



INSTITUTE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE ■

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

AT BOULDER ■ APRIL/MAY 2006 ■

NEWSLETTER

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KUDOS

Richard Rogers of the Population Program received the Excellence in Research, Scholarly, and Creative Work Award from the Boulder Faculty Assembly on April 17. He received the award for his high quality interdisciplinary research, his long-standing collaborative ties with faculty and graduate students, and his long-term contributions to the study of health and longevity.

Steve Graham, IBS administrative officer, received the Chancellor's Employee of the Year Award from Interim Chancellor, Phil DiStefano, in a ceremony on April 19. He was one of only two campus employees to receive the award this year. Jane Menken introduced Steve at the reception and reviewed his considerable achievements. His dedication, hard work, and the improvements he has made at IBS are greatly appreciated.

Ian Feinhandler and **Daniel Trudeau**, of the Political and Economic Change Program, were awarded Graduate Part-time Instructor Awards by the Department of Geography in April.

Lisa Jordan, of the Population Program, received the first place award from the Population Geography Specialty Group for her paper "Religion and Mortality in the United States: A Geographic Analysis," which she presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers held in Chicago, March 7-11.

Sophia Liu, of the Natural Hazards Center, was a recipient of the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship award. She began her Technology, Media, and Society doctoral program in fall 2005 at CU's Alliance for Technology, Learning, and Society Institute (ATLAS). Her research proposal "Public Expressions: Peer-to-Peer Communications in Response to Crises," looks at how the role of both public participation and information communication technology can be utilized in improving emergency warning and response activities in the form of citizen-to-citizen communications.

On April 27 the **Natural Hazards Center** was acknowledged at the University of Colorado Environmental Awards Ceremony as one of seven finalists for the university's Buff Energy Star Award. Criteria for the award included reducing energy use by at least five percent per square foot, posting energy and water conservation signs, keeping educational materials in the building, completing an energy audit, taking action on the audit findings, having the building proctor take an active role in communication, and encouraging building occupants to conserve resources.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Professor **Brigitte Desaignes**, Visiting Scholar from the Department of Economics at the Sorbonne, Université Paris I, passed away on March 15. Brigitte first came to the Environment and Society Program in the summer of 1989 to work on the book *The Economics of the Natural Environment* with her colleague Patrick Point. That project was completed in the summer of 1992 and she graced the Environment and Society Program every summer thereafter. Her research on environmental values convinced Électricité de France to change the way they operate their reservoirs to better preserve the shorelines for birds and wildlife. Her work with husband Dr. Ari Rabl (Ecole de Mines, Paris) on the environmental impacts of various energy cycles has been influential in shaping E.U. energy and waste management policies. Brigitte was a vivacious and enthusiastic individual, always very committed to her research while making time to appreciate her friends in Boulder. She was loved by all who knew her, and her departure leaves a great gap in our individual lives and in that of the program.

Lori Hunter attended the Second National Conference on Population, Health, and the Environment in Cebu City, Philippines, March 15-17. The conference brought together practitioners, policymakers, researchers, media representatives, community leaders, and advocates to explore the links among population, health, and environment for sustainable development. Hunter presented the research she conducted with colleague Wayne Twine on HIV/AIDS, natural resources, and food security in rural South Africa. More information on the conference is available at www.pheconference.com.

In Print

Antonovics, Kate, Peter Arcidiacono, and **Randall Walsh**. "Games and Discrimination: Lessons from *The Weakest Link*." *Journal of Human Resources* 40, no. 4 (2005): 918-947. The authors use data from the television game show *The Weakest Link* to determine whether contestants discriminate on the basis of race and gender and, if so, which theory of discrimination best explains their behavior. Their results suggest no evidence of discriminatory voting patterns by males against females or by whites against blacks. In contrast, in the early rounds of the game, women appear to discriminate against men. Three theories for the voting behavior of women were tested: preference-based discrimination, statistical discrimination, and strategic discrimination with the finding that only preference-based discrimination was consistent with the observed voting patterns.

