KUDOS

David Huizinga, Senior Research Associate, Problem Behavior Program, received the Paul Tappan Award for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology at the Western Society of Criminology meetings in Honolulu in February.

Congratulations to Jeff Dennis, Graduate Research Assistant, Health and Society Program, who successfully defended his dissertation titled “Birth Weight in the United States: Disparities by Race/Ethnicity and Maternal Age.”

RoseMarie Perez Foster, Senior Research Associate at Environment and Society’s Natural Hazards Center, has been appointed Honored Professor in the Department of Applied Psychology, Kiev Academy of Labour and Social Relations, Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine. The Academy serves as RoseMarie’s base of operations for a population sampling study of long-term health, psycho-social and economic outcomes in the Ukrainian population exposed to radiation fallout from the Chornobyl Nuclear Plant disaster in 1986. The international research team is supported by an HSD Award from the National Science Foundation, and operates in collaboration with the Ukraine Ministries of Health, Colorado State University, and the Ukrainian Radiation Protection Institute.

IN THE NEWS

Tim Wadsworth’s research on immigration decreasing crime has been featured quite a bit in the media recently. He is in the May 27 issue of Newsweek magazine for his research on how immigration decreases crime rates. See http://www.newsweek.com/2010/05/27/reading-ranting-and-arithmetic.html?utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=statusnet. Recently he was on Denver’s radio station AM 760 (the David Sirota show) discussing his research.

Both Kathleen Tierney and Liesel Ritchie appeared on Studio 12, a live, roundtable discussion program with screened viewer call-ins airing throughout Colorado on Channel 12. Tierney appeared on June 16. The hour-long program looked at the issues facing Haiti’s recovery following the earthquake. The program is available online at: http://video.cpt12.org/video/1528068166/. Ritchie appeared on June 23. The topic for the show was a look at the Gulf oil spill. Panelists touched on how it happened, why it happened, could it happen again, what is and should the federal government and BP be doing, the economic impact on the Gulf and the nation, the socio-logical and psychological impacts and how this disaster compares to the Alaskan Exxon spill. The program is available online at: http://video.cpt12.org/video/1538830692/

Lori Hunter has been featured twice recently in the Boulder Daily Camera. Her new venture, Boulder Walking Tours, is featured in the July 4 issue. You can find the article here: http://www.dailycamera.com/ci_15435841?source=email. And her environmentally friendly remodel of her downtown Boulder home was featured in an article on May 24. You can read it at: http://www.dailycamera.com/lifestyles/ci_15118337#axzz0ou81cB13

In the News continues on page 2
Liesel Ritchie is featured discussing social impacts of oil spills at http://www.colorado.edu/news/reports/oilspill/. This video examines potential impacts of the Gulf oil disaster based on Ritchie’s research of oil spills, including the Exxon Valdez spill off the coast of Alaska’s Prince William Sound in 1989, the grounding of the M/V Selendang Ayu near Unalaska Island in Alaska’s Aleutian Islands in 2004, and the Cosco Busan spill in San Francisco Bay in 2007. She was also interviewed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for a piece that aired June 11 on how the residents of Cordova, Alaska, where she’s studied the aftereffects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, are viewing the current Gulf of Mexico oil disaster. Video and article: http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/06/11/cordova-alaska-exxon-gulf-oil-spill.html.

BUILDING PROGRESS

Progress continues on our new IBS Building at the intersection at the east end of Grandview Avenue and the north end of 15th Street, just off University Avenue. Masonry work is complete on the north elevation and on the north half of the east elevation. The larger size brick being used is attractive, and the use of intermittent brick courses that jut out from the rest provides patterning to the facades and interesting shadows when the sun is overhead or at an angle. The variegated colors of the brick also add to the attractiveness of the building’s exterior.

Almost all of the interior framing is now complete, including the offices on the fourth floor, so it’s now possible to find your assigned office and to envision your work space and enjoy the view from your office window. Speaking of views, they are spectacular from almost every vantage; this is especially true of the conference rooms, the external balconies on each floor, and the lounge and gathering spaces.

