KUDOS

Angela Bryan is an honoree of the Building Community CU@Lunch Appreciation Award. Nominated by doctoral candidate Courtney Rocheleau, Bryan was cited for her exemplary advising skills, resourcefulness, and well-reasoned and supportive advice. The CU@Lunch Award helps to facilitate active involvement between community members by providing students with an opportunity to express their appreciation for a supportive faculty/staff member.

J. Terrence McCabe and doctoral candidate Laura DeLuca were featured in the February 22 edition of the Carillon. In the article, “McCabe and DeLuca receive $10,000 grant to develop African resources,” McCabe states “The grant is good for all the people who are interested in Africa and want to get a perspective that goes beyond what we see in the American press.”

The Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence’s Web site (www.colorado.edu/cspv) has been selected for an Editor’s Choice Award from the Awesome Library (awesomelibrary.com), under the topic “bullying.” This award is presented to the top five percent of Web sites in the field of K-12 education that are useful for teachers, students, parents, and/or librarians.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Health Behavior Program

Richard Jessor served as temporary advisor to the World Health Organization and UNICEF during their Global Consultation on Child and Adolescent Health and Development which was held in Stockholm, Sweden, March 12-13. The Global Consultation was convened to lay the foundation for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children to be held in New York in May. Delegations from two dozen countries, partners such as the World Bank, and representatives from numerous international NGOs were in attendance. Jessor’s presentation, “Adolescent Health and Development: A Psycho-social Perspective,” focused on the inappropriateness of extrapolating the traditional “child survival” model to the adolescent life stage, and the need for a model that is responsive to the emerging tasks and roles of adolescence and to the challenge of becoming a productive member of society.

Program Activities continue on Page 2
HEALTH BEHAVIOR PROGRAM (cont.)
In Print

Bryan, Angela, Jeffrey D. Fisher, William A. Fisher. 2002. “Tests of the Mediational Role of Preparatory Safer Sexual Behavior in the Context of the Theory of Planned Behavior.” *Health Psychology*, 21(1), pp. 71-80. The present research details two empirical tests within the context of the theory of planned behavior (I. Ajzen & T. Madden, 1986) of the assumption that preparatory behaviors (e.g., discussing safer sex, obtaining condoms) play a mediational role in the relation between psychological variables (e.g., attitudes towards safer sex, social norms about safer sex) and condom use. The assumption of the mediational role of preparatory behaviors is examined in sexually experienced samples from two different populations: inner-city high school students (N=226) and college students (N=160). The results suggest that the mediational role of preparatory behaviors is a highly significant one. Results indicate no gender differences with regard to the main mediational hypotheses. The methodological, theoretical, and practical implications and importance of these findings are discussed.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

Mayer, Tom. March 2002. “The Collapse of Soviet Communism: A Class Dynamics Interpretation.” *Social Forces*, 80(3), pp. 759-811. Concepts of class struggle and the social reproduction of class power are used to explain the sudden collapse of Soviet Communism. The author explores these ideas by means of the mathematical theory of dynamic systems. The theoretical focus is on the power of social classes and how this power changes over time. The Soviet bureaucracy gradually divided into two classes, and the power relations between these ruling classes caused a drastic loss of power by both, which is why the Communist system collapsed. Four classes of Soviet society are considered: political class, administrative class, working class, and capitalist class. Mayer examines the reproduction of class power in two, three, and four class systems. Also analyzed are the effects of random perturbations and the particular impact of the August 1991 coup attempt. Wherever possible graphs are used instead of equations to explain class dynamics. The results indicate that drastic power loss was not the only possible outcome of Soviet class dynamics, which may be why the collapse was so surprising. The class dynamics approach emphasizes multiple historical possibilities, and cuts against any rigid class determinism.
IN FOCUS

Social Inequality’s Effects on Physical Health and Mortality

Richard Rogers, Professor of Sociology, is a Faculty Research Associate with the Program on Population Processes. His research endeavors to understand how social inequality affects a population’s physical health, functional independence, and overall length of life. He has published well over 50 articles and book chapters, and was recently invited to write a chapter, “Adult Mortality,” in the upcoming Handbook of Population.

The three most exhilarating and challenging aspects of conducting research are developing and applying new methods and techniques, posing and answering new questions, and collaborating with others. Over the years, I’ve been fortunate to work with 30 different co-authors, including faculty and graduate students in the Population Program.