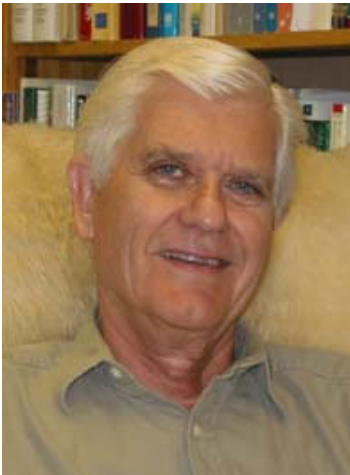
Natural Hazards Center

Christine Bevc presented "Disaster as War: Militarism and the Social Construction of Disaster in New Orleans," a paper that she and **Kathleen Tierney** wrote, at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in New Orleans, March 23.

Greg Guibert and **Sarah Stapleton** participated in the Prototype Training Workshop for Educators on the Effects of Climate Change on Seasonality and Environmental Hazards in Bangkok, Thailand, March 6-10. The workshop, sponsored by the Center for Capacity Building at the National Center for Atmospheric Research and the Asia-Pacific Network, gathered educators from Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, India, China, and the United States to create multidisciplinary curriculum for how climate anomalies and climate change affect seasonality, human activities, and settlements.

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IN FOCUS



Andrei Rogers
IBS Faculty
Population Program

I recently have turned my attention to the problem of estimating the migration data needed to apply multiregional demographic models in situations where the required input data are inadequate, inaccurate, or simply unavailable.

Modeling the Geography of Migration: A Forty-Year Personal Odyssey

Andrei Rogers, Professor of Geography, was the director of the Population Program for twenty years. He stepped down from the post two years ago to devote more time to research. Before his arrival in Boulder in 1983, he taught at the University of California, Berkeley and Northwestern University. He then spent eight years as a program leader at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria.

As I approach my retirement that will come in two years, I have had to take a retrospective look at my past work in response to an invitation to present its evolution in a special session at the International Geographical Union's July conference in Brisbane, Australia, convened "to commemorate what is now forty-five years of the quantitative revolution in geography and the emergence of analytical spatial science and modeling." The topic in my case is the emergence of multiregional (spatial) mathematical demography in the 1960's.

Since obtaining my PhD in city and regional planning in 1964, I have directed my research at the mathematical and statistical modeling of migration, drawing on the work of geographers and demographers. The former generally have dealt with spatial patterns of movement, but typically ignored age patterns. The latter, on the other hand, have emphasized the age patterns of rates or probabilities of events and flows, but generally have paid little attention to spatial patterns. My early research was directed at creating a marriage of geographic and demographic models, in order to put forward a formal spatial paradigm, which I called multiregional mathematical demography.

After four decades of work, which has analytically addressed the who, where, and so what questions surrounding migration processes using models of age and spatial structures of migration to project the redistributive consequences for multiregional population systems, I recently have turned my attention to the problem of estimating the migration data needed to apply multiregional demographic models in situations where the required input data are inadequate, inaccurate, or simply unavailable. Funded by several NSF and NICHD grants, and aided by the collaborative efforts of my past and current PhD students (particularly Frans Willekens, Jani Little, James Raymer, Lisa Jordan, and Bryan Jones), considerable progress has been made toward identifying a formal, statistically sound approach to the "indirect" estimation of migration. For example, especially robust estimates have been obtained using infant migration data of a current period and regression relationships prevailing during an earlier period. Children who have been born in region i and who are, say, 0-4 years old at the time of the census and living in region j , must have migrated during the immediately preceding 5-year interval. We can obtain a "proxy" infant migration rate by "backcasting" them to their region of birth and then "forecasting" their propensity to migrate. Regression equations and

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“model migration schedules” then can be used to expand these child-migration levels and spatial patterns into the corresponding levels and patterns for every age.

The Fourth Colorado Conference on Migration, convened in September of 2004, brought together an international team of more than a dozen collaborating scholars to test such estimation methods on data drawn from five countries: Canada, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, and the United States. Lively discussions took place around the topics of models of the age structures of migration, models of the spatial structures of migration, and different methods of inferring migration flows from birthplace-specific data on population stocks. The conference program and papers are available for downloading from the conference web page, posted at www.colorado.edu/ibs/pop/ccemconf/.

Much of the research on the indirect estimation of migration has taken on added significance with the U.S. Census Bureau’s transition from the so-called “long form” questionnaire to the new American Community Survey, a smaller and ongoing survey of migration that will change the way we have measured migration.

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Kathleen Tierney gave an invited lecture, “Preparedness for Catastrophic and Near-Catastrophic Events: Issues and Challenges in the Wake of Hurricane Katrina,” for the “Quake ’06” Lecture Series at Stanford University on February 28 and at the University of California, Berkeley on March 1.

