Kudos to Mike Radelet, whose research was reported on the main CU News site: “Study of Death Penalty in North Carolina Shows That ‘Race Matters’.” A new study examining death sentences in North Carolina over a 28-year period ending in 2007 shows that among similar homicides, the odds of a death sentence for those who are suspected of killing whites are approximately three times higher than the odds of a death sentence for those suspected of killing blacks. The study, to be published in The North Carolina Law Review next year, was conducted by Michael Radelet, a sociology professor at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and Glenn Pierce, a research scientist in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Northeastern University in Boston. It is the most comprehensive study of the modern administration of the death penalty in North Carolina to date. To read more: http://www.colorado.edu/news/r/f474fe68e6bf42de0ecf1ee28918fe9b.html

Congratulations to Andrei Rogers, Jani Little, and James Raymer for the publication of their book The Indirect Estimation of Migration: Methods for Dealing with Irregular, Inadequate, and Missing Data (Springer). (See Population Program Activities for the abstract.)

Congratulations to Edward Greenberg, Leon Grunberg, Sarah Moore, and Patricia Sikora for the publication of their book Turbulence: Boeing and the State of American Workers and Managers (Yale University Press). (See Institutions Program Activities for the abstract.)

Congratulations to Lee Alston who has just been elected as Vice President to the Economics History Association.

In the News

Joanne Belknap was interviewed for an article entitled “I Sued My Ex for Giving Me an Std—and I Won” in the August 3 edition of Glamour magazine.

Mike Radelet was a guest on the Ali Velshi Show on CNN. To read a transcript, see http://www.cnnstudentnews.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/1008/25/cnr.06.html. He is also featured in the September issue of Playboy magazine. Radelet’s contribution is about the gas chamber.

Tim Wadsworth’s research on immigration and crime was mentioned in the latest ASA Footnotes, which can be found at http://www.asanet.org/footnotes/julyaugust10/images_new/JulAug10_Footnotes.pdf


Building Progress

The handsome new IBS Building at the east end of Grandview is urgently readying itself to be able to welcome all of us in little more than three weeks from now. Traditional copper gutters and downspouts are in place around the edge of the roof, and the campus’ traditional red clay tiles are
IBS BUILDING PROGRESS

currently being installed on the roof itself; these are the key design elements that echo and reflect the architectural style of the Main Campus. Nearly all of the glazing is done, doors have been hung on all offices, concrete floors have been polished and are about to be sealed, carpet has been laid in almost all offices on all floors, the elevator is in its shaft, and most spaces, including the north and south stairwells, have had at least their initial coats of paint. The parking lot on the east side of the building has been excavated prior to it being filled with rocks and covered by porous pavers that will allow water to drain through rather than run off. Concrete curb and gutter are being poured along 15th Street and down the alley toward the Armory in preparation for repaving, tree pits are being dug for trees along 15th, and landscaping and seeding will soon be underway. And starting on September 27th, all the new furniture for the building will be delivered and installed. So—the long and arduous process of building this new home for IBS is quickly drawing to a close.

It is a job well done, one that the Building Committee is entirely delighted with, truly the “inside/outside” building we had asked for, with lots of daylight, open spaces, informal gathering areas, terraces, and stunning views. Its workspace and facilities will undoubtedly enhance our daily lives and spur us all on to even greater heights of productivity and cross-disciplinary collaboration!

All this having been said about the exciting progress, it is now important to emphasize that not everything will be finished by the time of our scheduled move-in, the week of October 11th. Some interior finish work will still be going on. In addition, the landscaping and planting around the exterior will still be underway. Although minor and not very intrusive, these required finishing activities will overlap with the initial days of our occupancy. We are asking everyone to be tolerant, accommodating, and cooperative throughout this transition phase. The delay in completion was unavoidable, and no one is to blame. We have had an excellent relationship with all the contractor personnel throughout, they have done outstanding work, and we want to do everything possible to accommodate them in fulfilling their requirements and bringing this job to a close.

