Thomas Mayer received the 2002 Equity and Excellence Award for faculty members at the University of Colorado. The award is given for service work and scholarship that advances diversity in higher education.

The Blueprints for Violence Prevention Video, produced by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, was presented with the highest award in the educational/instructional category—a platinum award—at the Houston Film Festival on April 13.

Lori Peek, research assistant for the Natural Hazards Center and doctoral student in the Department of Sociology, is the recipient of the Blaine E. Mercer Outstanding Service Award “for outstanding service to the Department of Sociology and its students and faculty.”

Mary Axe (30 years of continuous service) and Richard Cook and Jani Little (20 years of continuous service each) were honored by the Boulder Campus Staff Council at an Awards Presentation on May 8.

Jane Menken became a Distinguished Professor at a meeting of the CU Board of Regents on March 21. She and 19 other Distinguished Professors on the Boulder campus join 34 other honorees on all CU campuses. President Betsy Hoffman, in her introduction said that she, as a graduate student in history and demography at the University of Pennsylvania, read Menken’s book, Mathematical models of conception and birth!

On February 1-2 Menken chaired the first meeting of the Workshop on the Biodemography of Fertility sponsored by the National Research Council’s Committee on Population and held at the National Academy of Sciences center in Irvine, California. The workshop collected information on biological and genetic effects on fertility based on studies in humans and in other species. She also participated in the Population Council Fellowship committee meeting in New York City on February 28-March 1 as part of her chairmanship of a Panel on Training Needs for Population Scientists in Developing Countries. The Panel’s report will be issued later this spring. While Menken continues to chair the Committee on Population until October 2002 she chaired her final committee meeting in Washington, DC on March 7-8. Through its panels and workshops, the committee is

Program Activities continue on Page 2
Currently involved in studies of Race, Ethnicity, and Health in Later Life; Urban Population Dynamics (Charles Becker is a member of this panel); Transitions to Adulthood in the Developing World, Forced Migration, and Longitudinal Studies in Developing Countries. Menken, a member of the board of directors of the African Population and Health Research Center in Nairobi, Kenya, participated in the second annual board meeting on April 22-24 in Nairobi.

In Print

Nyblade, Laura C., Jane Menken, Maria J. Wawer, Nelson K. Sewankambo, David Serwadda, Frederick Makumbi, Tom Lutalo, and Ron H. Gray. December 15, 2001. “Population-based HIV testing and counseling in rural Uganda: Participation and risk characteristics.” Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, 28(5), pp. 463-70. The authors research assessed self-selection in a population-based voluntary HIV testing and counseling (VTC) program by comparing the HIV risk characteristics of users and nonusers of VTC in rural Uganda. A 1994 to 1995 community-randomized trial in the Rakai District of Uganda enrolled 10,950 adults aged 15-59 years and ascertained their HIV status, sociodemographic characteristics, risk behaviors, and AIDS-associated symptoms. All subjects were offered confidential individual VTC at no cost. Women were significantly less likely to receive VTC than men (31.5% vs. 34.8%, p<.001). Younger age, HIV-positive status, and having no sexual partners in the past five years (and, significant for women only, having two or more sexual partners) were associated with lower VTC participation for both men and women. Among women, higher VTC participation was associated with symptoms suggestive of AIDS and other illnesses. The authors conclude that during the initial phase of a population-based free VTC program in rural Uganda, certain high-risk groups were underrepresented among VTC recipients. There is a need to target VTC to ensure participation by high-risk individuals most in need of services. For full text see: http://www.lwwonline.com/article.asp?J=1960

Pampel, Fred C. 2002. “Inequality, Diffusion, and the Status in Smoking.” Social Problems, 49(1), pp. 35-57. In this study the author investigates the inverse relationship between status and cigarette smoking by comparing the varied strength of the relationship across nations, and identifying the contextual sources of the variation. In so doing, the author evaluates two explanations. One emphasizes the importance of relative deprivation, arguing that the inverse status gradient in smoking emerges strongest with high societal inequality. Another emphasizes the importance of status-based differences in the adoption of innovative behaviors, arguing that the inverse status gradient emerges strongest in the later stages of cigarette diffusion. The analyses test these hypotheses using multilevel data from 15 European nations in 1995, measures of education, occupation, and income at the individual level, and measures of societal inequality and cigarette diffusion at the aggregate level. In supporting the diffusion rather that the societal inequality explanation, the results suggest the need to attend to cultural sources of innovation, fashion, and distinction in understanding status-based patterns of smoking.