Tierney presented “Hurricane Katrina: Catastrophic Impacts and Alarming Lessons” at the Berkeley Symposium on Real Estate, Catastrophic Risk, and Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley on March 23.

Tierney gave an invited roundtable presentation, “Myths about Disaster Behavior and Their Relevance for Bioterrorism Preparedness,” at the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Public Administration in Denver on April 2.

Tierney gave a presentation, “Environmental Justice and Disasters,” for the Environmental Studies Student Lecture Series on Environmental Justice at the University of Colorado, Boulder on April 3.

In Print

Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center. *Holistic Disaster Recovery: Ideas for Building Local Sustainability after a Natural Disaster*. 2d ed. Boulder: Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center, 2006. The center has revised its 2001 edition of this handbook. Center staff member **Julie Baxter** and graduate students **Erica Kuligowski** and **Sarah Stapleton** completed the revision. The new version contains updated resources, including a more specific focus on the Hurricane Katrina recovery and new examples of recovery success stories. With funding from the Public Entity Risk Institute, the center originally created the handbook to communicate the idea that for effective, long-term disaster recovery, communities must incorporate as many principles of sustainability, environmental quality, economic

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vitality, quality of life, social equity, citizen participation, and disaster resiliency into their recovery processes as possible. The handbook is intended for local government officials and staff, state planners, activists, emergency management professionals, disaster recovery experts, mitigation specialists, and others who help communities recover from disaster.

Tierney, Kathleen J., Christine Bevc, and Erica Kuligowski. “Metaphors Matter: Disaster Myths, Media Frames, and their Consequences in Hurricane Katrina.” *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 604, no. 1 (2006): 57-81. This invited article, in the journal’s special issue on Hurricane Katrina, focuses on the promulgation of disaster myths by the media during and following Hurricane Katrina.

Tierney, Kathleen J., Bijan Khazai, L. Thomas Tobin, and Frederick Krimgold. “Social and Public Policy Issues Following the 2003 Bam, Iran, Earthquake.” *Earthquake Spectra* 21, no. S1 (2005): S513-S534. The earthquake in Bam, Iran, on December 26, 2003 took the lives of 26,271 people and left more than 20,000 injured. About eighty-five percent of the houses, commercial units, health and educational facilities, and administrative buildings were either damaged or completely destroyed, affecting 92,000 people in the city and 48,000 people in the surrounding villages, and leaving 75,000 homeless. A reconnaissance trip to Iran and the earthquake-stricken area was carried out from May 8-16, 2004, and focused on societal impacts five months after the Bam event, early recovery activities, long-term recovery planning, and public policy aspects of earthquake loss reduction in Iran. At the time of the reconnaissance team’s trip, the major challenges facing the reconstruction process were public participation, public education, hazard communication, inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional transition, and coordination issues.

Tierney, Kathleen J., “The 9/11 Commission and Disaster Management: Little Depth, Less Context, Not Much Guidance.” *Contemporary Sociology-A Journal of Reviews* 34, no. 2 (2005): 115-120.

Tierney, Kathleen J., “Social Science, Hazards, and Disasters.” In *On Risk and Disaster: Lessons from Hurricane Katrina*, edited by R. J. Daniels, D. F. Kettl, and H. Kunreuther, 109-128. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005. Tierney is one of 20 contributors to this volume who address questions of public and private roles in assessing, managing, and mitigating major risks to public health and safety, in light of the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina, and suggests strategies for moving ahead and rebuilding the Gulf coast.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

Several program members attended the Association of American Geographers 2006 Annual Meeting in Chicago, March 7-11. **John O’Loughlin** organized and chaired the *Political Geography Specialty Group/Elsevier Science Annual Plenary Lecture* and *The Geography of War Outcomes: Bosnia and the North Caucasus, Russia* sessions at which he also presented “The Outcomes of Wars in Bosnia and the North Caucasus: War Experiences, Ethnic Distances, and Conflict Potentials.” **Lynn Staeheli** presented “Locating the Public in Research and Practice,” and was a panelist at two sessions: *Immigration and Multiculturalism in an Age of Insecurity* and *Labours of Love: Gender,*

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Reproduction and the Academy. **Aimee Kelly** presented “Motivations, Identity, and the Distribution of Social Resources: Looking at Community Health Centers in the Front Range of Colorado.” **Dan Trudeau** organized and chaired a panel session, *Researching the City*, and presented “Regulating - and Contesting - Urban Citizenship.” **Frank Witmer** presented “Detecting Land-Use/Land-Cover Change in Northeast Bosnia using Landsat Multispectral Imagery.”