An exceptionally pleasing architectural amenity is the skylight, now installed above the fourth floor. Its 81.5 foot length along the ridgeline of the roof captures substantial daylight for the fourth floor interior, and that daylight is allowed to reach further down to the third floor through two large light-well openings.

Drywall has been hung and taped in the rooms in the basement in preparation for painting, and drywalling is currently underway on the first and second floors. In the large meeting room on the first floor, the framing and hardware for the partition have been installed, and it is possible to get a sense of the size of both the larger and the smaller meeting rooms that will result when the partition is closed. This meeting room has delightful access to the outside terrace, an amenity for meeting breaks, and it will certainly be in demand for use by other units on Campus, as well as for our own large conferences.

Framing of the inside of both the north and south stair towers will get underway shortly. Unlike the case with most buildings on Campus that leave the concrete or masonry of their stair walls exposed, our stairwells will be finished with painted drywall just the way the interior space is finished. That, plus the large windows at the stairwell landings, will make them pleasant spaces for lingering and chatting when encountering a colleague or student.

Finally, for this update, the installation of the elevator in the south tower will begin next week. It, too, will be attractive with its stainless steel doors and carpeted floor. Start visualizing life in the new building! The building will transform the Institute, and all of us will feel its impact!
Starting this fall, the CU Population Center (CUPC) will receive five years of funding, totaling approximately $2 million, from NIH to support population research on campus and at several affiliated institutions. This award represents a major accomplishment and achieves a long-term goal of the Population Program.

The National Institute of Child Health and Development, through its Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, funds research on population through both individual grant awards and special programs for population centers. The Population Research Infrastructure Program supports 13 Population Centers at prestigious universities including Princeton, Penn, UCLA, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Texas. The CU Population Center now joins this group.

Five years ago, the CUPC received a developmental grant to create the foundation for an NIH center. With this new award, the CUPC becomes a full-fledged center with about double the funding. Not coincidentally, the funds come just as the Population Program and other IBS units prepare to move into the new IBS building.

The CU proposal, submitted last fall to a special competition for center grants, received excellent reviews. In recommending funding for the Center with the highest level of enthusiasm, the reviewers lauded “an innovative population research center,” “its strong cadre of diverse, multidisciplinary investigators at various career levels plus a large affiliate group,” “the strong institutional support demonstrated by UC’s cost-sharing arrangements,” and “commitment to the new Institute of Behavioral Science building.”

In Focus continues on page 4
With 46 affiliates, a variety of specializations, and considerable overlap in interests, the Center focuses its work on three signature themes: health and mortality, migration and population redistribution, and environmental demography. These themes cover core demographic topics as well as emerging areas.

The 29 affiliates working on the health and mortality theme specialize in four subthemes that highlight several strengths of the Center: 1) HIV/AIDS (with an emphasis on Africa), 2) health behaviors such as smoking and obesity and related mortality disparities, 3) adolescent health, and 4) behavioral genetics. The work on HIV/AIDS and health disparities relates to more classical demographic concerns, while the work on adolescent health and behavioral genetics extends population research in some new directions.

The 27 affiliates working on the migration and population redistribution theme, areas of long-standing distinction at the University of Colorado, specialize in three subthemes: 1) migration research methodology, 2) determinants of migration, and 3) migration consequences. Scholars in this area have studied migration processes in Africa, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Europe, and Mexico, as well as in the United States. Their work extends to topics such as gender, inequality, and aging.

The 18 affiliates working on the environmental demography theme, a relatively new subdiscipline within population studies, focus on the association between population processes and environmental context and have ties to the National Center for Atmospheric Research, the National Renewable Energy Lab, and the Natural Hazards Center. Work fits into two subthemes: environmental influences on demographic processes and demographic influences on environmental processes such as climate change.

Examples of research in the three areas include studies of the social conditions that facilitate or inhibit the genetic influence on smoking and obesity; the impact of HIV/AIDS on poor, elderly, rural South Africans in the context of emerging antiretroviral therapy policies; the impact of environmental quality on household health and mortality; the contribution of smoking to changing mortality disparities; and multiregional demographic projections using indirect estimation.