Currently, I am completing the final stages of a two-year collaborative National Science Foundation grant, “Income and Assets, Race/Ethnicity, and US Adult Mortality” with Bob Hummer, at the University of Texas at Austin. Patrick Krueger, a PhD student in the Population Program and the Department of Sociology, has been involved in virtually all stages of the grant, including constructing literature reviews, conducting data analysis, presenting papers, and writing reports and articles.

This project—which endeavors to develop an improved understanding of the linkage between income, assets, and adult mortality risks while also taking into account the varied race/ethnic composition of the population—is significant because of its links to social policy and its importance in understanding racial and socioeconomic inequality in health and mortality. To date, we have produced six manuscripts from this project, including publications in Population and Development Review and Journal of Health and Social Behavior. Some of the findings are highlighted below.

Although a vast literature relates the effects of conventional measures of socioeconomic status—education, income, and occupation—to mortality, few studies look beyond these basic measures. In a series of papers, we explore the unique contributions of income sources and wealth on mortality. Wealth is relatively permanent and includes ownership of various assets; it provides a hedge against potential declines in income, a fund for such extraordinary expenses as a home or car, and resources for consumption in retirement. Income is more temporary and represents monetary earnings collected over a specific period of time. It may come from a variety of sources and is used to purchase goods and services necessary for daily living as well as for savings.

In one paper, we examine the effects of detailed sources of income, including receipt of wages from jobs and self-employment, and returns from interest and

In Focus continues on Page 4
dividends, on the risk of death. We find that detailed socioeconomic status measures matter: income from jobs, self-employment, and dividends best predict mortality at the youngest and middle ages, whereas interest income better predicts mortality at the middle and older ages, even after accounting for all other income sources and socioeconomic factors. Moreover, the number of income sources in an individual’s income portfolio remains a strong predictor of mortality at all ages, even among individuals aged 75 and over. These findings illuminate the importance of the conceptualization of the socioeconomic status/mortality relationship to include multiple sources of income in addition to assessing the impact of income portfolios.

In a companion piece, Patrick Krueger, Stephanie Bond Huie, Bob Hummer, and I further extend the conventional socioeconomic status factors. We investigate the effects of wealth or net worth, measured as assets minus liabilities, on the effects of racial differences in adult mortality. We again find that ownership of assets is associated with lower mortality risks in the United States, even controlling for education and income. Importantly, controlling for net worth results in a smaller black-white mortality gap, compared to models that control for only income and education. Compared to whites, the vastly lower asset holdings among blacks affect not only their financial well being, it also affects their very survival prospects. Thus, research and social policies that aim to understand and close health disparities in the United States may be poorly conceived if they ignore the impact of wealth on premature adult mortality. Overall, more detailed analyses of wealth, income sources, and income portfolios can further our understanding of the socioeconomic mechanisms that operate to extend the quality and length of life within the United States.

**Program Activities**

**Environment and Behavior Program**

**Hunter, Lori M.,** Richard S. Krannich, and Michael D. Smith. 2002. “Rural Migration, Rapid Growth and Fear of Crime.” *Rural Sociology,* 67(1). Although much research on rural “boomtowns” explores differences between rapid-growth communities and more stable communities, it is logical to consider that residents within rural boomtowns experience community transitions in different ways. The authors examine a specific outcome, fear of crime, across three categories of community residents with different migration histories: lifetime residents, migrants who joined the boomtown community during its period of rapid growth, and post-boom period migrants. This perspective is particularly interesting, given the likelihood that these three different categories of residents have had substantially different community experiences. Making use of survey data from two intermountain West communities that represent resource-dependent transitions.

*Program Activities continue on Page 5*
during the 1970s and 1980s (Evanston, Wyoming, and Delta, Utah), the authors find that boom migrants express greater fear of crime than longer-term residents or post-boom migrants. The findings suggest that the longer-term decline in fear of crime in “post-boom” periods is not equal among residents.


Charles W. Howe is the Series Editor of the newly published “Management of Water Resources Series” consisting of five volumes published by Edward Elgar Publishers of Cheltenham, UK. The highly integrated series of volumes consists of (1) “Irrigated Agriculture and the Environment” edited by James Shortle of Penn State and Ronald Griffin of Texas A&M; (2) “Water Resources and Climate Change” edited by Kenneth Frederick of Resources for the Future; (3) “Water Resources and Economic Development” edited by R. Maria Saleth of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, India; (4) “The Economics of Industrial Water Use” edited by Steven Renzetti of Brock University, Canada; and (5) “Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Water Systems” edited by Aaron Wolf of Oregon State University. The intention of the series is to make available to newer institutions and agencies the key literature in each of the areas noted above in light of the broad national and international attention being paid to water resources and related problems. ■

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence

Delbert S. Elliott was invited to be a keynote speaker at the Violence and Crime in California Symposium: From Evidence to Policy sponsored by the California Attorney General’s Office and the California Health and Human Services Agency in Pasadena, California, March 6-7. The title of his presentation was “The Effectiveness of Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Effects: Lessons to Inform Future Policy.”