Finally, we know that some of you may feel a touch of sentiment on having to vacate a workspace that has been the locus of some of your most important and creative accomplishments. Do keep in mind, however, that the quarters most of us are leaving (after nearly a half century, for at least one of us) might well be characterized as simply dilapidated. In sharp contrast, the splendid new quarters we will occupy this month will be an enduring source of pride and enjoyment and intellectual nurture, something we will want assiduously to protect and sustain for the next half century.

IBS FALL GATHERING
OCTOBER 19
IN THE NEW BUILDING, OF COURSE!

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Environment and Society Program
Natural Hazards Center

Kathleen Tierney served as a faculty member at the Summer Institute for Advanced Study on Disaster and Risk, which was held at Beijing Normal University, Beijing on August 2-13. Her lectures focused on risk and hazard analysis; new developments in research on disasters; and the causes and impacts of Hurricane Katrina.

Program Activities continues on page 4
The IBS board has unanimously approved the creation of a new "Institutions Program" to succeed the Political and Economic Change Program from which Ed Greenberg stepped down after 20 years at the helm. The Board approved the appointments of Lee Alston as Director of the Institutions Program and Terry McCabe as acting Director of the Environment and Society Program.

Scholars in the Institutions Program will examine how institutions—the formal laws and informal norms of a society—shape behavior which in turn affect human well-being (socio-economic well-being). The socio-economic outcomes in turn have a feedback loop on institutions generating virtuous, stagnant, or destructive dynamics for behavior. The underlying assumption amongst the scholars in the program is that “appropriate” and “contextually specific” institutions advance human well-being leading to preferred socio-economic outcomes. Similarly, “flawed” and “inappropriate” could be used to describe dysfunctional institutions leading to poor socio-economic outcomes. For example, governments that fail to provide rule of law and secure property rights are less likely to enjoy robust economic and political development and associated high standards of living. Societies where instruments of democratic accountability are lacking, to take another case, are less likely to have broad social safety net policies in place to protect and nourish their populations. Polities where participation in the political process is skewed towards particular social and economic groups are less likely to have social welfare and education programs that distribute benefits broadly and fairly. Economies in which the largest firms sell and produce most of their products abroad are less likely to have a business class that is concerned with the “public interest.” Societies in which individuals identify themselves not as citizens but rather as members of various ethnic or tribal groups are less likely to co-operate to produce and enforce laws that promote human well-being.

The Institutions Program focuses on how institutions affect the behavior of leaders and citizens in developed and developing societies, and how these behaviors shape the actions of individuals, firms, NGOs and political leaders to either advance or retard human well-being. Some members of the program also investigate the more difficult questions associated with the determinants of institutions: why do dysfunctional institutions persist over time when it is patently obvious that overall human well-being is retarded? What factors prompt societies to develop better institutions? Why are appropriate local institutions necessary to produce better socio-economic outcomes even in the presence of good outside intentions and aid? For example, foreign aid has been much maligned for not producing development but rather larger Swiss bank accounts for local government officials who siphon the money from donors. Why have micro-finance programs, although enhancing the lives of certain individuals, not produced the institutional changes sufficient to change the developmental paths of countries? What lessons can we learn from the developmental paths of the developed world that can “nudge” developing countries to promote better institutions?
The Institutions program will bring new scholars into the program and contribute to an important emerging field of scholarship, and increase the possibilities of securing additional extramural funding. Like other IBS programs, the Institutions program is problem and issue oriented. The program’s topical focus sits at the confluence of three concepts that have a rich history in several academic disciplines: Institutions, Behavior, and Human Well-Being. We define “institutions” as formal and informal “rules of the game” that provide the incentives which shape much of human behavior and condition the outcomes of individual and collective action. We define institutions broadly as formal and informal rules, norms, and strategies that structure human interactions. Institutions have a certain degree of “stickiness” (in that they are hard to change), especially informal institutions. As such, understanding the behavioral incentives created by institutions will give us insights into why we are trapped with poor outcomes, at least in the short-run. Moreover, understanding the determinants of institutions will generate policy implications to help “nudge” institutional change in directions to promote human well-being. Understanding and measuring the socio-economic outcomes flowing from institutions to behavior to outcomes will allow better assessments of the costs of dysfunctional or poor institutions which, in turn, can help generate policy reform. The new program will examine the actions that individuals and groups undertake given the incentives generated by the institutions that they face. They may include attitudes about political, economic, and social phenomena, membership in and activity inside civil society organizations, engagements with the political process through formal mechanisms such as party membership and voting, market behavior and contracts, and inter-communal and interstate conflict. Finally, our conception of “human well-being” encompasses economic development—including issues of growth and distribution—as well as other aspects of human welfare, such as health, education, security, happiness, and social inclusion. The conjunction of these three factors—institutions, actions, human well-being outcomes—forms a broad yet well-defined nexus within which to pursue research into the structures and mechanisms that influence individuals, organizations, states, and communities.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Kathleen Tierney recently finished her work on the National Academy of Sciences “America’s Climate Choices” project, where she was a member of the panel on “Informing Effective Decisions and Actions Related to Climate Change.” The panel’s report, “Informing an Effective Response to Climate Change” is now available from the National Academies Press.

