

KUDOS

At the American Society of Criminology (ASC) meeting in St. Louis in November, **Terry Thornberry** was formally awarded the Edwin H. Sutherland Award (see the April/May 2008 Newsletter Kudos for the announcement). He presented the Award's address entitled "The Apple Doesn't Fall Far from the Tree (or Does It?). Intergenerational Patterns of Antisocial Behavior." At this same meeting, the ASC Outstanding Article Award for 2008 went to Ross Matsueda of the University of Washington, Derek Kreager of Penn State, and our own **David Huizinga**. They received the award for their article "Deterring Delinquents: A Rational Choice Model Effect on Violence" published in the *American Sociological Review*. Overall, it was a very happy awards ceremony for Colorado.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Lori Hunter attended a meeting in Beijing at the Institute of Population Research at Peking University, November 20-22. The meeting was about "Urbanization, Environment, and Development" in China and she attended on behalf of the journal *Population & Environment*. The journal will be publishing a special issue on the associations between demographic dynamics and environmental factors in China based on research presented at the Beijing symposium.

In Print

Andersson, Krister, Gustavo Gordillo de Anda, and Frank van Laerhoven. *Local Governments and Rural Development Comparing Lessons from Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Peru*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2009. Despite the recent economic upswing in many Latin American countries, rural poverty rates in the region have actually increased during the past two decades. Experts blame excessively centralized public administrations for the lackluster performance of public policy initiatives. In response, decentralization reforms have become a common government strategy for improving public sector performance in rural areas. The effect of these reforms is a topic of considerable debate among government officials, policy scholars, and citizens' groups. This book offers a systematic analysis of how local governments and farmer groups in Latin America are actually faring today. Based on interviews with more than 1,200 mayors, local officials, and farmers in 390 municipal territories in four Latin American nations, the authors analyze the ways in which different forms of decentralization affect the governance arrangements for rural development "on the ground." Their comparative analysis suggests that rural development outcomes are systemically linked to locally negotiated institutional arrangements—formal and informal—between government officials, non-governmental organizations, and farmer groups that operate in the local sphere. They find that local government actors contribute to public services that better assist the rural poor when local actors cooperate to develop their own institutional arrangements for participatory

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planning, horizontal learning, and the joint production of services. This study brings substantive data and empirical analysis to a discussion that has, until now, more often depended on qualitative research in isolated cases. With more than 60 percent of Latin America's rural population living in poverty, the results are both timely and crucial.

Gundimeda, Haripriya and **Charles W. Howe**. "Interstate River Conflicts: Lessons from India and the U.S." *Water International* 33, no. 4 (2008):395-405. In both India and the United States, all major rivers cross state boundaries while the states, under their national constitutions and laws, retain strong legal power over water resources. This has led to extensive conflict over the allocation of stream flows. In India, the primary framework for resolving interstate river conflicts has been court appointment of tribunals that have relied on the vague principle of "equitable apportionment." The U.S. has relied on negotiated interstate compacts, an arrangement that has suffered from inflexibility in adapting to changes over time. A broader basis for "equitable apportionment" could include resources in addition to water, e.g. simultaneous bargaining over water and hydro-electric power sharing as was used in the Columbia River Compact between Canada and the U.S. The extension of water markets to the full river basin (rather than just in-state) would provide allocation flexibility over time.

Natural Hazards Center

Kathleen Tierney was invited to make two presentations on disaster research in Osaka and Kobe, Japan: "Businesses and Disasters: Research Findings and Lessons Learned" at the 2nd Coordination Symposium, co-sponsored by Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe Universities in Osaka, Japan on January 14, and "Disaster Resilience: Definitions, Concepts, and Measures" at the Comparative Workshop for Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan on January 16.

Liesel Ritchie presented "Use of Local Knowledge in Disaster Preparedness and Response: Perspectives from Social Science Research" at the North by 2020 Workshop in Barrow, Alaska in November.

