blood pressure in the United States is a pressing public health concern. This study used the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1988-1994) and linear regression to document variations in pulse pressure by race/ethnicity and sex in the United States. The authors find higher pulse pressures among racial and ethnic minorities than among non-Hispanic whites and among males than among females. The results indicate that the effect of race on pulse pressure decreases with the inclusion of various controls; nevertheless, African Americans maintain higher pulse pressures than non-Hispanic white Americans, even net of controls. Compared to females, males exhibit higher pulse pressures. Moreover, this sex gap progressively increases with controls for socioeconomic status and physical activity. Given the known health consequences associated with high pulse pressure, these results highlight the importance of better understanding and addressing the risk of high pulse pressure among demographic subpopulations in the United States.

Downey, Liam and Marieke Van Willigen. "Assessing Environmental Inequality: How the Conclusions We Draw Vary According To the Definitions We Employ." *Sociological Spectrum* 25, no. 3 (2005): 349-369. The authors demonstrate that the conclusions environmental inequality researchers draw vary according to the definitions of environmental inequality they employ and that researchers can use a single set of results to test for the existence of multiple forms of environmental inequality. In order to illustrate these points, the authors set forth five definitions of environmental inequality, list the kinds of evidence needed in order to determine whether each form of environmental inequality exists, and show how conclusions drawn from several recent environmental inequality studies vary depending on the definition of environmental inequality used. Their goal is not to show that any one definition is superior to the other, nor generalize from the studies reported to a broader set of research findings. Instead, their goals are to show that they can use a single set of results to address a variety of environmental justice concerns and to demonstrate that interpretations of environmental inequality research have been too narrowly focused on one set of environmental inequality outcomes.

Boardman, J. D. "Health Pessimism among Black and White Adults: The Role of Interpersonal and Institutional Maltreatment." *Social Science & Medicine* 59, no. 12 (2004): 2523-33. Using data from the 1995 Detroit Area Study, the author finds that

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black adults report significantly worse self-rated health when compared to whites with similar levels of self-reported morbidity. This relationship, called health pessimism, persists despite statistical controls for age, gender, socioeconomic status, health care access, and health related behaviors. Interpersonal maltreatment is found to be positively associated with health pessimism and, more importantly, when comparing adults who perceive similar levels of maltreatment, white and black adults do not differ with respect to health pessimism. This suggests that the increased risk of health pessimism among black adults is due in part to race differences in the perception of interpersonal maltreatment.

Boardman, J. D. “Stress and Physical Health: The Role of Neighborhoods as Mediating and Moderating Mechanisms.” *Social Science & Medicine* 58, no. 12 (2004): 2473-83. Using data from the 1995 Detroit Area Study in conjunction with tract-level data from the 1990 census, this paper evaluates the relationship between residential stability and physical health among black and white adults. Results suggest that neighborhood-level variation in health is primarily mediated by key sociodemographic characteristics of individuals (e.g., age, race, and socioeconomic status). However, a significant portion of health differentials across neighborhoods is due to disparate stress levels across neighborhoods. Furthermore, high levels of neighborhood stability provide an important buffer to the otherwise deleterious effects of increased stress levels on adults’ overall health.

Working Papers

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

Schatz, Enid and Catherine Ogunmefun. “Caring and Contributing: The Role of Older Women in Multigenerational Households in the HIV/AIDS Era.” (POP2005-04, PAC2005-03). This paper explores the coping strategies of households in rural South Africa where HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality are having profound effects on household resources. The authors focus on the potentially crucial role older women’s pensions play in multi-generational households both during crises (e.g. HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality) and day-to-day subsistence. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with sixty women between the ages of 60-75. Half of the respondents are South African born, and thus eligible for the South African non-contributory pension, the other half are self-settled Mozambican refugees, who were ineligible for the pension until recently. The qualitative fieldwork took place in the Agincourt Health and Demographic Surveillance System fieldsite which provided annual longitudinal quantitative data on all area households. By combining the data sources, the importance of older women and their pensions to households was revealed.