Adelle Monteblanco and Wee Kiat Lim recently presented at the International Research Committee on Disasters Researchers Meeting in Broomfield, Colorado. The presentation was titled, “Keeping Health Disparity in Check During Disaster: An Exploratory Study on Disaster Preparedness in Reproductive Health Clinics.”

Ashly Barlau has accepted a position as an associate with PricewaterhouseCoopers in the Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) group, Seattle. As part of the GRC group, Ashly will be working with clients to identify, understand, and manage their risk. The group also focuses on helping businesses employ governance and compliance programs, ensuring proper operations within relevant legislation and regulations. PricewaterhouseCoopers was a top 10 winner in the 11th Annual...
Natural Hazards Center (cont.)

Global Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise Award. Ashly started at the Natural Hazards Center as a Research Experience for Undergraduates student, a National Science Foundation funded program. Starting September of last year she started as a full-time Professional Research Assistant working on projects ranging from program evaluation, to resilience and recovery.

The Natural Hazards Center was well represented at the American Sociological Association annual meeting in Atlanta from August

Kathleen Tierney was a panelist at an “author meets critics” session on the book *Catastrophe in the Making: The Engineering of Katrina and the Disasters of Tomorrow*, jointly sponsored by the American Sociological Association and the Rural Sociological Society. She also moderated and served as a panelist for a special session entitled “Climate Change and the Interdisciplinary Sociologist: Working across Boundaries on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change.” She also has been appointed to the Steering Committee for the new American Sociological Association Task Force on Sociology and Global Climate Change, which held its first meeting at the annual meeting.

Wee-Kiat Lim presented his paper, “Information Technology as Nascent Social Institution: Hints of a Weberian View,” at the ASA meeting in Atlanta and presided over a roundtable.

Tracy Kirkland presented two papers at the ASA, “Toward Improved Understanding of Food Security: A Methodological Examination Based in Rural South Africa” (with Rob Kemp, Lori Hunter, and Wayne Twine) and “Symbolic Landscapes and Local Perception of Solar Energy Development in the San Luis Valley of Colorado” (with Lori Hunter, Kathleen Tierney, and Barbara Farhar).