Sheryl Cardozo and Jane Grady were presenters at the Golden, Colorado Cornerstone Montessori School staff retreat on March 21. They presented information about the Colorado Anti-Bullying Project and provided insights from their staff survey. ■

Program Activities continue on Page 6
Upcoming Campus-Wide Changes in E-mail Access
As of October 15, all University of Colorado e-mail users will be required to use secure software to access university computers. This is an important initiative to help secure sensitive information, and it will affect most IBS users’ office and home computers. For Pine users, this will mean Telnet or QVT Term can no longer be used to access the e-mail server. Eudora or Outlook users will have to upgrade to the most up-to-date versions of these programs, and the software must be reconfigured with security protections. SSDAC staff will begin immediately to assist IBS users in making these changes. Please e-mail Richard.Cook@colorado.edu or call 492-2148 to begin this process. More information about these changes is available at: http://www.colorado.edu/ITS/security/encauth.html

Upcoming Workshops
Introduction to Multilevel Models
April 26, Friday, 2:00-5:00 PM
Multilevel or hierarchically structured data are becoming the norm in the social sciences. Individual participants in a study are often clustered and subject to the same influences of schools, neighborhoods, local governments, etc. Multilevel modeling explicitly recognizes this hierarchical structure and allows the researcher to understand where and how effects are occurring. The first part of this three-hour workshop will be a conceptual presentation of two-level models. The second half will be devoted to demonstrating how to analyze and estimate a two-level model. Those interested in attending should send e-mail to jani.little@colorado.edu. Note the date and time change from earlier announcements.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES
The competition is now open for the Fulbright New Century Scholars Program (NCS), an exciting and innovative new research initiative in the Fulbright Scholar Program.

Now in its second year, NCS brings together annually 25-30 outstanding research scholars from the US and abroad to engage in multidisciplinary collaboration on a topic of global significance under the leadership of a Distinguished New Century Scholar Leader. For the academic year 2002-2003, the research focus is “Addressing Sectarian, Ethnic and Cultural Conflict within and across National Borders.” Edward Tiryakian, Professor of Sociology, Duke University, will serve as the NCS Distinguished Scholar Leader. Approximately one third of the participants will be US scholars; the remaining two thirds will be visiting scholars from outside the US.

Funding Opportunities continues on page 7
FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

continued from page 6

NCS provides a unique research opportunity for participants to pursue individual research objectives as well as to engage in ongoing collaboration and interaction focusing on the NCS research theme. NCS Fellows will not only undertake a 3-6 month international research visit during the program year but will also come together for a pre-program orientation and goal setting session, a mid-term meeting, and a final plenary seminar.

Benefits include individual awards in the amount of $41,500 plus travel and per diem to cover participation in program seminars and meetings. Deadline for receipt of applications is October 1. Program details and application materials will be available on www.cies.org by the end of March. Requests to be added to the NCS mailing list should be directed to: ncs@cies.iie.org or Micaela S. Iovine, Senior Program Officer at: miovine@cies.iie.org.

The Fulbright Scholar Program is sponsored by the United States Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

RESEARCH PROPOSALS FUNDED

Population Processes Program

Menken, J.  Population Aging Center  NIA  07/01/01 – 06/30/02  cont  $230,990

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Population Processes Program

Krueger, P.  Doctoral dissertation research: Physical activity and aging in the US  NSF  07/01/02 – 06/30/03  new  $4,836

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

All colloquia are held in the conference room of IBS 3 (1424 Broadway)

From Noon until 1:30 pm

For an up-to-date listing see: http://www.colorado.edu/IBS/news/colloquia.html

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<th>April 1</th>
<th>ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF ELK AND BISON ON THE NATIONAL ELK REFUGE</th>
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<td>Monday</td>
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<th>April 24</th>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
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<td>Presenter: Jennifer Grotpe (Problem Behavior Program)</td>
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Distinguished Public Lecture

Kelly D. Brownell

Professor of Psychology, Yale University
and
Director of the Yale Center for
Eating and Weight Disorders

A Nation Overwhelmed by Poor Diet and Weight Gain: Individual Responsibility or a National Failure?

Tuesday, April 9, 2002
4:00 - 5:30 pm
Fiske Planetarium

Sponsored by the Health Behavior Program at the Institute of Behavioral Science