Rogers, Andrei, Frans Willekens, and James Raymer. 2001. “Modeling Interregional Migration Flows: Continuity and Change.” Mathematical Population Studies, 9, pp. 231-263. In this paper the authors address the question of how to formally represent the spatial

Program Activities continue on Page 4
IN FOCUS

Report on the Globalization and Democracy Conference: Responding to Globalization: Societies, Groups, and Individuals

Pictured are some of the participants of the conference:
first row from bottom left: J. David Richardson, Mike Ward, Clionadh Raleigh, Takashi Yamazaki, Jim Mittelman;
second row: Marcia Richardson, Kristian Gleditsch, Elizabeth Dunn, Gary Gereffi, Ed Greenberg, Peter Dicken, Altinay Kuchukeeva, Vicky Lawson, Lynn Staeheli;

Since 1995, the National Science Foundation has funded a Graduate Training Program in the Program on Political and Economic Change (P&EC) on “Globalization and Democracy” (GAD). Directed by John O’Loughlin, the program has funded 16 students who completed a PhD in the four collaborative departments of Economics, Geography, Political Science, and Sociology. The purpose of the three-day conference at the Hotel Boulderado from April 4-7 was to take stock of the effects of economic globalization on its diverse contexts and to examine the responses by societies, groups, and individuals to the changes.

After welcomes from Jane Menken, IBS Director, and Carol B. Lynch, Dean of the Graduate School, former GAD students (Michael Shin, University of California-Los Angeles; Meghan Cope, SUNY-Buffalo; Caroline Nagel, University of Loughborough, UK; Takashi Yamazaki, Osaka City University, Japan; Michael Nicholson, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC; Corey Lofdahl, SAIC Corporation; Anna Secor, University of Kentucky; Colin Flint, Penn State University; Pam Martin, Dartmouth College, and Kristian Gleditsch, University of California-San Diego) and former GAD faculty (Michael Ward, University of Washington and David Brown, Rice University) presented their current research. Prominent researchers in the study of globalization and its effects (Victoria Lawson, University of Washington; J. David Richardson, Syracuse University; Gary Gereffi, Duke University; James Mittelman, American University, and Peter Dicken, University of Manchester, UK) also made presentations. Current GAD faculty and graduate students commented on the paper presentations.

Among the major themes in the conference were the possibility and content of “globalization studies,” the value and challenges of an interdisciplinary perspective on globalization, the lack of in-depth study and measurement of the effects of globalization on local communities, the nature of globalization after the attacks of September 11, the extent to which the field is rife with ideological and political battles, the relative contribution of globalization effects and domestic circumstances to economic disruptions, and the need to relate political and economic developments in a more specific manner.

For many of the GAD students, the conference provided their first experience of presentation at a professional meeting, a valuable learning experience.

In Focus continues on Page 4
IN FOCUS

continued from page 3

With conference papers available on the Web site before the meeting, short presentations with lengthy commentaries allowed for a fuller debate on the research. For many of the GAD students, the conference provided their first experience of presentation at a professional meeting, a valuable learning experience. Social events (welcoming party, conference dinner, and catered lunches and breaks) provided further opportunities for the conferees to continue their discussions.

The drafts of the papers are available at: http://www.colorado.edu/IBS/PEC/gadconf/
Plans are afoot to publish the final versions of the papers in an edited book.

Special thanks to Marcia Richardson (program assistant for the P&EC) for her help with the conference arrangements, to Tom Dickinson (Social Sciences Data Analysis Center) for developing and maintaining the conference Web site, to the National Science Foundation for funding, and to IBS for supplemental funding.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 2

structure of an observed origin-destination-specific pattern of interregional migration flows. Such a representation allows an analyst to compare the spatial structures of different migration regimes and contrast their changes over time. It also facilitates the indirect estimation of migration flows, in the absence of such data, by allowing the analyst to impose a particular age of spatial structure when observed flow data are inadequate, partial, or completely nonexistent. The authors focus on the level and allocation aspects (or the generation and distribution components) of age-specific interregional migration flows. They find that over time these flows exhibit strong regularities and can be captured by generalized linear models, which can then be used in situations where data are inadequate or missing or indirectly estimate interregional migration patterns.

