

IBS

INSTITUTE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE ■

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT BOULDER ■

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2008 ■

NEWSLETTER

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KUDOS

Brandi Gilbert received a grant from the American Evaluation Association/Duquesne University Graduate Education Diversity Internship Program for 2008-2009. This highly competitive and prestigious award is intended to train graduate students in evaluation research methods and involves participation in four evaluation seminars as well as an opportunity to attend the American Evaluation Association annual conference.

Joanne Belknap was elected to a three-year position as an Executive Counselor of the American Society of Criminology.

IBS BUILDING UPDATE

IBS BUILDING UPDATE

At its meeting on October 16, the University Design Review Board voted to approve the Design Development phase of the IBS building. What that means is that the design of the building is now set, both its interior and its exterior, and the building process can proceed to the preparation by the architects of the actual construction drawings that will be provided to contractors for submitting their bids. If you are interested in seeing what the building will look like and what exterior materials will be used—brick, limestone, stucco, glass, clay roof tiles—there is a large display in the 2nd floor Conference Room of IBS #1. Please feel free to visit and look around and ask questions the Building Committee (Dick, Jane, Steve) will be happy to try to answer. As the schedule now stands, interested contractors will submit pre-proposals in November, and there will be two days of interviews in mid-December with those contractors whose submittals were scored highest. Sealed bids will be opened in March, and the construction contract will be awarded on March 25, 2009. Construction will begin on April 27 and *Move-In* (!) to the new building is now set for July 15, 2010. Of course, things are likely to change along the way, but the move-in date is, we're assured, firm. We'll continue to keep you informed.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Lori Hunter was interviewed for "Earth and Sky," a syndicated radio broadcast that plays on a global network of 1600 radio outlets. The broadcast explores her collaborative research on HIV/AIDS and natural resources in rural South Africa, and over the next couple of months, will be heard 12 million times across the globe. The podcast is available at: <http://www.earthsky.org/clear-voices/52841/lori-hunter-connects-aidsenvironment-in-south-africa>

In Print

Hunter, L.M., R.M. deSouza, and W. Twine. "The environmental dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic: a call for scholarship and evidence-based intervention." *Population and Environment* 29, no. 3-5 (2008):103-7.

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PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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Hunter, L.M. “Population, Health and Environment Through a ‘Gendered’ Lens.” *World Watch Magazine* 21, no. 5 (2008):16-21. The water lapped at the side of our tiny outrigger boats as we struggled to get our sea legs up onto the dock. We had just arrived at Gilutongan, one of more than 7,000 islands that make up the Philippines nation. Coming from land-locked Colorado, the turquoise blue water signaled vacation in my mind-but we weren't on vacation. I was one of 50 visitors to Gilutongan as part of the second annual Population, Health, and Environment conference held in Cebu City, a bustling hub in the central Visayas region. Among us were journalists, activists, researchers, and development practitioners, and our island excursion was meant as a window into the harsh reality that governs island life. We were also there to witness first-hand the components of an integrated development program that aims to reshape the islanders' harsh and remote reality. Filipino life and culture are permeated by the sea, which is the source of sustenance, income, and transportation and is never far away. Yet the nation's once-prolific fisheries are in dramatic decline. Filipino fishing households typically live far below the Philippines' official poverty threshold; on average, a household has six members, each earning 20 pesos (US \$0.40) a day. Related to this wrenching poverty, malnourishment is common among fishing families. Although the fisheries crisis is driven by myriad forces, population growth is part of the problem. Unlike the rapid fertility declines (and thus smaller families) in other East Asian nations, such as Korea and Taiwan, Filipino families remain relatively large. Larger families require more fish, both for consumption and as a hopeful path out of poverty.

Natural Hazards Center

On October 15, **Kathleen Tierney** presented an invited keynote paper entitled “Resilience as Structure and Process” at the 14th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering in Beijing, China.

Tierney took part in a workshop at Beijing Normal University October 12-14. The workshop was the first in a series of capacity-building activities designed to bring together international experts in the areas of hazards and disasters, risk management, and governance issues to advise a new research center at Beijing Normal. Future activities will include annual summer training institutes and an ongoing fall workshop series.