Working Papers

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

Travis, William R. "Geo-Engineering the Climate: Time for a Technology Assessment" (ES2008-0002). The threat of anthropogenic global warming has traditionally been met with plans to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (mitigation) and to help social and ecological systems cope with a changing climate (adaptation). There is some tension between advocacy and policy for mitigation versus adaptation, but given a probable (though difficult to specify) "warming commitment" already extant which is likely to increase before effective mitigation kicks in, greater attention is coming to adaptation (Pielke, Jr., et al., 2007). The human experience with natural hazards and other environmental problems also suggests that an increasing threat of global warming (and associated local and regional climate changes) will eventually evoke efforts to intervene physically in the climate system (Schneider, 2001), especially if the more extreme scenarios begin to look likely or to become manifest (Travis, in review). A flurry of proposals, conferences, and articles on "geo-engineering" (e.g., Crutzen, 2006; Wigley, 2006) reveals that the prevention response has gained salience, at least as a topic for

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IN FOCUS



Pictured left to right: Jane Grady, Danielle Gianola, Linda Cunningham, and Susan Lineberry. Kim Henry is not pictured but also works on the project.

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

The Challenge
provides
information
and resources
to help schools
create safe and
healthy
learning
environments
for students.

**CSPV and the U.S. Department of Education's
Challenge Newsletter**

The Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (CSPV), was founded in 1992 to provide informed assistance to groups committed to understanding and preventing violence, particularly adolescent violence. In an effort to establish more complete and valuable information to impact violence-related policies, programs, and practices, CSPV works from a multi-disciplinary platform on the subject of violence and facilitates the building of bridges between the research community and the practitioners and policy makers.

The Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence is entering its fourth year of a five-year grant to produce the *Challenge* newsletter in a cooperative agreement with the Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS). The newsletter is targeted to K-12 educators, administrators, and prevention professionals with a mailing list of approximately 60,000.

The *Challenge* provides information and resources to help schools create safe and healthy learning environments for students. It is a publication used to highlight evidence-based programming in youth violence and substance abuse prevention. It is an opportunity to highlight research in many fields related to safe schools and safe students in a practical manner for teachers to use in the classroom and administrators to use in effective policy development.

Recent issues have focused on:

- Building school partnerships between parents and community members to positively impact the learning process.
- Emergency response planning guidelines that schools can use to prepare and train their staff in case of natural or man-made emergencies.
- The difficulty involved with truancy: negative outcomes for students, establishing meaningful methods to measure it and effective strategies to address it so that kids remain in school.
- Targeted school violence and resources available to help prevent it.
- Information on pandemic flu and how schools would be involved in mitigating an outbreak.
- Impacts of drug abuse on the teenage brain and ways for schools to help students avoid drug abuse.

CSPV's involvement with this project includes all aspects of the publication process. The staff collaborates with OSDFS and researchers from around the country to identify salient issues and provide relevant and reliable information. The staff, working closely with OSDFS, writes and edits articles for the quarterly newsletter. They contract with a graphic designer to provide occasional design support but the majority of layout is done in-house. Additional support comes from contracts with National Hirschfeld who prints and mails the copies to subscribers and Telluride Websmith who maintains

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the Challenge Web site by adding each new issue as it is published and archiving previous issues.

Development and revisions to the upcoming issue, cyber bullying, are well underway. For this issue, scheduled for release in March, staff collaborated with Sue Limber, Ph.D., from Clemson University to address this rising offshoot of traditional bullying. Sue, well-known for her work in bullying prevention, served as the interview subject and provided expert guidance during the development and initial editing phases.

The staff dedicated to this project include Jane Grady who serves as Principal Investigator, Susan Lineberry as Project Editor, Kim Henry, Ph.D., as Associate Project Editor, Linda Cunningham as Resources Manager. Danielle Gianola has joined the team on a special project to identify additional OSDFS grantees to add to the subscriber mailing list. Interested in receiving the *Challenge* newsletter? Please visit the Web site at www.thechallenge.org to read articles or subscribe online.

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discussion and rudimentary analysis (Cotton, 2008). The discussions evince a mixture of enthusiasm for the great potential for fixing the problem with great caution in the face of myriad unknowns. Many commentators suggest that the cure might be worse than the disease, that serious attention to geo-engineering solutions might even worsen the problem by reducing our commitment to mitigation, and that even analyzing engineering solutions puts us on a “slippery slope” to relying on them instead of mitigation (e.g., Robock, in press). In this vein, the thinking goes, serious attention to climate cooling schemes might invoke a paradox that natural hazards researchers call the “levee effect” (i.e., that dams and levees encourage flood zone development, thus exacerbating future losses when inevitable failures occur). This essay examines some of the human dimensions of weather and climate geo-engineering (WCGE), in a rough attempt to identify some of the elements likely to comprise a WCGE technology assessment.

HEALTH AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Stephanie Mollborn, Paula Fomby, and **Jeff Dennis** presented “Racial/Ethnic Differences in Family Structure Effects on Early Development” at the National Council on Family Relations 2008 annual meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas in November.