The success of CUPC comes in good part from the involvement of eight junior faculty members whose population interests fit within our signature themes: Tania Barham, Francisca Antman, and Brian Cadena in Economics; Stefanie Mollborn and Sanyu Mojola in Sociology; and Fernando Riosmena, Elisabeth Root, and Mara Goldman in Geography. This group brings diversity, superb qualifications, and new energy to the enter. Their research topics include the economics of location choice of U.S. immigrants, life course stage and immigration from Mexico, benefits of family planning interventions to adolescent health in Bangladesh, the spread of HIV/AIDS among more educated young women in Kenya, the health of children born to teenage mothers, and the spatial distribution of disease.

More than most other centers, CUPC relies on strong collaborative ties with other institutions, several outside the U.S. These ties include affiliates (many of whom are former CU Boulder graduate students and post-docs) from the Institute for Behavioral Genetics and the Natural Hazards Center at CU Boulder; the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder; the University of Colorado Denver; the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa; and Southampton University, England.
Much of the institutional collaboration involves large-scale, innovative, international research projects: longitudinal studies using demographic surveillance in Matlab, Bangladesh and in Agincourt, South Africa, and training a new generation of African scholars in Kenya and South Africa through the African Population Studies Research and Training Program. Other international projects—on demographic response to the Indian Ocean tsunami in Sri Lanka, health behaviors among adolescents in Nairobi slums, effects of climate change on South African livelihoods and health, migration across nations of the European Union, smoking in developing nations, and immigration from Mexico—illustrate the global reach of our scholarship.

The success of the Center has been a team effort. CUPC is part of the IBS Population Program, directed by Rick Rogers. Fred Pampel serves as the CUPC PI, with Jane Menken, Rick Rogers, Lori Hunter, and Jason Boardman as co-PIs. More importantly, the accomplishments of the affiliates have made the Center a leader in population research. With the generous support of NIH, all involved in the Center look forward to five years of continuing excellence.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

HEALTH AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

In Print

Jessor, Richard, Mark S. Turbin, and Frances M. Costa. (2010). “Predicting Developmental Change in Healthy Eating and Regular Exercise Among Adolescents in China and the United States: The Role of Psychosocial and Behavioral Protection and Risk.” Journal of Research on Adolescence. Article found at: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123479586/PDFSTART?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0. In this article the authors report a cross-national study of developmental change in health-enhancing behavior—healthy eating and regular exercise—among adolescents in China and the United States. The application of a conceptual framework comprising psychosocial and behavioral protective and risk factors—both proximal and distal and at both the individual and social contextual level—is shown to provide a substantial account of variation in change in those behaviors over a 2-year interval. The explanatory account has generality across gender, the 3 grade cohorts, and most importantly, across the 2 markedly diverse societies.

Ndugwa, Robert P., Caroline W. Kabiru, John Cleland, Donatien Beguy, Thaddeus Egondi, Eliya M. Zulu, and Richard Jessors. (2010). “Adolescent Problem Behavior in Nairobi’s Informal Settlements: Applying Problem Behavior Theory in Sub-Saharan Africa.” Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine Article found at: http://springerlink.com/content/b87578708p544774/fulltext.pdf. Adolescent involvement in problem behaviors can compromise health, development, and successful transition to adulthood. The present study explores the appropriateness of a particular theoretical framework, Problem Behavior Theory, to account for variation in problem behavior among adolescents in informal settlements around a large, rapidly urbanizing city in sub-Saharan Africa. Data were collected from samples of never married adolescents of both sexes, aged 12–19, living in two Nairobi slum settlements (N = 1,722). Measures of the theoretical psychosocial protective and risk factor concepts provided a sub-
strial, multi-variate, and explanatory account of adolescent problem behavior variation and demonstrated that protection can also moderate the impact of exposure to risk. Key protective and risk factors constitute targets for policies and programs to enhance the health and well-being of poor urban adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa.

