

## IN MEMORIAM

On Sunday, April 22, Professor Robert Hackenberg, 79, passed away. Dr. Hackenberg began his career as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Ethnic Research at the University of Arizona before moving to a joint appointment at IBS in the Population Program and the Department of Anthropology. He was known for his work in Applied Anthropology in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the American Southwest. His research and publications, done in collaboration with his wife, Beverly, were in the field of medical anthropology. Dr. Hackenberg touched the lives of many students and faculty and he will be missed.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

### ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

**Lori Hunter** organized and presented a panel discussion at the Population Reference Bureau on April 5 in Washington, D.C. The panel discussed “HIV/AIDS and the Environment: Implications and Interventions” and included Kathy Kurz of the International Center for Research on Women, Nancy Gelman of the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group, and Melissa Thaxton of the Population Reference Bureau. They explored the environmental dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Presentations offered an overview of social science research on the ways environmental degradation lessens the ability of impacted households to cope with loss, and how high AIDS prevalence can lead to increased environmental degradation in the local context. Overviews of multi-faceted programs were provided dealing with conservation, food security, and gender issues in a variety of settings including Uganda and Tanzania.

Hunter presented her poster, “‘Locusts Are Now Our Beef’: Adult Mortality and Household Dietary Use of Local Environmental Resources” (co-authored with Wayne Twine and **Laura Patterson**) at the Population Association of America annual meeting held in New York City, March 29-31. She was also an invited discussant for the Population and Environment Session on “Migration, Land, and Environment.”

### Natural Hazards Center

**Jeannette Sutton** presented “Preparing for Human Continuity is More Than Just Psychological First Aid” at the Disaster Recovery Journal Spring World Conference, March 25 in Orlando, Florida.

Sutton also presented at the 2007 National Urban Area Security Initiative Conference, April 10 in Miami, Florida. Her presentation, “Regional Collaboration and Preparedness for Terrorism and Extreme Events,” provided an overview of the Hazards Center’s role in START, the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, one of the Department of Homeland Security Centers of Excellence, and the research being conducted on regional collaboration.

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## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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**Kathleen Tierney** has been chosen to serve on the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction. William Jeffrey, director of the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology, named Tierney as one of fifteen distinguished academic, industry, and government experts on the committee. Established by the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, NEHRP is the federal government's program to reduce the risks to life and property from earthquakes.

### HEALTH AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

#### In Print

**Mollborn, Stefanie.** "Making the Best of a Bad Situation: Material Resources and Teenage Parenthood." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 69, no. 1 (2007): 92-104. Past research has largely ignored the influence of material resources on teenage parents' life outcomes. A lack of resources such as housing, child care, and financial support is hypothesized to explain the negative effect of teenage parenthood on educational attainment. Regression analyses use nationally representative data from the 1988-2000 National Education Longitudinal Study (N = 8,432, n = 356 teenage parents). Results support the hypothesis that resources substantially diminish the educational penalty teenage parents paid by age twenty-six (completely for the teenage fathers in the sample and partially for mothers). Gender influences which types of resources are protective, thus having policy implications. Help with child care is critical for teenage mothers, whereas housing and financial resources may be important for men.

Stepanikova, Irena, **Stefanie Mollborn**, Karen S. Cook, David H. Thom, and Roderick M. Kramer. "Patients' Race, Ethnicity, Language, and Trust in a Physician." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 47, no. 4 (2006): 390-405. The authors examine whether racial/ethnic/language-based variation in measured levels of patients' trust in a physician depends on the survey items used to measure that trust. Survey items include: (1) a direct measure of patients' trust that the doctor will put the patient's medical needs above all other considerations, and (2) three indirect measures of trust asking about expectations for specific physician behaviors, including referring to a specialist, being influenced by insurance rules, and performing unnecessary tests. Using a national survey, they find lower scores on indirect measures of trust in a physician among minority users of health care services than among non-Hispanic white users. In contrast, the direct measure of trust does not differ among non-Hispanic whites and non-whites when controlled for potential confounding factors. The results indicate that racial/ethnic/language-based differences exist primarily in those aspects of patients' trust in a physician that reflect specific physician behaviors.

### POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

**John O'Loughlin** was one of three guest editors for a special issue of *Eurasian Geography and Economics* published in March that focused on the Caucasus. The issue presents five specialized articles on political, population, and economic geographies of the region, as well as an overview and a special map supplement. Authors include several IBS and Political and Economic Change Program affiliates.