RoseMarie Perez Foster, Senior Research Associate with Environment & Society and the Natural Hazards Center, just returned from an October stay in Kyiv, Ukraine where she was Visiting Faculty at the Academy of Labour and Social Relations in Kyiv. She served as a consultant in the division of Social Management where she lectured in the area of community response to industrial disasters. RoseMarie was also an invited speaker at the Fifth International Symposium on Bio-Ethics in Kyiv (October 9-10) where she presented a paper on the ambivalence of the scientist in conducting responsible research with vulnerable human subjects. The focus of RoseMarie's visit to Ukraine was to initiate a recently funded NSF grant project that will conduct a probability sampling of health and psychosocial outcomes in Ukrainian communities exposed to radiation accidents such as the Chernobyl disaster of 1986. The project will be conducted in collaboration with the Ukraine Ministry of Health and an international team of investigators from the disciplines of psychology, disaster sociology, radiation physics and epidemiology.

On October 8, **Jeannette Sutton** presented a briefing to the Department of Homeland

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IN FOCUS



Stephanie Mollborn
Assistant Professor
Health and Society Program

We are engaging teenage parents in an extended conversation about their experiences with parenthood, how gender plays out in these experiences, the way they perceive social norms about teen pregnancy in their environments, and the material support they are receiving from people around them.

Health and Society Program's Collaborative Research on Teenage Parenting

Stephanie Mollborn is an IBS faculty member in the Health and Society Program and an Assistant Professor of Sociology.

Since arriving at IBS just over two years ago, I have started two new collaborative research projects described below. Both projects study teenage parents, but they use different methodological approaches.

Understanding the early development of teenage parents' children

This three-year project is funded by a grant from the Office of Population Affairs at the Department of Health and Human Services. Health and Society Program members Dick Jessor and David Kaplan are consultants on the grant. Jeff Dennis has been a graduate research assistant since the project started and Casey Blalock has recently joined us as a graduate research assistant. IBS affiliate Paula Fomby and graduate students Peter Lovegrove and Liz Morningstar have also been involved with related projects using the same data.

We are investigating the relationship between material resources such as income, housing, and child care and the early development of the children of teenage mothers and fathers. Our analyses use new data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), a nationally representative survey that investigates the lives and early development of children born in 2001 from birth to age 4. These first years of a child's life lay the groundwork for future development and are critical for later outcomes. If protective factors that close the developmental gap between the children of teenage parents and their peers can be identified through national-level research, then interventions can work to reduce early disadvantage and prevent it from accumulating over time.

In the first part of the project, Jeff Dennis and I have found that having a teenage mother or father is associated with compromised child development at ages 2 and 4, but most of these effects can be explained by teenage parents' relative lack of material resources. In other words, social disadvantage appears to be more important than parents' biological age or developmental maturity for understanding children's outcomes.

We are currently focused on the remaining two parts of the project. Jeff and I are working to identify various mechanisms by which resources may affect children's outcomes, including parents' education, mental health, parenting behaviors, and marital/relationship stability and quality. Casey Blalock and I are examining the influence of broad categories (such as financial resources) and specific types (such as free or subsidized housing) of material resources, household configurations, and types of parental resource provision on child outcomes. For example, we have found that receipt of governmental support such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (welfare), Medicaid, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and food stamps, as well as changing patterns of receipt, have important effects on the preschool development of teenage parents' children. However, while we initially expected that receipt of

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IN FOCUS

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these programs among teenage mothers would be widespread and would consistently improve children's outcomes, this is not always true. We plan to use matching techniques to help disentangle receipt of support from related levels of social disadvantage.

Teen parent interview project

The project described above as well as my dissertation research have used nationally representative, secondary survey data to investigate the influences of social norms and material resources on the outcomes of teenage parents and their children. While this kind of research is useful in understanding what is going on at a national level, I have often been at a loss when trying to document why we see certain relationships and patterns in the data. For this reason, I applied to the University of Colorado's Innovative Grant Program to take my research in a new direction by conducting in-depth interviews with teen parents. Professor Janet Jacobs (Sociology/Women's Studies) is Co-Principal Investigator on the grant and has provided invaluable expertise. Our research team also includes two graduate research assistants, Devon Thacker and Leith Lombas, and undergraduate research assistant Nicole Moore who is funded by the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program.