Publications

Jessor, R. “Description Versus Explanation in Cross-National Research on Adolescence.” *Journal of Adolescent Health* 43 (2008):527-28. This invited editorial is a commentary on an article, appearing in the same issue, by Vazsonyi et al.: “A test of Jessor’s Problem Behavior Theory in a Eurasian and a Western European development context.” (Pp. 555-64). This article can be found at:
http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/jessor/pubs/2008_Jessor_editorial_JAH.pdf

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

The IBS Political and Economic Change Program organized a multidisciplinary symposium entitled “Perspectives on the Current Economic Crisis” which took place on

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Monday, October 27, at the Wolf Law School. The speakers were Sanjai Bhagat (*School of Business*), **Moonhawk Kim** (*Dept. of Political Science*), Mark Loewenstein (*School of Law*), and **Keith Maskus** (*Dept. of Economics*) with **Ed Greenberg** as moderator. About 50 people attended the symposium, and the four presentations were followed by a vigorous question and answer session. Professor Bhagat spoke about faulty business practices that may have caused the crisis and suggested reforms that would decrease the likelihood of such financial debacles in the future. **Professor Maskus** analyzed the macroeconomic origins of the crisis. He emphasized the role of exotic financial instruments called derivatives and the failure to regulate the use of these securities or to price them appropriately. Professor Loewenstein considered the legal obstacles to regulating financial markets. He questioned whether the blame currently being heaped upon Wall Street operatives or corporate managers was indeed warranted. **Professor Kim** spoke about how the unfolding economic crisis affected the global economic system and the balance of power between nations. He identified some likely political consequences of the crisis. The ensuing discussion centered on whether and on how the state should intervene to contain the economic crisis. Audience members expressed different views on whether bailouts of the finance industry were necessary and/or effective. While no consensus was reached (or expected) the symposium did clarify the nature of the policy alternatives available to the new administration.

Jennifer Bair gave the opening plenary at a three day conference in San Pedro Sula, Honduras on September 30. The talk, “Una industria global cambiante: Impactos e implicaciones para America Latina,” discussed how the elimination of import quotas regulating the global garment trade is reshaping the geography of clothing and footwear production, and with what consequences for firms and workers in Mexico and Central America.

Andy Baker presented a paper entitled “Public Opinion and the Compensation Hypothesis” to the International Political Economy Society in Philadelphia, December 6-7.

Keith Maskus attended the World Trade Institute conference on “Fragmentation and Coherence in International Trade Regulation” in Bern, Switzerland in July where he delivered a speech on the differences in U.S. and European Union approaches to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and trade. **Maskus** then attended the Swedish Association for the Protection of Industrial Property conference on “The Role of the Intellectual Property System: Today and in the Future” in Stockholm, Sweden in August. He was a keynote speaker and discussed issues regarding the future of economic policy in IPR. **Maskus** also attended the Global Economic Symposium in Plön, Germany in September where he delivered a speech on the role of open-source innovation on global technology transfer. After that, he went to the University of Torino conference on “Innovation, Imitation, and Economic Growth,” in Alessandria, Italy on October 2-3 where he presented a paper entitled “Intellectual Property Rights, Technology Transfer and Exports in Developing Countries.”

Publications

Galina An, **Keith E. Maskus**, and Thitima Puttitanun. “Duration of Rent Extraction and the Entry Mode Decision by Multinational Enterprises.” *Review of Development Economics* 12, no. 4 (2008):861-76. Prior literature is ambiguous about the effects of stronger intellectual property rights (IPR) on the choice of a multinational firm’s mode of

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entry into foreign markets. However, available indexes of IPR protection exist only at the country level and do not identify interindustry variation in the ability to extract rents through exclusive rights and other factors. The authors introduce this dimension and compute a parameter that reflects the relative length of time that positive profits may be earned in various industries. Estimation results find that strengthening IPR would reduce exporting in all industries in the sample. However, it would raise (reduce) foreign direct investment, relative to licensing, in industries with shorter (longer) rent-extraction times.