#### In Print

**O'Loughlin, John, Frank Witmer, Thomas Dickinson, Nancy Thorwardson, and Edward Holland.** "Preface to the Special Issue and Map Supplement." *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 48, no. 2 (2007): 127-134.

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## IN FOCUS

## Sustainable Environmental Management in Developing Countries



Haripriya Gundimeda  
Visiting Scholar  
Environment and Society

Developing countries tend to compromise environment for development. However, any lax environmental management policies can turn current growth path into a short-run illusion. There is a need for proper policies to achieve sustainable environmental management.

*Haripriya Gundimeda is a visiting scholar with the Environment and Society Program for the 2006-2007 academic year. She is an Associate Professor at Madras School of Economics in India. She received her M.A. in Applied Mathematics from Regional Engineering College, Warangal, India and her Ph.D in Development Economics from Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, India.*

### *Research in India*

As a part of a broader research agenda on sustainable environmental management, my current work focuses on Green Accounting and Water Resources Management.

The current measures of national accounts like Gross Domestic Product and Net Domestic Product have been criticized for their narrow focus on man-made capital and ignoring other forms of capital like environment and human capital. This is because national accounts, while making provisions for the depletion of man-made capital, do not have a provision for depletion of human or environment capital. Further, the degradation of environment due to human activities is not recorded. Sometimes, they even generate an illusion of income growth. For example, forests have several marketed and non-marketed values. National accounts only record the income from marketable products of forests but do not take into account the loss in value due to ecological values provided by forests. Mineral extraction is shown as an increase in income without accounting for changes in national wealth (no provision for additions or reductions in the stock of assets in the production accounts). Similarly, expenditure on primary education generates streams of future income, but this expense is treated as consumption rather than investment.

Recognizing that current measures of national accounts are too narrow and inappropriate as a measure of economic growth and national wealth, my research focuses on developing a framework for adjusting national accounts that represents genuine net additions to national wealth; referred to in the literature as “Green Accounts.” So far, I have illustrated this for forests, minerals, water, and human capital. I estimated the value of human capital by computing the returns to education. In India, this study is gaining importance. As is common with other developing countries, there are many trade-offs to be made between environment and development. Revised measures provide a more accurate way of assessing these trade-offs encountered by Indian policymakers.

Another area of my research is on sustainable water management. Water shortages are an inevitable reality in the near future, especially due to extreme variability in monsoon patterns due to climate change.

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## IN FOCUS

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Sustainable management of scarce water resources requires sending the right signals to the economy through proper pricing. For this we need to know the value people place on water. As market failures are quite common in water resources, the value can be captured through various non-market valuation techniques. Using hedonic price method, I tried to estimate the willingness to pay for avoiding water shortages. Hedonic technique utilizes the fact that the quantity and quality of an attribute in question in a particular zone may affect the preference of the household to reside in that region or not. The focus of the study has been on the city of Chennai in India, a metropolitan city without a perennial source of water supply.

### *Research at CU Boulder*

There is a long history of global recognition of the river basin as the natural unit for river development, planning, and management. Still, we segment rivers based on administrative boundaries. It is seen from several international experiences that the costs of not managing river basins as one unit has been tremendously high. At the Environment and Society Program of IBS, I am investigating with Professor **Charles Howe** if the move back toward the river basin from the current splintered framework is possible in India and the United States and, if so, how to achieve this shift.

I enjoy working at IBS. I think it offers the best environment in terms of research as well as friendly people with whom to interact. I look forward to continued collaboration with IBS in the area of sustainable management of water resources. I hope through our research we will be able to make some difference in resolving water resource management problems.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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**O'Loughlin, John**, Vladimir Kolossov, and Jean Radvanyi. "The Caucasus in a Time of Conflict, Demographic Transition, and Economic Change." *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 48, no. 2 (2007): 135-156. The authors examine contemporary economic, social, demographic, and political developments in the Caucasus in light of their They emphasize the need to look beyond simple ethnic categories to understand the nature of local tensions and also propose that the profound nature of the post-Soviet upheavals has uprooted long-standing practices. They cover physical diversity, historical and administrative geopolitics, Stalinist deportations in the 1940s, and post-Soviet demographic and economic developments.