Rogers, Andrei, James Raymer and Frans Willekens. 2002. “Capturing the Age and Spatial Structures of Migration.” Environment and Planning A, 34(2), pp. 341-359. The authors model structures found in the level (generation) and allocation (distribution) components of age-specific and origin-destination migration flows. For the examples, they examine the regional migration patterns in the USA for four periods: 1955-60, 1965-70, 1975-80, and 1985-90. The age and migration structures are identified over time by using the logit model for categorical data. Just as model schedules can be used to capture the age patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration rates for use in indirect estimation, so too can the models set out in this paper be used to capture the spatial patterns exhibited by particular sets of age-specific and origin-destination-specific migration proportions. They then also can be used to impose these patterns on inaccurate, incomplete, or otherwise inadequate data. For full text see: http://www.pion.co.uk/ep/epa/abstracts/a34/a33226.html

Rogers, Andrei, Frans Willekens, Jani Little, and James Raymer. 2002. “Describing Migration Spatial Structure.” Papers in Regional Science, 81(1), pp. 29-48. The age structure of a population is a fundamental concept in demography and is generally depicted in the form of an age pyramid. The spatial structure of an interregional system of origin-
destination-specific migration streams is, however, a notion lacking a widely accepted definition. The authors offer a definition in this article, one that draws on the log-linear specification of the geographer’s spatial interaction model. They illustrate their definition with observed migration data, they discuss extensions and special cases, and proceed to contrast their definition and associated empirical findings against another measure having an alternative definition. See:
http://link.springer.de/link/service/journals/10110/bibs/2081001/20810029.htm

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM In Print


Menard, Scott. 2002. “Short- and Long-term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization.” Youth Violence Research Bulletin, Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Being a victim of crime is a relatively common experience for both adolescents and adults. However, victimization is more widespread among adolescents, and its relationship to various problem outcomes tends to be stronger among adolescent victims than adult victims. The study described in this Bulletin, uses data from the National Youth Survey to examine the consequences of adolescent victimization. It focuses on how being a victim of crime during adolescence affects the likelihood of certain negative outcomes in adulthood, including voluntary behaviors (e.g., committing crime, using illicit drugs) and involuntary outcomes (e.g., mental health problems).

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence


CSPV held a statewide conference for Safe Communities-Safe Schools at the Omni Interlocken Hotel in Broomfield on April 25-26. Keynote speakers included Delbert S. Elliott and Ken Salazar, Colorado Attorney General. All CSPV staff participated as presenters, facilitators, and coordinators of the conference. Two hundred people from across the state participated in the two-day event.
Hutchison, Kent B., John McGeeary, Andrew Smolen, Robert M. Smith, and Angela Bryan. March 2002. “The DRD4 VNTR Polymorphism Moderates Craving After Alcohol Consumption.” Health Psychology, 21(2), pp. 139-46. Recent research has suggested that alterations in mesolimbic dopamine neurotransmission are central to the development and expression of craving for alcohol. Because the DRD4 VNTR (D4 dopamine receptor gene, variable numbers of tandem repeats) polymorphism putatively expresses functional differences in dopamine receptors, the present study tested whether this polymorphism influences the effects of a priming dose of alcohol on craving. Participants consumed three alcoholic drinks or three control drinks and completed measures of craving after each drink. Participants who were homozygous or heterozygous for the seven (or longer) repeat allele were classified as DRD4 L, whereas the other participants were classified as DRD4 S. Results suggested the DRD4 L participants demonstrated significantly higher craving after consumption of alcohol as compared with the control beverage.

Fisher, Jeffrey D., Angela D. Bryan, William A. Fisher, and Stephen J. Misovich. March 2002. “Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skills Model-Based HIV Risk Behavior Change Intervention for Inner-City High School Youth.” Health Psychology, 21(2), pp. 177-86. This study assessed the effects of three theoretically grounded, school-based HIV prevention interventions on inner-city minority high school students’ levels of HIV prevention information, motivation, behavioral skills, and behavior. It involved a quasi-experimental controlled trial comparing classroom-based, peer-based, and combined classroom- and peer-based HIV prevention interventions with a standard-of-care control condition in four urban high schools (N = 1,532, primarily ninth-grade students). At 12 months postintervention, the classroom-based intervention resulted in sustained changes in HIV prevention behavior. The authors discuss why both of the interventions involving peers were less effective than the classroom-based intervention at the 12-month follow-up and more generally, suggest a set of possible limiting conditions for the efficacy of peer-based interventions.