Problem Behavior Program

In Print

Belknap, Joanne and Courtney McDonald. 2010. “Judges’ Attitudes about and Experiences with Sentencing Circles in Intimate-Partner Abuse Cases.” Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice, 52(4):369-395. During the 1980s and 1990s, two important changes that occurred in criminal processing were seemingly at odds for intimate partner abuse cases. First was the move to treat gendered violence cases more seriously and punitively. Second was the design and implementation of restorative justice practices, which became mandated for consideration in First Nation (Canadian indigenous peoples) cases in R. v. Gladue in 1999. There has also been an ongoing debate globally as to whether restorative justice is appropriate in gendered violence cases. Additionally, some First Nation scholars worry that restorative justice is simply another medium to control and punish indigenous people. This study draws on interviews with 27 judges in a large Western province, a year before the Gladue decision, regarding their attitudes about and experiences with sentencing circles in intimate partner abuse cases. The findings suggest cautious judicial support tempered by serious concerns. The online article can be found at: http://utpjournals.metapress.com/content/l0523m4w81685603/?p=7b2737afeb2b420bb11a610e97a48dca&pi=1
Population Program


Jill Williams (Assistant Director African Population Research and Training Program) gave a talk, “Power and Politics: The Discourse of Women’s Empowerment in Developing Countries” at the Community of Sudanese American Women/Men Conference in Boulder on May 30.

Liam Downey’s NIH student loan repayment award has been extended for two years. This is a highly competitive award through the NIH Health Disparities Research Loan Repayment Program; it pays for a significant chunk of his student loans. His study is entitled, “Exploring Micro-level Sources of Environmental Inequality.”

Population Program
In Print

Rogers, Andrei, Jani Little, and James Raymer. 2010. The Indirect Estimation of Migration: Methods for Dealing with Irregular, Inadequate, and Missing Data, Springer Series on Demographic Methods and Population Analysis 26. Springer. This unique book introduces an essential element in applied demographic analysis: a tool-kit for describing, smoothing, repairing and — in instances of totally missing data — inferring directional migration flows. Migration rates combine with fertility and mortality rates to shape the evolution of human populations. Demographers have found that all three generally exhibit persistent regularities in their age and spatial patterns, when changing levels are controlled for. Drawing on statistical descriptions of such regularities, it is often possible to improve the quality of the available data by smoothing irregular data, imposing the structures of borrowed and related data on unreliable data, and estimating missing data by indirect methods. Model migration schedules and log-linear models are presented as powerful methods for helping population researchers, historical demographers, geographers, and migration analysts work with the data available to them. Online information can be found at: http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/population+studies/book/978-90-481-8914-4

Sakai, Joseph T., Jason D. Boardman, Heather Gelhorn, Andrew Smolen, Robin P. Corley, Scott Menard, David Huizinga, Del Elliot, and Mike C. Stallings. 2010. “Utilizing trajectory analyses to refine phenotype for genetic associations: conduct problems and 5HTTLPR.” Psychiatric Genetics, 20(5):199-206. Conduct disorder is a serious, relatively common disorder of childhood and adolescence. Findings from genetic association studies searching for genetic determinants of the liability toward such behaviors have been inconsistent. One possible explanation for differential results is that most studies define phenotype from a single assessment; for many adolescents conduct problems decrease in severity over time, whereas for others such behaviors persist. Therefore, longitudinal datasets offer the opportunity to refine phenotype. The authors used Caucasians that were first assessed during adolescence from the National Youth Survey Family Study. Nine waves of data were used to create latent growth trajectories and test for associations between trajectory class and 5HTTLPR genotype. For the full sample, 5HTTLPR was not associated with conduct problem phenotypes. However, the short (s) allele was associated with chronic conduct problems in females; a nominally significant sex by 5HTTLPR genotype interaction was noted. Longitudinal studies provide unique opportunities for phenotypic refinement and such techniques, with large samples, may be useful for phenotypic definition with other study designs, such as whole genome association studies. The online article can be found at: http://journals.lww.com/psychgenetics/Abstract/2010/10000/Using_trajectory_analyses_to_refine_phenotype_for.2.aspx
Haberstick, Brett C., Jeffery M. Lessem, Matthew McQueen, Jason D. Boardman, Christian J. Hopfer, Andrew Smolen, and John K. Hewitt. 2010. “Stable Genes and Changing Environments: Body Mass Index Across Adolescence and Young Adulthood.” Behavior Genetics, 40:495-504. The transition between adolescence and young adulthood is a developmentally sensitive time where children are at an increased risk for becoming overweight and developing obesity. Twin studies have reported that body mass index [BMI] is highly heritable, however, it remains unclear whether the genetic influences are sex-limited and whether non-additive genetic influences contribute to BMI during these ages. In the current report, the authors examined self-reported data on BMI in same \[n = 2,744\] and opposite-sex \[n = 1,178\] siblings participating in the National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health. To investigate whether the same or different genes contributed to BMI for both sexes, the authors fit quantitative sex-limited genetic models to three waves of data collection. At each of the three Waves of assessment, models that included additive genetic, individual-specific environment, and no sex-limited genetic influences fit the data most parsimoniously. Heritable effects on BMI at each of the three Waves were large for both sexes and ranged between .75 and .86. While genetic contributions across the ages were highly correlated, longitudinal analyses indicated that the relevant individual-specific environmental influences on BMI in adolescence and young adulthood change sizably. These results underscore the importance of understanding early genetic influences on BMI and highlight the role environmental experiences have at later ages when new genetic influences appear to make a small contribution to individual variation in BMI. The online article can be found at: http://www.springerlink.com/content/l22201750h3210j5/fulltext.pdf