Mollborn, Stefanie. (2010). “Exploring Variation in Teenage Mothers’ and Fathers’ Educational Attainment.” Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, online ahead of print. Article can be found at: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123507386/PDFSTART. A substantial body of research has compared educational outcomes of teenage parents with those of their childless peers, but less attention has gone to variations among teenage parents. Additionally, gender differences in teenage parents’ educational outcomes have rarely been studied. Characteristics associated with high school graduation by age 26 were assessed among 317 teenage mothers and fathers who participated in the 1988-2000 National Education Longitudinal Study. Logistic regression models included socioeconomic and educational characteristics, gender, parenting responsibilities and resources, and gender interactions. Married or cohabiting teenage parents living with no or one parent had 73% lower odds of graduation than single respondents living with two parents. Gender moderated the relationships between two parenting responsibilities and the likelihood of graduation: Fathers working at least half-time were less likely than nonworking fathers to graduate, and fathers who were primary caregivers had substantially elevated odds of graduating, but no similar relationships were seen among mothers. Sixty-one percent of fathers who worked but were not primary caregivers were predicted to graduate by age 26, compared with 97% of those who were nonworking primary caregivers. Traditional parenting norms, according to which mothers are primary caregivers and fathers are breadwinners, do not appear to be associated with improved odds of graduating. Policies and interventions aimed at helping teenage parents graduate may be most effective if they target both genders, but some are likely to be more beneficial for one gender than the other.

POPULATION PROGRAM

Fred Pampel’s recent National Science Foundation grant, “Worldwide Patterns and Change in Gender Egalitarianism,” was included in the May/June edition of the American Sociological Association’s Footnotes.

Jill Williams was invited to give a plenary talk, “Power and Politics: The Discourse on Women’s Empowerment in ‘Developing Countries’,” at the Community of Sudanese American Women/Men Community Outreach Conference on May 28-30 in Boulder.

Jason Boardman and Jason Fletcher (Public Health, Yale) hosted a conference at CU on June 2-3 entitled “Integrating Genetics and the Social Sciences.” The conference brought together economists, sociologists, demographers, political scientists, and public health researchers to discuss the state of the gene-environment interplay field and to present original findings from current studies. This current conference was funded by the Population Association of America, and it will continue for at least the next two years because of additional funding from NIH/NICHD. For more information about the conference, please visit the conference website: http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/CUPC/conferences/IGSS_2010/

Lori Hunter was recently elected to the Executive Council of the American Sociological Association’s Environment and Technology section as Policy and Research Chair.
**Population Program (cont.)**

*In Print*

**Hunter, Lori M.,** Susie Strife, and Wayne Twine. (2010). “Environmental Perceptions of Rural South African Residents: The Complex Nature of Environmental Concern.” Society and Natural Resources, 23(6): 525–541. The article can be found at: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/section?content=a921998300&fulltext=713240928. The state of the local environment shapes the well-being of millions of rural residents in developing nations. Still, we know little of these individuals’ environmental perceptions. In this study the authors analyze survey data collected in an impoverished, rural region in northeast South Africa, to understand the factors that shape concern with local environmental issues. The authors use the “post-materialist thesis” to explore the different explanations for environmental concern in less developed regions of the world, with results revealing the importance of both cultural and physical context. In particular, gendered interaction with natural resources shapes perceptions, as does the local setting. Both theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

McLeman, Robert A. and **Lori M. Hunter.** (2010). “Migration in the Context of Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change: Insights from Analogues.” Climate Change. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews. Volume 1 Issue 2 (March/April). The article can be found at: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123441512/PDFSTART. Migration is one of the variety of ways by which human populations adapt to environmental changes. The study of migration in the context of anthropogenic climate change is often approached using the concept of vulnerability and its key functional elements: exposure, system sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. In this article the authors explore the interaction of climate change and vulnerability through review of case studies of dry-season migration in the West African Sahel, hurricane-related population displacements in the Caribbean basin, winter migration of snowbirds to the US Sun-belt, and 1930s drought migration on the North American Great Plains. These examples are then used as analogues for identifying general causal, temporal, and spatial dimensions of climate migration, along with potential considerations for policy-making and future research needs.

**Problem Behavior Program**

**David Huizinga** gave the keynote address entitled “Some Not Too Boring Findings: Arrest, Sanctions, Gangs and Girls,” at the Western Society of Criminology meetings in Honolulu in February.