Bryan, Angela D. and Courtney A. Rocheleau. 2002. “Predicting Aerobic Versus Resistance Exercise Using the Theory of Planned Behavior.” American Journal of Health Behavior, 26(2), pp. 83-94. The objective of this research was to test the theory of planned behavior (TPB) in aerobic versus resistance training in a prospective design. Relationships between TPB variables, extroversion, and perceived health were examined. College students (210) completed an initial measurement and a three-month follow-up assessment. Reasons for exercising were assessed. TPB variables, extroversion, and perceived health collectively accounted for substantial variance in aerobic (19%) and resistance exercise (40%). Reasons for exercise included physical, psychological, and social concerns. Differences in the predictive validity of model constructs suggest potential differential intervention foci for aerobic versus resistance exercise.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

Thomas Mayer attended the Pacific Sociological Association meeting in Vancouver on April 17-21. He presented “Measuring Class Power in the United States.” In this paper
the author proposes a general method for measuring the power of social classes. The method is based upon the theory of class dynamics and is implemented using multivariate time series analysis. The method is applied to measuring the power of the working class and the capitalist class in the United States over the interval 1950-2000. At the meeting Mayer also escorted and supervised eight undergraduate Sociology honor students from CU who presented their research. All of the students performed extremely well. It was truly a coup for undergraduate education and research at the University of Colorado.

James R. Scarritt attended the 2002 annual meeting of the International Studies Association in New Orleans on March 23-27. Two panels were organized in honor of his pending retirement: “Ethnicity, Democracy and Development: A Tribute to James R. Scarritt” and “Post-Parsonianism in Comparative and International Politics: A Tribute to James R. Scarritt.” The panels were co-sponsored by the Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies and Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration Sections, in which Scarritt has recently been active. He and his wife, Prudence, were guests of the panel organizers at a luncheon following the panels.

ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Lori M. Hunter presented “Public Perception of Biodiversity: Preliminary Results of a Community Survey Undertaken in Boulder, Colorado” at the Pacific Sociological Association annual meeting on April 18-21 in Vancouver. Land managers are often faced with land users guided by distinctive value systems. Specifically with regard to public attitudes toward wildlife and biodiversity, different users will place different priorities on biodiversity conservation as a land management goal. Further, different users will place different values upon particular species within a larger conservation framework. In this study, Hunter examines the attitudes of City of Boulder residents toward conservation and biodiversity management as a priority in Open Space management. A particular focus is upon residents’ perception of the importance of resource management on behalf of flora and fauna of local “critical concern.” A community survey was undertaken with a random sample of 1000 city residents. The descriptive results presented are based upon preliminary analyses of 234 early return surveys. Results suggest residents know little about the presence of non-charismatic local species, although they have high levels of interest and concern with the maintenance of ecological integrity.

J. Terrence McCabe participated in a workshop entitled “Mobile Peoples and Conservation: Crossing the Disciplinary Divide” held April 3-7 in Wadi Dana, Jordan. The workshop was a follow-up to an open conference “Displacement, Forced Settlement and Conservation” hosted by the Refugees Study Centre at Oxford University in September 1999. One of the major conclusions of the conference was the need to bridge the disciplinary divide between natural scientists and social scientists in relation to conservation planning. The purpose of the Wadi Dana conference was to stimulate open, frank discussion of the impact of wildlife conservation on the lives and livelihoods of nomadic, remote, and marginalized people. Participants were charged with drafting recommendations for sustainable, biodiversity-rich land use by local peoples. Thirty participants representing social sciences, natural sciences, government agencies, and policy makers were invited to the follow-up conference. McCabe was asked to present an East
Environment and Behavior Program (cont.)

African case study, “Causes and Consequences of Livelihood Diversification among Maasai of Northern Tanzania: Implications for Conservation Policy in Eastern Africa.” In it he reports on current paradigm shifts concerning ecosystem function in non-equilibrium ecosystems. This “new ecological thinking” and development options that are under consideration for the world’s rangelands, including designation as conservation areas, have important implications for pastoral peoples. In particular, new development alternatives that stress flexibility, mobility, and adaptive management must also find ways to incorporate local pastoral people in conservation projects. Therefore, the challenge is how to build trust among pastoralists, indigenous rights advocates, and conservationists so that creative and adaptable solutions can be found. Recommendations drafted at the conference were to address the need for integration of social and natural sciences in policy and practice in conservation. The resultant Dana Declaration is to be presented at the World Conference on Sustainability in Johannesburg, South Africa in September and also to the United Nations.