In Print

Biglaiser, Glen and **David S. Brown**. “The Determinants of Economic Liberalization in Latin America.” *Political Research Quarterly* 58, no. 4 (2005): 565-574.

Brown, J. Christopher, Scott W. Desposato, and **David S. Brown**. “Paving the Way to Political Change: Decentralization of Development in the Brazilian Amazon.” *Political Geography* 24, no. 1 (2005): 39-52. Previous research by the authors examined the political consequences of internationally funded, decentralized development programs that target local nongovernmental organizations. The Planaflo Community Initiative Projects, sponsored by the World Bank from 1995–1998, had powerful effects on politics, increasing electoral support for the Left in the 1998 presidential race. In this paper, Brown, Desposato and Brown test whether those effects diffuse across space. Using Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis (ESDA), they found that the diffusion of political change is constrained by infrastructure – political change diffused from one municipality to the next only when connected by a major highway – an important distinguishing feature in landscapes with difficult terrain. From a methodological standpoint, the study demonstrated the importance of contextual knowledge when performing ESDA. From a practical standpoint, the results implied that programs designed to diffuse information or program benefits in developing areas, operate under important physical geographic and infrastructural constraints.

Bento, Antonio M., Maureen L. Cropper, **Ahmed Mushfiq Mobarak**, and Katja Vinha. “The Effects of Urban Spatial Structure on Travel Demand in the United States.” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 87, no. 3 (2005): 466-478. The authors examine the effects of urban form and public transit supply on the commute mode choices and annual vehicle miles traveled (VMTs) of households living in 114 urban areas in 1990. The probability of driving to work is lower, when the population centrality and rail miles supplied are higher, and the road density lower. Population centrality, jobs-housing balance, city shape, and road density have a significant effect on annual household VMTs. Although individual elasticities are small absolute values (≤ 0.10), moving sample households from a city with the characteristics of Atlanta to a city with the characteristics of Boston reduces annual VMTs by twenty-five percent.

Mobarak, Ahmed Mushfiq. “Democracy, Volatility, and Economic Development.” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 87, no. 2 (2005): 348-361. Growth stability is an important objective since development requires sustained increases in income, and volatility is costly for the poor and deters growth. The author presents the determinants of average growth and its volatility as a two-equation system, and finds that higher levels of democracy and diversification lower volatility, whereas volatility itself reduces growth. Muslim countries’ instrument for democracy and measures of diversification identify volatility. In contrast to the lack of consensus on the democracy/growth

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relationship, the democracy/stability link is robust. Rather than focus on growth, this paper forges an alternative link between democracy and development through the volatility channel.

O’Loughlin, John, Gearóid Ó Tuathail, and Vladimir Kolossov. “Russian Geopolitical Culture and Public Opinion: the Masks of Proteus Revisited.” *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 30, no. 3 (2005): 322-335. In this paper, the authors build on the work of Graham Smith, who was developing a critical geopolitics of Russia in his posthumous paper of 1999, published in this journal. Like Smith, they link the evolving geopolitical orientations of Russia to the search for a post-Soviet identity amongst its citizens and its political leadership. While Smith saw a core concept in Russian geopolitics having Protean masks, it is the leadership of the Russian state, specifically President Putin, who has successfully adopted a Protean strategy to appeal to the disparate elements of the Russian geopolitical spectrum. Based on a nationwide survey in spring 2002, they identify six clusters in Russian public opinion by socio-demographic characteristics and connect each cluster to the main geopolitical orientations competing in contemporary Russia, including democratic statism and the increasingly marginalized Eurasianism that formed the core subject of Smith’s paper.