Kuhn, Randall S. “The Determinants of Family and Individual Migration: A Case-Study of Rural Bangladesh.” (POP2005-05, PAC2005-04). The author investigates the determinants of rural-urban migration by adult males in Matlab *Thana* (rural subdistrict), Bangladesh, from 1983 to 1991. A three-category model of family migration, individual migration, or no migration identifies important distinctions in the determinants of family and individual migration that would be masked by a simple two-outcome migration model. Family migration, which entails formation of an independent urban household, is more likely among older men and men from landless households, particularly during the year immediately following a devastating flood. The findings demonstrate the potential

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the potential role of migration in furthering rural socioeconomic stratification in that only households with significant resources are better positioned to use individual migration as a powerful avenue for mutual economic development and security.

Trapp, Erin M. and Jane A. Menken. “Assessing Child Nutrition: Problems with Anthropometric Measures as a Proxy for Child Health in Malnourished Populations.” (POP2005-06, PAC2005-05). During the past few decades, Bangladeshi children under age 10 have experienced significant improvements in nutrition, and sex differences in child nutrition have declined significantly regardless of family structure, a major change from previous observations in Matlab, Bangladesh. However, the researchers’ attempts to understand child nutrition in developing countries are hindered by problems with the measures used to evaluate health. The anthropometric proxies commonly used to judge nutrition (BMI, weight-for-age, and height-for-age) often fail to capture the true health status of children in undernourished populations. Further, the standard of comparison based on U.S. children misclassifies a large number of children in Bangladesh as malnourished, particularly in the adolescent years. The authors explore nutrition in Matlab using measures of acute and chronic morbidity to assess whether and how anthropometric indicators of nutrition accurately reflect the health of children in this population.

Saint Onge, Jarron M., Lori M. Hunter, and Jason D. Boardman. “Population Growth in High Amenity Rural Areas: Does It Bring New Opportunity for Long-Term Residents?” (POP2005-07). The authors examine change in occupational prestige during the 1990s for long-term residents of high amenity and high growth rural counties. A noted concern with amenity-driven rural population growth is its potential to yield only low-wage service sector employment for long-term residents, while concomitantly raising local costs of living. They use established measures of natural amenities to delineate amenity and/or recreational rural areas that have experienced rapid in-migration since the 1970s. Using longitudinal data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics in conjunction with county-level information, the authors use growth curve models to examine if occupational prestige of long-term residents is shaped by amenity-related immigration. They find that residents in high growth, amenity-rich rural areas have higher levels of initial occupational prestige as compared to their counterparts in other rural areas, but they do not experience higher levels of increase in occupational prestige over the study period. Amenity-driven migration does not appear to increase the socioeconomic status of long-term rural residents. In fact, it is likely that migration has negative impacts on long-term residents with regard to occupational prestige and increased cost of living.

Schatz, Enid J. “Taking Care of My Own Blood: Older Women's Relationships to their Households in Agincourt.” (POP2005-08, PAC2005-06). The implications of aging populations, which in the more developed world center around issues of social security, health service provision, and eldercare, are further complicated in areas of the developing world with high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Elders are being asked to take on additional financial, emotional, and physical responsibilities due to the HIV/AIDS-related illnesses and deaths of their children. This study’s ethnographic and survey data comes from the Agincourt Health and Population Unit fieldsite which is situated in the rural northeast province of South Africa with an estimated 33% prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Women are bearing much of the burden of care related to HIV/AIDS. In this context, the author

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examines the intersection of age and gender, exploring the roles that older women, in particular, are playing in their households, and how those roles are affected by the presence of illness and death of prime-aged adults. Using a mix of quantitative and qualitative data, the author shows the high percentage of children and adults living in a household with an older woman and the importance of the caretaking roles of older women in households.