In Print

White, Gilbert W. 2002. “Autobiographical Essay.” In Peter Gould and Forrest Petts (Eds.) Geographical voices (pp. 341-64). Syracuse: Syracuse University Press. A retrospective view of experience in geography. The major sections are: early influences; the New Deal; Vichy France and Germany; The American Friends Service Committee; Haverford College; University of Chicago; Flood and Other Natural Hazards; Integrated Water Management; Environmental Effects of Water Management; Postaudits; Professional Geographers; and Retrospect. He concludes that his “greatest personal satisfaction has come from observing the performance of former students who have made more significant contribution than I.”

Bits and Bytes from SSDAC

SSDAC is sponsoring a series of three workshops on structural equation modeling (SEM). This series will progress from an introduction to SEM concepts and AMOS in the first session, to measurement models or confirmatory factor analysis in the second session, and finally to modeling change in longitudinal studies in the third session. The tentative plan is to schedule the first two sessions during the summer, and the third session early in the fall semester. If you are interested in participating or would like to know more, please send email to jani.little@colorado.edu so that specific dates can be established.

Funding Opportunities

The Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) offers faculty-initiated grants that may be of interest to some IBS researchers. The program is a great avenue through which to involve undergraduates in research projects. The following address has text from the UROP web site describing the program: http://www.colorado.edu/Research/UROP/ Faculty Research Team Grants support the participation of two or more CU Boulder undergraduates on a research project. Team projects may take several forms as described in the following ways:

Funding Opportunities continue on page 9
a) A faculty member engaged in a research project of some magnitude may recruit a
number of undergraduate students to participate in his/her work. In this case, the research
project is clearly that of the faculty member, and the undergraduate students have been
assembled as co-researchers on that project. The level of participation by the students must
be significant to the degree that published works resulting from the research would include
them as co-authors. Students should be involved in all phases of the research project. At
the completion of their participation in the research project, students are expected to submit
final reports to the UROP office.

b) Again, undergraduate students are recruited to participate on a faculty member’s
research project; however, in this case students are assigned or develop their own projects
within the context of the overall research of the faculty member. Students work with a fair
amount of independence. The end result of a student’s project should provide a necessary
component to the success of the faculty member’s work. UROP will not support students
who are merely assigned isolated tasks, such as data entry, coding, transcribing, etc., or
assigned jobs, such as setting up a web site. At the completion of their participation on the
research project, students are expected to submit final reports to the UROP office.

c) A group of students may develop their own research project, and then find a faculty
sponsor to collaborate with them on that project. In this case, even though the project is
conceived of and designed by the students, the proposal is submitted in the name of the
faculty sponsor. Obviously, faculty sponsors must have an interest and a high degree of
expertise in the subject area of the research project. Students are expected to submit final
reports to the UROP office when the project is completed.

Faculty Team proposals may be submitted at any time; however, please keep in mind that it
takes approximately two weeks to evaluate and approve a proposal. UROP does not fund
retroactively, and will only support expenses incurred, or student hours performed, after the
date of the award letter.

To apply, a faculty member should submit to the UROP office a completed Faculty Team
Application Form along with a proposal not exceeding three pages. Although a clear
description of the research project is expected, emphasis should be placed on the roles the
students will play on the research team. The proposal should also include a budget,
estimating the number of hours students will work on the project. If an expense allowance
is requested, each item should be listed with an estimation of cost. The budget request may
extend onto a fourth page. Illustrations and tables may also be included as additional pages.

UROP offers up to $1,200 per student for this type of grant. However, due to financial
constraints, the greater the number of students, the greater the likelihood of budget
reductions. For example, a proposal requesting $1,200 stipends for two or three students is
much more likely to receive full funding than a proposal requesting $1,200 stipends for six
or seven students. Stipends are not available to students who receive academic credit for
their participation on a project (independent study credit, honors thesis credit, etc.), but you
may request an expense allowance of up to $400 per student.

UROP responds to Faculty Research Team Proposals in about two weeks.
RESEARCH PROPOSALS FUNDED

Environment and Behavior Program

Hunter, L.  
Household valuation of curbside recycling  
UT St Univ  
09/15/01 – 08/31/02  
new  
$3,135

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Population Processes Program

Clark, S.  
Microsimulation study of HIV/AIDS in African populations  
NIH  
01/01/03 – 12/31/07  
new  
$750,213

Menken, J.  
Population Aging Center  
NIA  
07/01/02 – 06/30/03  
cont  
$300,000

Problem Behavior Program

Menard, S.  
Evaluation of “Bully-proofing your school”  
HHS  
10/01/02 – 09/30/05  
new  
$877,775