Secor, Anna and **John O’Loughlin**. “Social and Political Trust in Istanbul and Moscow: a Comparative Analysis of Individual and Neighborhood Effects.” *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 30, no. 1 (2005):50-66. Aiming to bring local context into studies of social capital, the authors’ study uses samples of 4006 individuals in Istanbul and 3476 in Moscow using a comparable questionnaire. The stratification of each city’s neighborhoods on the basis of socio-economic characteristics provided the basis for the sampling. Using a multilevel modeling procedure, they show that locality matters (neighborhood effect proved significant) and that social capital may indeed be constituted in very particular ways in illiberal democracies such as Russia and Turkey. Social and political trust are frequently thought to contribute to social capital – that is, to provide social resources upon which individuals or groups may draw for their political efficacy. Trust in fellow citizens in Istanbul exhibits a positive relationship to associational activities (joining clubs etc.), while in Moscow social trust can be explained predominantly in terms of (lower) socio-economic status. At the same time, important similarities emerged between the two cases. For social trust in both cities, the “cosmopolitanization thesis,” which holds that those who associate more widely are also more trusting of fellow citizens, generally applied. Further, in both cities, residents with lower socio-economic status (though in Moscow this is complicated by education) and lower likelihoods of engagement in direct political action were more trustful of parliament. While this is the opposite of what the authors have been led to expect based on Western democratic polities, it is a reasonable outcome of illiberal democratic governance operating in these two cities.

O’Loughlin, John. “The War on Terrorism, Academic Publication Norms, and Replication.” *Professional Geographer* 57, no. 4 (November 2005): 588-591. The author comments on an article by Richard A. Beck on the use of “counterterrorism tools” in the current war in Afghanistan and expresses his concern that journals of the Association of American Geographers should not be co-opted in a manner that erodes their credibility and undermines the principles of transparency of academic work and publication and that

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violations of the principles of transparency require renewed consideration of professional obligations and ethics.

Staheli, Lynn A. “Machines without Operators and Genealogies without People: Comments on Engin Isin’s *Being Political*.” *Political Geography* 24, no. 3 (2005): 349-353. The metaphor of the machine is gaining currency in critical social theory. There is a lot to recommend this metaphor, including: the notion of societies as assemblages rather than entities, the idea that machines may break down rather than move smoothly onward, and the implication that the operation of the machine does not rely on the actions of particular individuals. The metaphor further suggests the operation of an on-going process proceeding mechanically rather than through the actions of a powerful person or set of agents. Yet, while the metaphor provides some analytical leverage, some parts of the process remain inaccessible. In particular, it is not clear how radical change and disruption are initiated, even though these are the very events that may allow the entry of new political subjectivities and citizens. Isin distinguishes three kinds of non-citizens, or categories of otherness: strangers, outsiders, and aliens. The first two categories, he argues, have some degree of immanence and are often engaged in strategies and technologies that reconfigure citizenship and alterity. But aliens apparently remain outside the political realm, perhaps acted upon, not directly being political. In that case, it is not clear how or whether aliens ever engage in political struggles around inclusion and citizenship. Isin’s narrative suggests that they do, in that the aliens of one city often become citizens of a later city. But neither the machine metaphor nor Isin’s narrative makes it clear how this happens or what allows it to happen. While the author appreciates the attempt to move away from a personality-based and event-based narrative, this perspective leaves open the questions of how the machine functions without operators, and of how political subjects are formed. Her own theoretical and political inclinations are to look at the experience of alterity as potentially generative of the political from the perspective of embodied political subjects.

Staheli, Lynn A. “Can American Cities Be Sites of Citizenship? What Can We Do About It?” *Urban Geography* 26, no.3 (2005): 197-199.

Mitchell, Don and **Lynn A. Staheli.** “Clean and Safe: Property Redevelopment, Public Space, and Homelessness in Downtown San Diego”. In *The Politics of Public Space*, edited by S. Low and N. Smith, 143-177. New York: Routledge, 2005.

Staheli, Lynn A. “Relevant-Esoteric.” In *Introducing Human Geographies*, edited by P. Cloke, P. Crang, and M. Goodwin, 130-141. London: Hodder Arnold, 2005, 2nd ed. *Introducing Human Geographies* is a comprehensive, stimulating, and innovative introduction to human geography. This second edition has been thoroughly revised and updated to build upon the success of the acclaimed first edition.

Staheli, Lynn A. “Reconfiguring Citizenship in Transnational Perspective.” In *The Other Cities*, edited by E. Kremer, 140-147. Dessau, Germany: Bauhaus Institute, 2005.