Boardman, Jason D., Casey L. Blalock, and Fred C. Pampel. 2010. “Trends in the genetic influences on smoking.” Journal of Health & Social Behavior, 51(1):108-123. Using twin pairs from the National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States, the authors estimate that 35 percent of the variance in regular smoking is due to additive genetic influences. When the authors disaggregate the sample by birth cohort they witness strong genetic influences on smoking for those born in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1950s, but negligible influences for those born in the 1940s and 1960s. We show that the timing of the first Surgeon General’s Report coincides with an increase in the genetic influences on regular smoking, but subsequent legislation prohibiting smoking in public places has significantly reduced these influences. These results are in line with existing gene-environment interaction theory, and the authors argue that variation in genetic influences across cohorts makes it difficult and potentially misleading to estimate genetic effects on health behaviors from data obtained from a single point in time. The online article can be found at: http://hsb.sagepub.com/content/51/1/108.full.pdf+html

Downey, Liam and Susan Strife. 2010. “Inequality, Democracy, and the Environment.” Organization & Environment 23(2): 155-188. In this article the authors set forth a new theoretical model that holds that local, regional, and global environmental crises are to a significant degree the product of organizational, institutional, and network-based inequality, which provide economic, political, military, and ideological elites with the means to create and control organizational and network-based mechanisms through which they (a) monopolize decision-making power; (b) shift environmental and non-environmental costs onto others; (c) shape individuals’ knowledge, attitudes, values, beliefs, and behavior; and (d) frame what is and is not considered to be good for the environment. These undemocratic mechanisms produce severe environmental harm because they provide elites with the means to achieve goals that are often environmentally destructive and because they are sometimes environmentally destructive in and of themselves, as is the case with military power. After situating their study in the broader literature, the authors describe their theoretical model in detail.
and present three case studies that identify some of the most important mechanisms through which elites exert power and harm the environment. The online article can be found at: http://oae.sagepub.com/content/23/2/155.full.pdf+html