We are currently in the field, interviewing teenage mothers and fathers at two research sites in Denver: the Colorado Adolescent Maternity Program at Children's Hospital (our access there was graciously coordinated by IBS affiliate and Adolescent Medicine Clinic director David Kaplan) and the Florence Crittenton School for pregnant and parenting students. We are engaging teenage parents in an extended conversation about their experiences with parenthood, how gender plays out in these experiences, the way they perceive social norms about teen pregnancy in their environments, and the material support they are receiving from people around them. We feel particularly lucky to be able to interview teenage fathers, a population that has been difficult for qualitative researchers to access in the past.

As I had hoped, these open-ended interviews are yielding a wealth of in-depth information that gets at the "whys" and "hows" of many processes that have been identified in national surveys. In one example, quantitative research has shown that teenage girls who are ambivalent in their attitudes toward pregnancy have elevated risks of getting pregnant (Bruckner, Martin, and Bearman 2004), but the mechanisms behind this relationship are not clear. In our interviews, we are finding many teenage parents who expressed this kind of ambivalence toward pregnancy and contraceptive use. We are exploring how this ambivalence played out in their contraceptive behaviors and their decisions about carrying the pregnancy to term. In a second example, my previous research has identified social norms against teenage pregnancy that conflict with social norms prescribing family loyalty when family members must decide how much support to give to a teenage parent. Participants in our interviews are describing how the very real conflict between these two norms plays out over the course of their pregnancy, with the norm against teenage pregnancy strongly influencing their family members' behavior in the beginning of the pregnancy, but the norm of family support winning out by the child's birth in most cases. New issues are also arising from the interviews, such as conflicts surrounding multipartnered fertility and the importance of gendered ideas about what it means to be a good parent for both teenage mothers' and fathers' identities.

We have completed 53 in-depth interviews so far and plan to continue through the end of the semester. In a year or two, we hope to re-interview these same teenage parents to learn whether they have met the goals they stated for their own futures and how the support they are receiving has influenced them and their children.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Continued from page 2

Security's (DHS) Citizen Corps, Cyber Security, and Federal Emergency Management Agency on "ICT-Enabled Peer-to-Peer Communications in Crisis and Disaster" in Washington, DC.

On July 28, **Sutton** presented on new social media in disasters and crisis response at NET-TECH, a DHS symposium on the uses of new technologies in disaster at the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University. She presented again at the annual meeting of the National Emergency Managers Association in Portland, Oregon on September 10. Both seminars highlight research conducted with Department of Computer Science colleague and Hazards Center faculty affiliate **Leysia Palen**.

Ali Jordan attended the Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism (START) Annual Conference at the University of Maryland (UMD) in College Park on September 18-20 to present preliminary findings in the session Community Field Studies and Analysis of Preparedness Networks led by **Kathleen Tierney**. She also presented a poster "Visualizing Collaboration: An Examination of Regional Preparedness Networks," (by **Kathleen Tierney, Jeannette Sutton, Christine Bevc**, in addition to **Alexandra Jordan**) which demonstrates the similarities and differences of regional disaster preparedness networks utilizing social network analysis.

HEALTH AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Richard Jessor has joined the Advisory Board of the Urban Population and Health Dynamics (UPHD) Research Program at the African Population and Health Research Center in Nairobi, Kenya. One facet of the UPHD Research Program, funded by the Wellcome Trust, is concerned with the transition to adulthood among youth in the Nairobi informal settlements (slums). That longitudinal study is using measures developed here in IBS by Jessor and his colleagues. Jessor participated in the advisory board meeting held in Nairobi on August 11-14. He will be returning to Nairobi to consult with members of the transition to adulthood research team on November 17-21.