Mitchell, Don and **Lynn A. Staheli.** “Turning Social Relations into Space: Property, Law and the Plaza of Santa Fe, New Mexico.” *Landscape Research* 30, no.3 (2005): 361-378. The authors explore the complex and contradictory dynamics of law and property as they intersect to shape and define a critical public space, the historical Plaza that is the

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symbolic heart of Santa Fe, New Mexico. It is argued that laws and regulations that determine the activities that may occur in the Plaza restrict some actions or adjudicate ownership disputes, and literally shape the lands to which they pertain. It is shown that one purpose of law is to negotiate just how the network of social relations that is defined as property gets transformed into the regulated space that is property.

Nagel, Caroline R. and **Lynn A. Staeheli**. “‘We’re Just Like the Irish’: Narratives of Assimilation, Belonging and Citizenship Amongst Arab-American Activists.” *Citizenship Studies* 9, no.5 (2005): 485-498. In this paper, the authors examine narratives of assimilation and belonging as activists attempt to position Arab-Americans as citizens and full members of the American polity. In interviews with activists, the experience of the Irish, as immigrants and citizens, was often invoked as the paradigmatic example of how immigrants are incorporated as citizens, an example that activists promoted as one that Arabs would follow. By invoking the Irish experience, activists hope to remind Americans that immigration history is not one of effortless assimilation, but rather is characterized by systematic exclusion and marginalization. In so doing, they articulate narratives of assimilation and belonging that draw attention to (1) a shared history of immigration, marginalization, and acceptance, (2) the importance of civil rights movements that may seem to distinguish immigrants from a mythic mainstream whose race and ethnicity go unmarked, and (3) the ways in which the American experience is based on the acceptance of cultural differences predicated on shared political values of community. The authors argue that these strands of the narrative draw on themes in the national myth of immigration, belonging and citizenship, but that they are braided in ways that challenge many Americans’ views of their history.

Mitchell, Don and **Lynn A. Staeheli**. “Permitting Protest: Parsing the Fine Geography of Dissent in America.” *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 29, no.4 (2005): 796-813. The District of Columbia is unique in that demonstrations are governed by a variety of rules depending on whether the location is under the control of the D.C. Government, the National Park Service, the Capitol Police, or some other federal agency. The location will also control who issues the permit, if one is necessary, who will provide police protection, whose set of rules control, and where one is taken if arrested. Additionally, there is a difference between what one is legally entitled to do in a theoretical sense, and what the police, on a particular occasion, are going to allow one to do.

POPULATION PROGRAM

Results from **Rachel Silvey** and **Randall Kuhn**’s National Science Foundation grant project were presented in a poster session as part of the recent National Science Board Annual Meeting held on the CU-Boulder campus. The poster, “Migration and Marginalization: Social Networks, Inequality and Health in Indonesia and Bangladesh,” was presented by Silvey and Kunga Lama, from the Department of Anthropology. **Jarron Saint Onge** also contributed to this work. This event, organized by Associate Vice Chancellor for Research **Fred Pampel**, was a very important opportunity for CU researchers to showcase their research and training of graduate students for the National Science Foundation leadership. The poster can be seen at IBS 3.

The Population Program was represented well at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America in Los Angeles, March 29-April 1. **Jane Menken** was the

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discussant for “Recent Developments in the HIV/AIDS Epidemic” and “Fertility Differentials and Trends.” **Richard Rogers** was the chair and discussant for “Race, Ethnicity, and Health.” **Lori Hunter** presented “Population Dynamics and the Environment: Examining the Natural Resource Context of the African HIV/AIDS Pandemic.” **Terra McKinnish** presented “Sexually-Integrated Workplaces and Divorce: Another Form of On-the-Job Search.” **Richard Rogers, Jarron Saint Onge** and **William Witnauer** presented “Baseball Career Length in the Twentieth-Century: The Effects of Age, Performance, and Era.” **Lisa Jordan** presented “Religion and Fertility in the United States: A Geographical Analysis.” **Jani Little** and **Andrei Rogers** presented “What Can the Age Composition of the Population Tell Us about the Age Composition of Migrants?” **Jason Boardman**, along with Brett Haberstick, David Timberlake, Jeffrey Lessem, Marissa Ehringer, Andrew Smolen, Christian Hopfer and John Hewitt, presented “Genetic Associations with Regular Smoking among Adolescents: The Social Environment as a Fundamental Cause.” **Randall Kuhn** presented “Community or Connections? A Social Networks Approach to Chain Migration.”