Gnanaraj Chellaraj, **Keith E. Maskus**, and Aaditya Mattoo, “The Contribution of International Graduate Students to U.S. Innovation,” *Review of International Economics* 16, No. 3 (2008):444-62. The impact of international students in the United States on innovative activity is estimated using a model of idea generation. Results indicate that the presence of foreign graduate students has a significant and positive impact on both future patent applications and future patents awarded to university and non-university institutions. Our central estimates suggest that a 10% increase in the number of foreign graduate students would raise patent applications by 4.5%, university patent grants by 6.8% and non-university patent grants by 5.0%. Thus, reductions in foreign graduate students from visa restrictions could significantly reduce US innovative activity. Increases in skilled immigration also have a positive, but smaller, impact on patenting.

Kim, Moonhawk. “Costly Procedures: Divergent Effects of Legalization in the GATT/WTO Dispute Settlement Procedures.” *International Studies Quarterly* 53, No. 3, (2008):657–86. Increasing legalization of international institutions has divergent effects on member countries. Whereas legalization decreases uncertainty and increases convergence of countries’ expectations on international outcomes, it imposes costs on countries by increasing the complexity and difficulty of procedures for them to utilize. Countries with the administrative capacity to follow elaborate procedures reap the benefits of increased legalization. For countries without such capacity—primarily developing countries—the potential benefits are offset by their difficulty in following the procedures. I examine this argument against the institutional changes in dispute settlement procedures that occurred in the transition from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Compared to the GATT era, developed countries—ones with greater capacity—are much more likely to utilize dispute settlement in the WTO than developing countries. Gains from the institutional changes in dispute settlement procedures have accrued to benefit mostly developed member countries in the WTO.

Kim, Moonhawk. “Spillovers and Contestations in International Governance: Addressing the Problems of Democracy, Accountability and Legitimacy in International Organizations.” *SAIS Review* 28, No. 2 (2008):141–53. Actors ranging from activists and scholars to policy-makers and politicians claim that many international organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), suffer from a democratic deficit, lack of accountability, and illegitimacy. This article argues that these contestations have increased because of rising interdependence and the constrained structure of international governance. High interdependence generates policy spillover effects, but international organizations—arranged in discrete policy domains—lack the ability to make tradeoffs necessary to contain the spillovers. Popular mobilization against these organizations results when actors adversely affected by the spillovers are left out of the policymaking process. Based on this explanation of the phenomena, the article generates several policy

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options that the United States can pursue to restore stability and effectiveness to the international governance system.

Gibbon, Peter, **Jennifer Bair**, and Stefano Ponte. "Governing global value chains: an introduction." *Economy and Society* 37, no 3 (2008):315-38. This introductory paper to the special issue on governing global value chains (GVCs) focuses on the concept of governance as the dimension of GVCs that has received the most theoretical and empirical attention to date. After a brief introduction of the GVC concept in relation to the literature on economic globalization, we review the three main interpretations of GVC governance that have been advanced: governance as driving, governance as coordination and governance as normalization. After summaries of the four subsequent papers (by Bair, Gibbon and Ponte, Milberg, and Palpacuer), the authors offer reflections on the current state of development of GVC analysis. The unevenness and theoretical eclecticism of the GVC literature to date, particularly but not only with regard to the understanding of governance, poses the question of whether it is possible to reconcile the different approaches within a unified paradigm. If not, then GVC analysis is better understood as a methodological approach that can be mobilized within various theoretical perspectives.

Bair, Jennifer. "Analyzing economic organization: Embedded networks and global chains compared." *Economy and Society* 37, no 3 (2008):339-64. This article analyzes the network epistemologies that underlie several frameworks for studying global economic organization. Specifically, the embedded network of the new economic sociology is compared with various global chain constructs that seek to emphasize the connectedness of actors and activities across space. The author argues that the micro-sociological foundations of the new economic sociology make embeddedness a problematic concept for analyzing economic organization at a global level. The author then contrasts the embedded network as a trust-based governance structure with the construct of the global commodity chain, which understands network governance in terms of power relations or 'drivenness'. Finally, it is explained how the recent theory of global value chain governance by Gereffi, Humphrey and Sturgeon (2005) departs from the macro-sociological tradition that oriented earlier chain frameworks: this theory, which focuses on the coordination of inter-firm dyads in a global value chain, returns to a micro-oriented understanding of governance, but one that draws more from transaction cost theory than from the new economic sociology.