Vendina, Olga, Vitaliy Belozarov, and **Andrew Gustafson**. "The Wars in Chechnya and Their Effects on Neighboring Regions." *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 48, no. 2 (2007): 178-201. A team of Russia- and United States-based geographers presents and discusses the economic and demographic consequences of the conflicts in Chechnya on that republic, on the neighboring ethnic republics of the North Caucasus, and on the adjoining region of Stavropol' with a majority of Russian inhabitants. Formal economic indicators, which generally have exhibited negative trends since 1991, are contrasted with the large, diverse shadow economy that tends to absorb federal development funding diverted from the formal sector to the benefit of local elites. The authors explore the extent to which economic activity, once based in Chechnya, is dispersed to contiguous regions. They discuss changes in the ethnic composition of the republics ("de-Russification"), and consider whether Chechnya and the adjoining republics will ever regain the close economic, political, and social ties with Russia that prevailed during the Soviet period.

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**PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

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Eldarov, Eldar, **Edward C. Holland**, Sharafudin M. Aliyev, Zaid M. Abdulgatov, and Zagir V. Atayev. "Resettlement and Migration in Post-Soviet Dagestan." *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 48, no. 2 (2007): 226-248. The authors investigate migratory patterns in the North Caucasian republic of Dagestan. They rely on prior literature, both in Russian and English, to establish the basic form of migration in the republic and recent census data to describe these patterns. The authors then analyze responses from a December 2005 survey of Dagestani residents about their migration intentions to investigate the motivations underlying these patterns. The authors investigate the extent to which economic incentives vis-à-vis other traditional assumptions associated with migration theory maintain in the case of Dagestan, and explore the impact of migration on interethnic relations in the republic.

**O'Loughlin, John**, Alexander Panin, and **Frank Witmer**. "Population Change and Migration in Stavropol' Kray: The Effects of Regional Conflicts and Economic Restructuring." *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 48, no. 2 (2007): 249-267. The authors, headed by a noted American political geographer, examine major changes in population composition and migration structure in Stavropol' Kray since the collapse of the Soviet Union. In addition to documenting increased rural- to urban-migration, the authors explore impacts on the kray of nearby conflicts in ethnic republics of the North Caucasus and in Transcaucasia, particularly the shift in ethnic composition of rural rayons in eastern Stavropol' (from Russian to non-Russian populations) and migration of Armenians and Russians to cities in western Stavropol'. Responses to a December 2005 survey (conducted by the authors) on past and possible future moves are presented together with an assessment of factors underlying the decision to move (mostly economic), as mediated by age, economic status, and gender. Also included is a detailed account of shifts in a typical rayon (Krasnogvardeyskiy, the birthplace of Mikhail Gorbachev) revealing trends that bode ill for service provision and a turnaround in negative population trends.

Moore, Sarah, Patricia Sikora, Leon Grunberg, and **Edward S. Greenberg**, "Expanding the Tension-Reduction Model of Work Stress and Alcohol Use: Comparison of Managerial and Nonmanagerial Men and Women." *Journal of Management Studies* 44, no. 2 (2007): 261-283. The tension-reduction model that links workplace stress to alcohol use and problems has received mixed support in previous investigations. Following recommendations that this model include moderated mediated relationships (Frone, 1999) using more specific forms of workplace stress, the authors examine the impact of gender ratio, generalized workplace abuse, and stereotype threat in an effort to predict alcohol use and problems particularly for managerial women. A total of 1410 (fifty-seven percent response rate) employees completed a survey containing items on job stress, escapist reasons for drinking, and alcohol consumption and problems, and SEM analyses were conducted separately for managerial and non-managerial men and women. Results revealed that: (a) these three workplace stressors were differentially related to general workplace stress for the four groups; and (b) the contributions of the three stressors and of general work stress to the alcohol-related variables varied by group.

### POPULATION PROGRAM

Eight Colorado University Population Center (CUPC) affiliates attended the 5<sup>th</sup> Wits/Brown/Colorado/APHRC (African Population and Health Research Center) conference at Brown University. Affiliates played a central role in the conference by presenting papers and chairing sessions.

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## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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Approximately two dozen CUPC affiliates – ten faculty, one postdoctoral researcher, six graduate students, and eight affiliates – attended the 2007 Population Association of America meetings. They chaired three sessions, were discussants at three sessions, and presented three posters and ten papers.