Several members of the Population Program are moving on to other new and exciting times of their lives. This fall, **Lisa Jordan** will become an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography at Florida State University. Her experience in population geography will also contribute to FSU’s Center for Demography and Population Health. **Patrick Krueger**, who for the last two years has been a Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Postdoctoral Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania, will become an Assistant Professor at the University of Texas, School of Public Health in Houston, Texas. **Randall Kuhn** will become Director of Global Health Affairs for the School of International Affairs at the University of Denver. He will be building a new Masters Degree program in Global Health and continuing his research on the social and demographic determinants of health. **Enid Schatz** will be going to the University of Missouri to become an Assistant Professor and Director of Social Science Research in the Department of Occupational Therapy, School of Health Professions. She has been hired as a methodologist to help move the School of Health Professions and the Department of Occupational Therapy toward a more research focused curriculum as opposed to a clinically focused curriculum. In addition, Schatz will be affiliated with and teaching in the Gender & Women’s Studies Program in the School of Arts and Sciences. The University of Missouri has strong ties with South Africa, so she will continue working with Jane Menken on the African Research and Training Program at CU.

In Print

Silvey, Rachel. “Consuming the Transnational Family: Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers to Saudi Arabia.” *Global Networks*. 6, no.1 (2006):23-40. There is heated debate in contemporary Indonesia about the rights and regulation of transnational women migrants, specifically about the costs to families’ of women working overseas, but little attention has been given to women migrants’ own views of family or women’s own motivations for migration. In this article, which is based on fieldwork in a migrant-sending community in West Java, the author focuses on migrant women’s narratives of transnational migration and employment as domestic workers in Saudi Arabia. She contributes to the literature on gender and transnational migration by exploring migrants’ consumption desires and practices as reflective not only of commoditized

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exchange but also of affect and sentiment. In addition, Silvey shows in detail how religion and class inflect low-income women's narrations of morally appropriate mothering practices. She suggests that interpreting these debates from the ground up can contribute toward understanding the larger struggles animating the Indonesian state's contemporary relationships with women and Islam.

Silvey, Rachel. "Geographies of Gender and Migration: Spatializing Social Difference." *International Migration Review*. 40, no.1 (2006): 64-81. This article provides a review of the contributions that the discipline of geography is making to gender and migration research. In geographic analysis of migration, gender differences are examined most centrally in relation to specific spatialities of power. In social construction of scale, the politics of interlinkages between place and identity, and the socio-spatial production of borders. Supplementing recent reviews of the gender and migration literature in geography, Silvey examines the potential for continued cross-fertilization between feminist geography and migration research in other disciplines. The advances made by feminist geographers to migration studies are illustrated through analysis of the findings and debates tied to the subfield's central recent conceptual interventions.

BITS AND BYTES FROM CRS

Computing and Research Services

Tom Dickinson attended the Association of American Geographers 2006 Annual Meeting, March 7-11, in Chicago, Illinois. He spoke on "Assessing Landscape Vulnerability in High Amenity Areas: A GIS Approach Using Land Tenure Pattern."

The CU Population Center has benefited from new computing technology this year. Three servers were purchased to enhance web applications, security, file management, and backup capabilities. One server is a new Windows Domain Controller, providing security enhancements for the computers and for all users on the domain. Web services were enhanced by a new server as well, which provides a unified administration interface. The old web server is being converted into a secure server for AddHealth with remote terminal services access, where access will be controlled by the security guidelines established by AddHealth. The final new server is a backup server that backs up the other two servers on a daily basis and archives to tape on a weekly basis.

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

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

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Environment and Society Program

Wiener, John	Western Water Management UCAR	01/15/06-12/31/06	New	\$39,000
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Political and Economic Change Program

Mobarak, Mushfiq Maskus, Keith (Co-PI)	The Causal Impact of Immigration Policy and Foreign Students on Innovation in the US: Evidence from Enrollment Shocks	NSF	07/01/06-6/30/09	New	\$160,341
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Population Program

Lu, Ying	Collaborative Research: Variable Selection for Mixed Effect Models	NSF	07/01/06-6/30/09	New	\$186,305
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Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

Environment and Society Program

Lee J. Alston, Director
Natural Hazards Center
Kathleen Tierney, Director

Health and Society Program

Richard Jessor, Director

Political and Economic Change Program

Edward S. Greenberg, Director

Population Program

Richard G. Rogers, Director
CU Population Center
Richard G. Rogers, Director
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