*In Print*

Tiet, Q.Q., **Huizinga, D.,** & Byrnes H.F. (2010). “Predictors of Resilience Among Inner City Youths.” Journal of Child and Family Studies, 19:360-378. The article can be found at: https://springerlink.metapress.com/content/ymg625582h30t608/resource-secured/?target=fulltext.pdf&sid=tkgbr345cyf3dq1g2pwpijd&sh=www.springerlink.com. Prior studies have suggested that living in high-risk neighborhoods is associated with youths’ maladjustment. Youths who maintained favorable outcomes, despite being exposed to such neighborhood risks, were con-
sidered resilient. Data from the Denver Youth Survey were examined to identify predictors of resilience, longitudinal interrelations among predictors, and bi-directional relationships between resilience and life context factors. Resilience was longitudinally predicted by bonding to family and teachers, involvement in extracurricular activities, lower levels of parental discord, fewer adverse life events, and being less involved with delinquent peers. A positive feedback loop was found, in which resilience predicted further resilience. Early intervention to strengthen traditional bonding, decrease involvement with delinquent peers, and reduce the effects of adverse life events and parental discord may be essential in enhancing functioning of high-risk youths.

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Natural Hazards Center

Brandi Gilbert did a live radio interview with head Meteorologist of Univision Puerto Rico discussing the Haiti Earthquake. Specifically, the interview focused on measures that can be taken to make Haiti more disaster-resistant in the future.

Brandi Gilbert gave a talk to sixty second grade students at Central Elementary School about her role as a disaster researcher at the Natural Hazards Center and how children can be involved in disaster preparedness and recovery.

Kathleen Tierney’s CNN editorial comparing the Hurricane Katrina and Haiti earthquake disasters was featured in the Spring issue of the ASA journal Contexts (http://contexts.org/articles/spring-2010/voting-rights-and-naming-the-00s/).

In Print

Ritchie, L.A. & MacDonald, W. Editors. (2010). Special Issue: Enhancing Disaster and Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Through Evaluation. New Directions for Evaluation:126. In a changing world of fad and fashions, the “humanitarian impulse” is an enduring quality. Present in the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide, Hurricane Katrina, the Indian Ocean tsunami, and the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the first principle of humanitarian assistance is “do no harm.” The second might be, “do better!” Enter the evaluation of emergency and disaster management. The route from donor to affected population is long and varied. When sudden, unprecedented needs are juxtaposed with exceptional charitable responses from emergency organizations, governments, and the public, the question is whether the responses were “good enough?” Did supply meet demand? Was it the right thing? Was it done well? Who received support? Was it appropriate? Was the timing right? Can it be improved? All are questions for evaluation. Moreover, what are the long-term implications of answers to the previous questions? This issue of New Directions for Evaluation consolidates reflections from evaluation practices in disaster and emergency management. A number of important themes are addressed: the systematic assessment of needs, inter-agency coordination, and evaluating response in real-time, in both international and national jurisdictions. The chapters discuss where the evaluation of humanitarian practice and emergency and disaster management currently stands, and where it should be going. For populations traumatized by disaster, these answers have significant consequences: for protection, for restoration of individual and community efficacy, and ultimately for hope and dignity.
Ritchie, L.A. & MacDonald, W. (2010). “Enhancing Disaster and Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Through Evaluation.” Pp. 3-7 in L.A. Ritchie and W. MacDonald (eds.) Enhancing Disaster and Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Through Evaluation. New Directions for Evaluation:126. The authors offer a conceptual framework explicating how evaluation can enhance disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. The phases of preparedness, response, and recovery in any disaster situation are connected to who has responsibility for the evaluation and how the evaluation will be used. The complexity of the relationships among these diverse elements suggests that evaluation in this domain needs to be flexible and strategic to be beneficial.


Horan, J., Ritchie, L.A., Meinhold, S., Gill, D.A., Houghton, B.F., Gregg, C.E., Matheson, T., Patton, D., & Johnston, D.M. (2010) “Evaluating disaster education: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s TsunamiReady™ community program and risk awareness education efforts in New Hanover County, North Carolina.” Pp. 79-93 in L.A. Ritchie and W. MacDonald (eds.) Enhancing Disaster and Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Through Evaluation. New Directions for Evaluation:126. This chapter describes the evaluation of the TsunamiReady™-based educational materials distributed in New Hanover County, North Carolina. The authors evaluate whether educational materials about tsunami risk increased the perception of hazard risk, information, knowledge, and preparedness behaviors. There are three main findings. First, local knowledge of regional hazards remains a strong predictor of changes in attitudes and behavior. Second, educational materials about unlikely hazards have only a moderate impact. Third, information seeking and preparedness behavior is a function of general psychological attributes such as personal risk calculations. The authors argue that a community’s hazard experiences and the frequency and severity of hazard events play an important role in receptiveness to educational efforts as well as disaster preparedness.