Bair, Jennifer, ed. *Frontiers of Commodity Chain Research*. Stanford University Press, 2009. Extending the frontiers of commodity chain research, this distinctive volume includes original work from major figures in sociology, history, geography, and labor studies. It underscores the wide and interdisciplinary appeal of chain approaches for analyzing the economic, social, and political dimensions of international trade and production networks. Commodity chain analysis sheds light on the political and ecological implications of economic globalization and on how activists in pursuit of social justice, workers' rights, and environmental protection can use it. Following a substantive review of literature in the field, the collection goes on to examine theoretical and methodological debates over how to conduct research on global commodity and value chains, how power is exercised through these chains, and how global economic activities are coordinated across space. The result is a rich and unusually coherent volume that demonstrates how commodity and value chain analysis is informing contemporary research in a variety of fields.

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POPULATION PROGRAM

Publications

McKinnish, Terra. "Spousal Mobility and Earnings." *Demography* 45, no. 4 (2008):829-49. An important finding in the literature on migration has been that the earnings of married women typically decrease with a move, while the earnings of married men often increase with a move, suggesting that married women are more likely to act as the "trailing spouse." This article considers a related but largely unexplored question: what is the effect of having an occupation that is associated with frequent migration on the migration decisions of a household and on the earnings of the spouse? Further, how do these effects differ between men and women? The Public Use Microdata Sample from the 2000 U.S. decennial census is used to calculate migration rates by occupation and education. The analysis estimates the effects of these occupational mobility measures on the migration of couples and the earnings of married individuals. The author finds that migration rates in both the husband's and wife's occupations affect the household migration decision, but mobility in the husband's occupation matters considerably more. For couples in which the husband has a college degree (regardless of the wife's educational level), a husband's mobility has a large, significant negative effect on his wife's earnings, whereas a wife's mobility has no effect on her husband's earnings. This negative effect does not exist for college-educated wives married to non-college-educated husbands.

Working Papers

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

Riosmena, Fernando . "On the Legal Auspices of Latin America - U.S. Migration" (POP2008-08). In this paper, the author compares trends in rates and patterns of transition into legal permanent residence (LPR) of Mexicans, Dominicans, and Nicaraguans. He found striking differences in the degree and modes of transition into LPR between the three countries. Dominicans evinced by far the highest likelihood of obtaining residence at all times and ages, mostly through parents and spouses, with no gender differences and little previous undocumented experience. In sharp contrast, Mexicans had a rather low likelihood of becoming a LPR and presented sharp gender differentials: women were more likely to legalize through husbands while men benefited from the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) amnesty programs as much as from parents. Nicaraguans stood in-between, presenting few gender differences in rates and modes of transition and a heavy dependence on special provisions such as IRCA and the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central America Relief Act. The author argues that these trends are the result of the interplay of conditions favoring the emigration of and the specific immigration policy context faced by migrant pioneers; the influence of social networks in reproducing the legal character of flows; and differences in the actual use of kinship ties as sponsors. The implications of these results are discussed in light of gender differences in migration dynamics from Latin America.

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

Ritchie, Liesel	Collaborative Research: To Investigate and Document Social Impacts of High-Stakes Litigation Resolution in a Renewable Resource Community			
	NSF via Mississippi State University	07/01/09 - 06/30/12	New	\$150,000

Health and Society Program

Barham, Tania	The Effects of Childhood Health Interventions on Human Capital Development			
	NICHD	07/01/09 - 06/30/11	New	\$149,876

Political and Economic Change Program

O'Loughlin, John	Collaborative Research: Climate Change/Variability and Armed Conflicts in Africa and Asia			
	NSF (w/flow-through to NCAR)	07/01/09 - 06/30/12	New	\$1,499,810

Population Program

Pampel, Fred	Worldwide Patterns and Change in Gender Egalitarianism			
	NSF	05/15/09 - 08/14/10	New	\$82,254
Everett, Bethany	Sexual Orientation and Health Disparities: A Longitudinal Analysis			
	NIMH	07/01/09 - 06/30/11	New	\$48,000

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director	
<p>Environment and Society Program</p> <p>J. Terrence McCabe, Acting Director</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>Natural Hazards Center</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Kathleen Tierney, Director</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p> <p>Political and Economic Change Program</p> <p>Edward S. Greenberg, Director</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p> <p>Problem Behavior Program</p> <p>Terence P. Thornberry, Director</p> <p><u>Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Delbert S. Elliott, Director</p>	<p>Health and Society Program</p> <p>Richard Jessor, Director</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p> <p>Population Program</p> <p>Richard G. Rogers, Director</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>CU Population Center</u></p> <p>Richard G. Rogers, Director</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>Population Aging Center</u></p> <p>Jane A. Menken, Director</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p> <p>Computing and Research Services</p> <p>Jani S. Little, Director</p>
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