Schatz, Enid and Sangeetha Madhavan. “Household Structural and Compositional Change in Agincourt: The Role of HIV/AIDS.” (POP2005-09, PAC2005-07). The Agincourt Health and Demographic Surveillance System (AHDSS) presents a unique opportunity to describe household change over a ten-year period during tremendous social, political, economic, and health changes in South Africa. The authors examine various indices of household structure and composition at three points between 1992 and 2003 using cross-sections of the AHDSS data set. The three chosen years loosely represent conditions immediately before the elections (1992), short term post-elections (1997), and longer term (2003) as well as periods of notable increase in HIV prevalence in the site. The authors consider the ways in which household-level change may be related to several significant sociocultural phenomena, in particular, escalating HIV/AIDS. This analysis is an important starting point for future investigations aimed at explaining how HIV/AIDS and other sociocultural changes during this period have impacted household organization.

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

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

IN THE NEWS

Since Hurricane Katrina slammed into the Gulf Coast at the end of August, the Natural Hazards Center has had nearly a hundred requests for interviews from around the world. **Kathleen Tierney** has appeared on NPR's *Face the Nation*, *The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer*, and radio and television shows from coast to coast. A partial listing of Tierney's and the Center's news involvement can be found at
http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/EB/center_appearances.html.

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Environment and Behavior Program

McKinnish, Terra Walsh, R. (Co-PI)	Decomposing Neighborhood Change NIH	07/01/06-06/30/08	New	\$149,000
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Population Processes Program

Clark, Sam	Building Data Sharing Capacity for Demographic and Health Surveillance Sites NIH	07/01/06-06/30/08	New	\$113,114
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Research Proposals Submitted continue on page 10

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

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Rogers, Richard	Educational Differences in US Adult Mortality NIH, Univ of Texas	07/01/06-06/30/09	New	\$300,000
Rogers, Andrei	Indirect Estimation of Migration NIH	12/01/05-11/30/06	Continuation	\$72,033

Problem Behavior Program

Menard, Scott	Accelerated Telomere Shortening in a Longitudinal 3-Generational National Sample NIH	10/01/06-09/30/10	New	670,500
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RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

Environment and Behavior Program

Alston, Lee	Land Differentiation, Land Conflict and the Decline of Agricultural Tenancy in Brazil NSF	09/01/05-08/31/08	New	\$234,321
Flores, Nick	Economic and Multicriteria Analysis of River Restoration Decisions NSF, Univ of Minnesota	01/01/05-07/31/07	New	\$123,750
Brenkert, Hannah Hunter, L., Sponsor	EPA Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Fellowship EPA	07/01/05-08/31/08	New	\$30,890
Hunter, Lori (as Co-PI to the University of the Witwatersrand)	HIV/AIDS Mortality and the Role of Woodland Resources in the Maintenance of Household Food Security in a Rural District of South Africa Univ of the Witswatersrand	12/01/05-12/31/07	Resubmission	\$45,000
Tierney, Kathleen	Behavioral Responses to Terrorism and Other Extreme Events DHS/NSF	10/03/05-03/31/07	New	\$250,000

Political and Economic Change

Mobarak, Mushfiq Khan, N. (Co-PI)	Socio-biological Tradeoffs of Consanguinity in an Arranged Marriage Market NSF	12/01/05-11/30/08	New	\$450,000
Greenberg, Ed	Alcohol and Health Outcomes of Work Restructuring NIAAA	05/01/05-04/30/06	Continuation	\$269,472
O'Loughlin, John	Population Migration, Refugee Movement and Interethnic Relations Near a War Zone Nat'l Geographic Society	07/01/05-06/30/06	New	\$19,550

Population Processes Program

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

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Boardman, Jason	The Social Determinants of Genetic Expression: A Life-Course Perspective NICHD	07/01/05-06/30/10	New	\$600,161
Rogers, Richard	NICHD Population Center NICHD	07/01/05-06/30/10	New	\$1,080,916
Menken, Jane	African Population Studies and Training Program William and Flora Hewlett Fdn	10/01/05-09/30/06	New	\$400,000

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

Research Program on Environment and Behavior

Lee J. Alston, Director
Natural Hazards 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
NICHD Population Center
 Richard G. Rogers, Director

Research Program on Problem Behavior

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