Ritchie, L.A. & Gill, D.A. (2010). “Fostering Resiliency in Renewable Resource Communities: Subsistence Lifescapes and Social Capital.” In J.D. Rivera and D.S. Miller (eds.), Minority Resiliency and the Legacy of Disaster. Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, Ltd. The concept of resilience has become increasingly important in disaster research and management in the past decade. In this chapter, we discuss the importance of a healthy social-ecological system as a foundation of resiliency by examining resilience and vulnerability in the context of renewable resource communities, which are highly susceptible to disruptions of resource availability from a variety of sources. We relate the concept of resilience to social capital, subsistence lifescapes, and ties to the natural environment by presenting qualitative and quantitative data collected in Cordova, Alaska, in the
aftermath of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS). By situating Cordova as a renewable resource community, we identify basic underpinnings of resilience and vulnerability and examine how disruptions in the community’s social dynamics following the EVOS have influenced abstract trust and beliefs about generalized reciprocity, affected subsistence activities, and hindered opportunities to generate and foster social capital. We conclude by noting how the strengths of renewable resource communities—including the high levels of social capital—have the potential to play an important role in understanding community resilience to disasters.

Gill, D.A. Picou, J.S., & Ritchie, L.A. (2010). “When the Disaster is a Crime: Legal Issues and the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill.” Pp. 81-109 in Dee Wood Harper and Kelly Frailing (eds.), *Crime and Criminal Justice in Disaster*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press. Disasters disrupt social relationships and cause extreme trauma and stress for survivors. Accordingly, social systems are seriously impacted and as the chapters in this volume illustrate, the resulting social disorganization is a context for different forms of crime and criminal behavior. In this chapter, the authors suggest a conceptual framework that distinguishes different types of disasters and provides a basis for understanding criminal and civil liabilities that characterize human-caused catastrophes. Next, the authors review the criminal and civil litigation associated with the largest and most ecologically damaging oil spill in the history of North America—the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS). The authors conclude by briefly noting consequences of the litigation associated with the EVOS for survivors of the spill and for future disasters.

Paton, D., Houghton, B.F., Gregg, C.E., McIvor, D., Johnston, D.M., Bürgelt, P.T., Larin, P., Gill, D.A., Ritchie, L.A., Meinhold, S. & Horan, J. (2009). “Managing Tsunami Risk: Social context influences on preparedness.” *Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology* 3(1):27-37. In this article the authors describe the testing of a model that proposes that people’s beliefs regarding the effectiveness of hazard preparedness interact with social context factors (community participation, collective efficacy, empowerment and trust) to influence levels of hazard preparedness. Using data obtained from people living in coastal communities in Alaska and Oregon that are susceptible to experiencing tsunami, structural equation modelling analyses confirmed the ability of the model to help account for differences in levels of tsunami preparedness. Analysis revealed that community members and civic agencies influence preparedness in ways that are independent of the information provided per se. The model suggests that, to encourage people to prepare, outreach strategies must (a) encourage community members to discuss tsunami hazard issues and to identify the resources and information they need to deal with the consequences a tsunami would pose for them and (b) ensure that the community-agency relationship is complementary and empowering.
## RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

### Political and Economic Change Program

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### Environment and Society Program

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### Population Program

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*Research Proposals Submitted on page 12*
RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Political and Economic Change Program

Jupille, Joseph  RAPID: A Referendum on Debt: The Political Economy of Icesave
National Science Foundation  05/01/10 - 04/30/11  New  $80,032

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

Please refer to the following webpage for updates and flyers of the IBS colloquia: http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/events/

IBS Newsletter Staff:
Sugandha Brooks  Nancy Thorwardson and Thomas Dickinson
Editor  Website Coordinators