KUDOS

Congratulations go to Andrei Rogers who has been selected to receive a Faculty Fellowship for 2003-2004! Andrei will be on sabbatical leave during that period and will be devoting his time to research on the indirect estimation of migration.

Congratulations to Lindy Shultz (fifteen years), Sugandha Brooks (ten years), Marcia Richardson (ten years), and Julie Klauss (five years) for their continuous service and employment at the University. Lindy and Sugandha have been with IBS since they started, Julie transferred to IBS in October 1998 and Marcia in August 2001. It is great to have them all on board!

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Sharon Mihalic spoke on bullying at Greeley High School on October 25. Mihalic also participated in an implementation work group, leading a discussion on program implementation fidelity, at Clemson University October 28-29. On November 11, Mihalic conducted a day-long workshop with the Social Development Research Group in Seattle on ways to achieve high fidelity implementation. Mihalic was also invited to speak to administrators and staff of several agencies in Rochester-Monroe County, New York on "Implementation as a Significant Aspect of Research Based Programs" and on “The Incredible Years Program”.

Abigail Fagan (former IBS researcher and presently doing post doc work at the University of Queensland in Australia) and Sharon Mihalic presented a paper at the American Society of Criminology meetings in Chicago on November 15 on "Strategies for Enhancing the Adoption of School-based Prevention Programs."

POPULATION PROCESSES PROGRAM

United States. However, no research on adult mortality differentials has distinguished multiple Hispanic subgroups and explored the role of nativity at both the individual and contextual levels for small geographic areas. Using the 1986-1997 National Health Interview Survey-National Death Index linked file, the authors examine the effects of individual and contextual factors on black-white and multiple Hispanic subgroup (Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and "other" Hispanic) differentials in adult mortality. In addition, the authors use a new, innovative geographic area—the very small area—as the contextual unit of analysis and find that excess mortality risks for all race-ethnic groups considered are associated with not only individual characteristics, but also neighborhood characteristics. In addition, percent foreign born in a neighborhood is protective of Hispanic subgroup mortality for Puerto Rican, Mexican American, and "other" Hispanic adults in the 45-64 age category. These findings indicate a need for future research to examine more thoroughly the pathways through which neighborhood factors affect multiple Hispanic subgroup mortality and the role of nativity as a protective factor for older adult Hispanic mortality.

**BITS AND BYTES FROM SSDAC**

**New Scanner for Documents:** SSDAC has a new Fujitsu scanner with a high-speed sheet feeder that can quickly scan paper documents and easily convert them into Word or PDF files. The older HP ScanJet is still available for scanning photos. Contact Richard at Richard.Cook@colorado.edu for more information.

**Census 2000 Data Now Available on CD:** SSDAC has purchased two GeoLytics products that allow very easy extraction of Census data at all levels of geography. With a few quick keystrokes, you can generate full-blown maps or tables for areas within the US. Extracted data are easily used as input for other programs, e.g. statistical (SAS, SPSS), spreadsheet (Excel, 1-2-3), and mapping (Arc View, MapInfo).

The **Long Form Census 2000 CD** includes about 16,000 variables at the tract level and above and about 5,500 variables at the block group level and above. Examples of Long Form variables are income, housing, employment, language spoken, ancestry, education, poverty, monthly rent/mortgage, commute to work, etc.

The **Neighborhood Change Database CD** contains nation-wide tract-level data from the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses with variables and tract boundaries that are consistently defined across census years. It is the only source of census data of this type and is an invaluable resource for analyzing neighborhood change in the past three decades.

Contact Jani at jani.little@colorado.edu for more information.
Lee Alston is the new director of the Program on Environment and Behavior and a Professor of Economics. He is also a Research Associate at the National Bureau for Economic Research. Prior to arriving at CU, Lee was a Professor of Economics and Political Science at the University of Illinois.

Why are some countries rich and other countries poor? Attempting to answer this fundamental question facing social scientists has shaped my academic research. I began as an economic historian specializing in understanding the forces influencing the U.S. economy. I soon learned the importance of wedding concepts from economics, history, political science, and law in order to understand the developmental path of societies. (This interdisciplinary approach is now known as the New Institutional Economics.) An example of my work in U.S. economic history is a book co-authored with Joseph Ferrie (Northwestern University), Paternalism and the American Welfare State: Economics, Politics, and Institutions in the U.S. South, 1865-1965 (Cambridge University Press, 1999).

We argue that the labor intensity of Southern agriculture gave an incentive for politically influential Southern plantation owners to oppose any federal government programs that interfered with labor or race relations. The one-party system in the South until the 1970s gave Southern politicians more political power than their Northern colleagues (recall that Strom Thurmond is just now retiring). The combination of economic incentive with political clout enabled Southerners to prevent the welfare state from expanding until the 1960s when harvesting cotton was finally mechanized.