Grant, Don, Mary Nell Trautner, Liam Downey, and Lisa Thiebaud. 2010. “Bringing the Polluters Back In: Environmental Inequality and the Organization of Chemical Production.” The American Sociological Review 75(4): 479-504. Environmental justice scholars have suggested that because chemical plants and other hazardous facilities emit more pollutants where they face the least resistance, disadvantaged communities face a special health risk. In trying to determine whether race or income has the bigger impact on a neighborhood’s exposure to pollution, however, scholars tend to overlook the facilities themselves and the effect of their characteristics on emissions. In particular, how do the characteristics of facilities and their surrounding communities jointly shape pollution outcomes? The authors propose a new line of environmental justice research that focuses on facilities and how their features combine with communities’ features to create dangerous emissions. Using novel fuzzy-set analysis techniques and the EPA’s newly developed Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators, the authors test the influence of facility and community factors on chemical plants’ health-threatening emissions. Contrary to the idea that community characteristics have singular, linear effects, findings show that facility and community factors combine in a variety of ways to produce risky emissions. The authors speculate that as chemical firms experiment with different ways of producing goods and externalizing pollution costs, new “recipes of risk” are likely to emerge. The question, then, will no longer be whether race or income matters most, but in which of these recipes do they matter and how. The online article can be found at: http://asr.sagepub.com/content/75/4/479.full.pdf+html

Rogers, Richard G., Bethany Everett, Jarron Saint Onge, and Patrick Krueger. 2010. “Social, Behavioral, and Biological Factors, and Sex Differences in Mortality.” Demography 47(3):555-578. Few studies have examined whether sex differences in mortality are associated with different distributions of risk factors or result from the unique relationships between risk factors and mortality for men and women. The authors extend previous research by systematically testing a variety of factors, including health behaviors, social ties, socioeconomic status, and biological indicators of health. The authors employ the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey III Linked Mortality File and use Cox proportional hazards models to examine sex differences in adult mortality in the United States. Their findings document that social and behavioral characteristics are key factors related to the sex gap in mortality. Once the authors control for women’s lower levels of marriage, poverty, and exercise, the sex gap in mortality widens; and once the authors control for women’s greater propensity to visit with friends and relatives, attend religious services, and abstain from smoking, the sex gap in mortality narrows. Biological factors—including indicators of inflammation and cardiovascular risk—also inform sex differences in mortality. Nevertheless, persistent sex differences in mortality remain: compared with women, men have 30% to 83% higher risks of death over the follow-up period, depending on the covariates included in the model. Although the prevalence of risk factors differs by sex, the impact of those risk factors on mortality is similar for men and women. The online article can be found at: http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/demography/v047/47.3.rogers.html

Reniers, Georges and Stéphane Helleringer. 2010. “Serosorting and the evaluation of HIV testing and counseling for HIV prevention in generalized epidemics.” AIDS and Behavior. [Editorial review

Williams, Jill R. “Doing feminist-demography.” *International Journal of Social Research Methodology* 13(3): 197-210. This article appears in a special issue called “Feminism Counts: Quantitative Methods and Researching Gender.” This paper is a disciplinary analysis of demography that examines its lack of engagement with feminist theory and the resulting lack of meaningful demographic research on gender. Its aim is to generate intellectual space for feminist-demography and to advance research on gender within the field of demography. I first discuss benefits of feminist-demography to both fields and then examine the reasons for the lack of feminist-demographic research to date by describing the epistemological tensions between the fields. The author then analyzes the methodological implications of feminist theory for demographic research, and especially the requirements that researchers treat gender as a social construction and attend to the politics of location. This analysis leads to general methodological precepts for feminist-demographic research on gender. The online article can be found at: Online: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/section?content=a922953983&fulltext=713240928

Population Program  
Selected Working Papers

These and other working papers can be found at:  
http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/pubs/working_papers.html

POP2010-06 **Mollborn, Stefanie**, Paula Fomby, and **Jeff A. Dennis**: “Racial/Ethnic Differences in Extended Household Transitions in Early Childhood.” Beyond mothers’ union status transitions, transitions by extended family members in the household also contribute to family instability, particularly in early childhood. Using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort of 2001 (N=8,550), this study examines associations between extended household transitions and children’s cognitive and behavioral development at age 2. We investigate transitions parents/partners, grandparents, and others, differentiating between their entry and exit. Some extended household transitions are negative for White children’s cognitive scores. Transitions have both positive and negative consequences for African American children, and Latino children experience some positive consequences. Findings suggest that including transitions among grandparents, other kin, and nonkin is useful for understanding children’s early development, and that their consequences vary in important ways by race/ethnicity.