Working Papers

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

Barham, Tania and Lauren Calimeris. "Long-term Effects of Family Planning and Child Health Interventions on Adolescent Cognition: Evidence from Matlab in Bangladesh" (HS2008-02). Early childhood health interventions, such as vaccinations, improve the health status of young children in developing countries. It is unclear, however, whether the benefits of these interventions are long-term, continuing into adolescence and adulthood, especially in environments where there are many competing health risks. This paper exploits a quasi-random placement of the Matlab Maternal and Child Health Project in Bangladesh to determine if typical family planning and early childhood health interventions received in childhood have lasting effects on cognition in older children. Single and double difference as well as mother fixed effects models are used to determine the intent-to-treat effects of the program. Depending on the method, eligibility for the program in childhood leads to between a 6 and 13 percent increase in cognition for children 8-14 years of age. The effects include controls for education, so represent impact on cognition that are distinct from education.

Mollborn, Stephanie and **Bethany Everett**. "The Correlates and Consequences of Parent-Teen Discordance in Reports of Teens' Sexual Experience" (HS2008-03). Using national

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PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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survey data, the authors investigate factors associated with incongruence in parents' and adolescents' reports of teens' past sexual experience and explore the consequences of inaccurate parental knowledge on subsequent sexual behaviors. Most parents of teens who have not had vaginal intercourse accurately report their lack of experience, while most parents of teens who have had intercourse inaccurately report that the adolescent has not had sex. A wide variety of adolescent-, parent-, and family-level factors predict the accuracy of parents' knowledge. The consequences of incongruence in parent-teen reports of adolescents' sexual experience differ between under- and overestimation. Teenagers whose parents overestimate their sexual experience are subsequently more likely to have vaginal intercourse, have sex outside a romantic relationship, and (for girls) have a pregnancy. Teenagers whose parents underestimate their sexual experience are less likely to have vaginal intercourse, have sex while using drugs, and have a sexually transmitted infection diagnosis.

POPULATION PROGRAM

Population Program faculty and students were active at this year's Southern Demographic Association Annual Meeting in Greenville, South Carolina, October 30-November 1. **Justin Denney, Rick Rogers**, and Robert Hummer presented "Investigating the Education Gap in Mortality: The Case of Cigarette Smoking." **Bethany Everett, Rick Rogers, Bob Hummer**, and Anna Zajacova presented "Educational Degrees and Mortality in the U.S." **Rogers** also chaired a session about Mental Health.

In Print

Reniers, G. and R. T. Faily. "Polygyny and HIV in Malawi." *Demographic Research* 19, no. 53(2008):1811-30. This article reviews the relationship between polygyny and HIV and identifies a positive individual-level correlation, and a negative ecological correlation. The authors subsequently examine two mechanisms that contribute to the individual-level correlation. First, they find that men in polygynous marriages have more extramarital sex than men in monogamous unions (both in terms of self reports and in terms of spousal reports of the suspicion of adultery). Second, they find evidence of adverse selection of HIV positive women into polygynous unions via an investigation of the relationship between marriage order and polygyny status. The article concludes with reflections about possible explanations for the distinct individual and ecological correlations.

Tekola, F., **G. Reniers**, T. Araya, H.M. Damen, and G. Davey. "The economic impact of AIDS morbidity and mortality on households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia." *AIDS Care* 20, no. 8(2008):995-1001. The present study investigates whether the household-level economic impact of an adult AIDS death is different from that of death from another cause. The data come from cross-sectional post-mortem interviews (verbal autopsies) with relatives or primary caregivers of deceased adults randomly selected from deaths recorded in an ongoing burial surveillance in Addis Ababa. The analyses consist of three parts. First, the authors assess the sociodemographic risk factors for AIDS mortality. Subsequently, they reverse the causal order of this relationship and carry out an analysis of the effect of AIDS mortality on the subjective experience of change in the household's financial situation following the death of a household member. Finally, they quantify the direct and indirect costs of illness and death on the household. Results indicate that households experiencing an HIV/AIDS death are poorer than those experiencing a non-HIV/AIDS death. In addition, poorer households experience a greater decline in

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PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

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socioeconomic status following the death of a household member. AIDS mortality has more detrimental effects on the household economic status than deaths due to other causes. While the difference between AIDS and non-AIDS mortality in terms of direct costs is minimal, the indirect cost of an AIDS death per household exceeds that of non-AIDS death by 58%. In conclusion, poor households are more likely to experience an AIDS death and in turn are more vulnerable to the socioeconomic impact of death. Therefore, it is justifiable to target HIV-impact mitigation programs on poorer households.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Delbert Elliott participated in a Safe Schools Regional Training conference in Fort Collins on October 23. The free, daylong conference was offered to the public by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence and co-hosted by the new Colorado School Safety Resource Center. It included an overview of school violence in addition to sessions on crisis planning, threat assessment, school discipline, the Safe2Tell hotline and other topics. **Elliott** also discussed a new tool in school safety to be offered to all Colorado schools starting next year—an online school climate survey and school safety checklist.