“Race/Ethnicity and Social and Economic Inequality” • Chair: **Richard G. Rogers**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Environment, Land, and Migration” • Chair: **Randall Kuhn**, University of Denver • Discussant: **Lori M. Hunter**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Socioeconomic Status and Health: Causation and Selection” • Chair: **Jason D. Boardman**, University of Colorado at Boulder • Discussant: **Ying Lu**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Returning Home to Die: Circular Labor Migration and Mortality in Northeast South Africa” • **Samuel J. Clark**, University of Washington • Mark Collinson, University of the Witwatersrand • Kathleen Kahn, University of the Witwatersrand • Kyle Drullinger, University of Colorado at Boulder • Stephen Tollman, University of the Witwatersrand

“Inter-Neighborhood Migration, Race, and Environmental Hazards: Modeling Micro-Level Processes of Environmental Inequality” • Kyle D. Crowder, Western Washington University • **Liam Downey**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Making Babies Healthier by Providing a Managed Care Option to California's Poor” • **Tania Barham**, University of Colorado at Boulder • Paul Gertler, University of California, Berkeley • Kristiana Raube, University of California, Berkeley

“The Costs of Decentralization: Water Quality Spillovers from the Re-Drawing of County Boundaries in Brazil” • Molly Lipscomb, University of Colorado at Boulder and World Bank Group • **Mushfiq Mobarak**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“‘Locusts Are Now Our Beef’: Adult Mortality and Household Dietary Use of Local Natural Resources in Rural South Africa” • **Lori M. Hunter**, University of Colorado at Boulder • Wayne Twine, University of the Witwatersrand • **Laura Patterson**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“The American Community Survey's Interstate Migration Data: Strategies for Smoothing Irregular Age Patterns” • James Raymer, University of Southampton • **Andrei Rogers**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Verbal Autopsy Methods with Multiple Causes of Death” • Gary King, Harvard University • **Ying Lu**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Unequal Returns: The Impact of Antiretroviral Treatment on AIDS Mortality in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia” • Mathew Creighton, University of Pennsylvania • **Georges Reniers**, University of Colorado at Boulder and University of the Witwatersrand • Brodie Ferguson, Stanford University

“Life Expectancies of Major League Baseball Players” • **Jarron M. Saint Onge**, University of Colorado at Boulder • **Richard G. Rogers**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Mortality Surveillance at Burial Sites in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia): Major Methodological Issues and Opportunities for Research” • Tekebash Araya, Addis Ababa University •

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**PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

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**Georges Reniers**, University of Colorado at Boulder and University of the Witwatersrand • **Gail Davey**, Addis Ababa University • **Yemane Berhane**, Addis Ababa University • **Eduard J. Sanders**, Kenya Medical Research Institute

“Weight Overestimation as a Predictor of Disordered Eating Behaviors among Young Women in the United States” • **Amanda R. Conley**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“The Heritability of Psychological Resiliency” • **Jason D. Boardman**, University of Colorado at Boulder • **Casey Blalock**, University of Colorado at Boulder

“Gendered Migrants Networks and the Health of the Left Behind: Evidence from Indonesia” • **Bethany Everett**, University of Colorado at Boulder • **Randall Kuhn**, University of Denver • **Rachel Silvey**, University of Toronto

**In Print**

**Little, Jani** and **Andrei Rogers**. “What Can the Age Composition of a Population Tell Us About the Age Composition of Its Out-Migrants?” *Population, Space and Place* 13, no. 1 (2007): 23-39. Preliminary findings show that the age structure of a population can provide valuable information about the age composition of its out-migrants, and that this relationship can become a key ingredient in the proposed new method for estimating the age profile of out-migrants when accurate data are not available. The method relies on the Rogers-Castro model schedule to consistently and accurately represent age profiles of out-migration, and the results show that variation among these out-migration schedules can be captured by a typology based on a small set of clusters, or families of schedules. Membership of the clusters is then predicted from simple measures of population composition using discriminant function analysis. The investigation is based on data for US states, Consolidated Statistical Metropolitan Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas and non-metropolitan counties, and their outflows of migrants between 1995 and 2000. The measures of population age composition come from official 1995 intercensal age-specific population estimates for the same geographical units.

**Rogers, Andrei, Bryan Jones**, Virgilio Partida, and Salut Muhidin. “Inferring Directional Migration Propensities from the Migration Propensities of Infants: The United States.” *The Annals of Regional Science* 41, no. 2 (2007): 443-465. The need for methods of indirectly estimating migration flows is particularly important in developing countries, where migration data are often incomplete and inaccurate. The authors focus on the use of an indirect internal migration estimation method applied to the Mexican and Indonesian census data. They show that the mobility propensities of infants can be used to infer the corresponding propensities of all other age groups. However, the promise of this method is reduced in instances of inadequate data, and great care must be taken to identify outlying values in the data and to correct obviously erroneous patterns. Future work will increasingly be directed to this issue.

**PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM**

**Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence**

The CSPV website has been recognized with four stars by Child and Family Web Guide.

CSPV has been rated by Awesome Library Editor's Choice: Top 5% in K-12 Education.

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## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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### In Print

**Mihalic, Sharon.** “Social Learning Theory and Family Violence.” In *Encyclopedia of Domestic Violence*, edited by Nicky Ali Jackson. New York: Routledge, 2007. This essay provides a complex picture of the role of social learning during childhood in explaining later intimate partner violence. While many of the earliest studies show associations between childhood exposure to violence (either as a witness or a victim), most of these studies have methodological weaknesses, such as the use of clinic or shelter samples (which generally show a stronger relationship between early and later violence), small samples, lack of comparison groups, and use of retrospective data and analyses. The relationship, however, is also supported in the stronger studies employing national samples. However, more sophisticated analyses, using multivariate statistics, have commonly demonstrated that the relationship between parental violence in childhood and later intimate partner violence could be explained by other social, family, and contextual factors. The preponderance of evidence suggests that while social learning is a viable explanation for intimate partner violence, its explanatory power is weak to moderate, and the mechanisms for intergenerational transmission of abusive parenting are complex and remain unspecified.

## BITS AND BYTES FROM CRS

*Computer and Research Services*

**Jani Little** attended the Computer Directors Meeting at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of American in New York, March 29-31. The meeting focused on disaster recovery strategies, the optimum physical environments for servers, integrated web services software for facilitating collaboration between colleagues from different institutions, optimizing email services for population centers, and securing sensitive data and enforcing sensitive data agreements.

Little also attended the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series Winter Workshop at the Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, January 10-12. The workshop provided in-depth exposure and training in the use of the products developed by the Minnesota Population Center. These include:

- The National Historic Geographic Information System portal to historical United States Census geographic data
- The Integrated Public Use Micro Surveys for the United States, the Health Interview Series, the Current Population Survey, and the American Cancer Society
- The North Atlantic Population Project for electronic access to complete records for censuses prior to and including 1930
- The Integrated Public Use Micro Surveys for International Censuses

## IN THE NEWS

In the April issue of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Jeff Kass wrote the article “Sealed Depositions May Be End of Columbine Study” in which **Del Elliott**, director of the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, expresses his concern regarding the sealing of the depositions of the parents of Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, the two students responsible for the 1999 school shootings that took the lives of thirteen students

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## IN THE NEWS

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and themselves. Kass notes that Elliott "...expects the ruling will translate into more lives lost," that "unfortunately, it's going to be repeated....and maybe then we'll learn more about the circumstances which lead young people to commit these kinds of horrendous acts." The depositions, originally ordered to be destroyed, were instead ordered to be sealed on April 2 by United States District Court Judge Lewis Babcock for twenty years. Lewis wrote in his decision that "I am mindful that there is a legitimate public interest in these materials so that similar tragedies may hopefully be prevented in the future." Elliott had hoped to review the depositions and prepare "a report that would be in the form of a 'rigorous, scientific, credible' study." However, with this ruling Elliott said "At this point, I think it's over."

## UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

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

## RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

### Population Program

McKinnish, Terra	Decomposing Neighborhood Change			
Walsh, Randall (Co-PI)	National Institutes of Health	12/01/07-11/30/09	Resubmission	\$151,500

### Problem Behavior Program

Elliot, Del	Fresh Ideas: Replication and Dissemination of Violence Prevention Programs			
	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	11/15/06-11/14/10	New	\$2,184,207
Thornberry, Terry	GED Influences on Substance Use Within and Across Samples and Generations			
Boardman, Jason (co-PI)	National Institutes of Health via Oregon Social Learning Center	09/30/07-09/29/12	New	\$2,909,975

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

#### Environment and Society Program

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

#### Health and Society Program

Richard Jessor, Director

#### Political and Economic Change Program

Edward S. Greenberg, Director

#### Population Program

Richard G. Rogers, Director  
CJ Population Center  
 Richard G. Rogers, Director  
Population Aging Center  
 Jane A. Menken, Director

#### Problem Behavior Program

Terence P. Thornberry, Director  
Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence  
 Delbert S. Elliott, Director

#### Computing and Research Services

Jani S. Little, Director

#### IBS Newsletter Staff:

Melissa McNabb and Marcia Richardson, Co-editors  
 Nancy Thorwardson and Thomas Dickinson, Website Coordinators