POP2010-07 **Mollborn, Stefanie**, Paula Fomby, and **Jeff A. Dennis**: “Who Matters for Children’s Early Development? Race/Ethnicity and Extended Household Structures in the United States.” Taking advantage of recent data that permit an assessment of the importance of extended early development, this study incorporated coresident grandparents, other kin, and nonkin to investigate the associations between extended household structure and U.S. children’s cognitive and behavioral outcomes at age 2. Analyses assessed whether these relationships differed for Latino, African Ameri-
can, and White children and tested four potential explanations for such differences. Nationally representative data came from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort of 2001 (N 8,550). Extended household structures were much more prevalent in households of young African American and Latino children than among Whites. Nuclear households were beneficial for White children, but living with a grandparent was associated with the highest cognitive scores for African American children. Nuclear, vertically extended, and laterally extended households had similar associations with Latino children’s cognitive and behavior scores. Results suggest that expanded definitions of household structure that include grandparents, other kin, and nonkin are useful for understanding children’s early development in the United States.

Health and Society Program

Jason Boardman was one of a handful of scholars invited to represent NICHD (one of the National Institutes of Health) in a welcome meeting with Dr. Alan Guttmacher, its new director.

Christie Sennott presented her coauthored (Georges Reniers, Princeton University and F. Xavier Gómez-Olivé MD, MRC/Wits Rural Public Health and Health Transitions Research Unit (Agincourt), University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa) study, “Mothers on the Market: Assessing the Impact of Motherhood on Partner Selection and Union Dissolution,” at the Society for the Study of Social Problems meeting in Atlanta and also attended American Sociology Association annual meeting in August in her capacity as an officer of the Sociologists’ AIDS Network.

Stefanie Mollborn presented her work, coauthored with Paula Fomby and Jeff Dennis, “Who Matters for Children’s Early Development? Race/Ethnicity and Extended Household Structures,” at the American Sociology Association annual meeting in August and presided over a social psychology regular session.

Institutions Program

Greenberg, Edward S., Leon Grunberg, Sarah Moore, and Patricia B. Sikora. 2010. Turbulence: Boeing and the State of American Workers and Managers. Yale University Press. Turbulence investigates the experiences of employees at all levels of Boeing Commercial Airplanes during a ten-year period of dramatic organizational change. As Boeing transformed itself, workers and managers contended with repeated downsizing, shifting corporate culture, new roles for women, outsourcing, mergers, lean production, and rampant technological change. Drawing on a unique blend of quantitative and qualitative research, the authors consider how management strategies affected the well-being of Boeing employees, as well as their attitudes toward their jobs and their company. Boeing employees’ experience holds vital lessons for other employees in other companies and industries, the leaders of other firms determined to prosper in today’s era of inescapable and growing global competition, as well as public officials concerned about the well-being of American workers and companies.
## RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

### Environment and Society Program

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<td>Blueprints for Violence Prevention</td>
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## RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

### Environment and Society Program

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<td>Resubmission</td>
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<td>Andersson, Krister</td>
<td>and Boulding, Carew (as Co-PIs)</td>
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*Research Proposals Submitted continues on page 12*
RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED
Continued from page 11

Population Program

Hunter, Lori  Gender and Migration: Implications of Environmental Change in Rural South Africa
National Science Foundation  01/01/11 - 12/31/12  New  $395,177

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

Wednesday, November 10
12:00 - 1:00 (tentative)
IBS Conference Room 155 AB
Jennifer Johnson-Hanks, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Demography, University of California Berkeley
TBA
Cosponsored by the Population and Health and Society Programs

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