In Print

McDaniels-Wilson, C. and **J. Belknap**. “The Extensive Sexual Violation and Sexual Abuse Histories of Incarcerated Women.” *Violence Against Women* 14, No. 10 (2008):1090-1127. A growing body of research reports on the lifetime prevalence of sexual victimization experiences among incarcerated women. However, none of this research provides a detailed account of the many types and levels of sexual violations and sexual abuses, the age of occurrence, and the victim–offender relationship. This study used the Sexual Abuse Checklist (designed by the first author) and a modified version of the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) to obtain a detailed account of 391 incarcerated women's self-reported sexual violation and abuse histories. Seventy percent of the women reported at least one violation consistent with what qualifies as “rape” in most states in the United States today, and half of the women reported child sexual abuse victimization. The most prevalent victim–offender relationships were male strangers, male lovers or boyfriends, male dates, husbands, uncles, brothers, male cousins, and stepfathers.

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

Hunter, Lori	Environmental Variability, Migration, and Rural Livelihoods			
	NICHD	07/01/09 - 06/30/11	New	\$141,357
Reid-Hresko, John	Doctoral Dissertation Research: HIV/AIDS Knowledge Production at Two Regional African			
Lori Hunter (Faculty Sponsor)	Wildlife Colleges: A Comparative Ethnography			
	National Science Foundation	04/01/09 - 03/31/10	New	\$10,000

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

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Environment and Society Program cont'd

Weiner, John	Extended Illustration of Climate-responsive Agricultural-Urban Water Transfers National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	07/01/09 - 06/30/11	New	\$285,569
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Political and Economic Change Program

Staeheli, Lynn	Collaborative Research: Democracy and Public Life in the United States and United Kingdom National Science Foundation	06/01/09 - 05/31/12	New	\$46,425
Levi, Adam John O'Loughlin (Faculty Sponsor)	Doctoral Dissertation Research: Territory and Identity in the Borderlands: The Moldovan case National Science Foundation	07/01/09 - 12/31/10	New	\$12,000

Population Program

Boardman, Jason	Genetic Risk, Pathways to Adulthood, and Health Inequalities National Institutes of Health (via the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)	07/01/09 - 06/30/14	New	\$164,578
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RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

Environment and Society Program

Ritchie, Liesel	Enhancing Targeted Research in the Advanced Technological Education Program National Science Foundation	08/15/08 - 07/31/10	New	\$1,599,997
Tierney, Kathleen	Clearinghouse on Natural Hazards Research Applications National Science Foundation	10/01/08 - 09/30/09	Supplement	\$644,122

Political and Economic Change Program

O'Loughlin, John	AOC: The Dynamics of Secessionist Regions: Eurasian Unrecognized Quasi-States after Kosovo's Independence National Science Foundation	10/01/08 - 09/30/11	New	\$749,970
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Problem Behavior Program

Thornberry, Terry Jason Boardman (Co-PI)	Examining Genetic and Environmental Risk Factors for Antisocial Behavior University of Colorado (Innovative Grant Program)	07/01/08 - 06/30/09	New	\$43,609
Elliott, Delbert	Colorado Schools Safety Program Department of Justice	05/01/08 - 04/30/09	Supplement	\$297,371

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

Environment and Society Program

J. Terrence McCabe, Acting Director

Natural Hazards Center

Kathleen Tierney, Director



Political and Economic Change Program

Edward S. Greenberg, Director



Problem Behavior Program

Terence P. Thornberry, Director

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence

Delbert S. Elliott, Director

Health and Society Program

Richard Jessor, Director



Population Program

Richard G. Rogers, Director

CU Population Center

Richard G. Rogers, Director

Population Aging Center

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