From work on U.S. economic history I gravitated to understanding the factors shaping economic development in the rest of the world. As an example, Andres Gallo (University of Illinois) and I are addressing the question: what political and economic forces caused the drop of Argentina from the top ten list of income per capita countries in the world to its current ranking of 59th? We argue that in the 1940s President Juan Peron killed the goose that laid the golden egg by his punitive policy towards landholders in the agricultural region known as the Pampas. Peron established a monopolistic buying agency that purchased wheat from farmers at below world prices. He also established rent controls. Landowners responded by reducing investment and output. The actions by President Peron, with the endorsement of a fairly elected Congress, represented a “taking” under Argentina’s constitution. Where was the Supreme Court? The answer is that the government under Peron impeached all but one Supreme Court Justice on the grounds that the Court sanctioned illegitimate governments in the 1930s and that it allowed voting fraud by the Conservative Party whose base of power was in the Pampas.
From broad issues in the political economy of societies I migrated to applying the same concepts to better understand the use of natural resources in developing countries. My work in the Brazilian Amazon illustrates the approach that I will promote in the E&B program. Co-authors Gary Libecap (University of Arizona), Bernardo Mueller (University of Brasilia) and I published Titles, Conflict, and Land Use: The Development of Property Rights and Land Reform on the Brazilian Amazon Frontier (University of Michigan Press, 1999). This research was funded by the National Science Foundation and the World Bank.

We examined the role of property rights to land in the Amazon. We accomplished the following: a) a demonstration of the importance of titling through a detailed empirical examination, b) an examination of the political economy behind the lack of property rights in the Amazon, c) an analysis of the importance of the legal framework in giving rise to violence and deforestation in the Amazon, and d) policy recommendations for lessening violence over land.

As an extension of my work on the Amazon I have initiated a project on the political economy of natural resource management in South and Central America. The work is in collaboration with Bernardo Mueller and researchers at the World Bank. Our objective is to understand the institutions that underpin the specification and enforcement of property rights to natural resources: e.g., agricultural land, forest land, coastal land, parks, water and minerals. The ultimate goal of the project is to identify policy intervention points to shape equitable and efficient institutions. We will conduct a pilot study of Brazil in the first half of 2003. I will begin with an examination of the political and economic forces that have led to the relative absence of rental markets for agricultural land in Brazil. It appears that legislation in Brazil, intended to help tenants, has had the unintended consequence of causing the rental market to collapse. My working hypothesis is that rental markets would enhance the livelihood of the numerous landless peasants in Brazil and for some, provide a gateway to land ownership. In addition, active rental markets should reduce the incentive to deforest the Amazonian frontier and reduce the ongoing violent conflicts between the landless and landowners.

**IBS IN THE NEWS**

In the November issue of *The Carillon* there are three articles with references to IBS affiliates. Professor Kevin Reitz, School of Law and member of the professional staff of the Problem Behavior Program, is highlighted in the article “Criminal justice expert gives annual Scott lecture at the CU School of Law.” He is quoted as saying “The new Model Penal Code [Reitz was appointed reporter for the revision] will take on the ambitious task of assembling the accumulated wisdom from many states to bring greater justice, rationality and effectiveness to one of the most painful areas of government responsibility (criminal sentencing).” Aytul Kasapoglu, visiting Fulbright scholar with the Natural Hazards Center, is
featured in an article “Fulbright scholars conduct research around the world.” Lori Peek, doctoral candidate in sociology and a graduate research assistant with the Natural Hazards Center, talks about her experience with videoconferencing in the article “Technology creates global classroom.”

**RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED**

**Environment and Behavior Program**

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<td>Hunter, L. (w/co-PI Jason Boardman)</td>
<td>Economic Well-Being in Rural Areas Experiencing Amenity-Related Demographic Change</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture</td>
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<td>Hunter, L.</td>
<td>Dynamics of Reusing Water Resources in Coupled Natural and Human Systems: A Systems Framework Approach to Policy, Perception, Biological and Societal Factors</td>
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<td>Travis, W. (as co-PI with Patrick Bourgeron of INSTAAR, et al.)</td>
<td>Dynamics and Resilience in Socio-Ecological Systems Across the Urban-Wildland Rural Interface</td>
<td>NSF</td>
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<td>Kuhn, R.</td>
<td>The Impact of Migration on the Elderly in Bangladesh</td>
<td>NIH</td>
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**RESEARCH PROPOSALS FUNDED**

**Population Processes Program**

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<td>Population Aging Center: Subcontract to the African Population and Health Research Center</td>
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**Environment and Behavior Program**

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<td>Mileti, D.</td>
<td>REU: Clearinghouse on Natural Hazards Research and Applications</td>
<td>NSF</td>
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UPCOMING SSDAC TRAINING WORKSHOPS

Three workshops covering topics using Excel are scheduled for January. The workshops will take place in the computer lab at the Social Science Data Analysis Center (SSDAC). To register or for more information send email to Jani at jani.little@colorado.edu.

“Basic Spreadsheet Functions in Excel”
January 9, 2:00-3:00 PM
Instructor, Jani Little, SSDAC

“Introduction to Tables with Excel”
January 16, 2:00-3:00 PM
Instructor, Patrick Krueger, SSDAC and Population Program

“Introduction to Graphs with Excel”
January 23, 2:00 -3:00 PM
Instructor, James Raymer, Population Program

The next IBS issue for January and February, will be released in mid-February.

Happy Holidays!

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director
Research Program on Environment and Behavior
Lee Alston, Director
Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center
Dennis S. Mileti, Director
Research Program on Health Behavior
Richard Jessor, Acting Director
Research Program on Political and Economic Change
Edward S. Greenberg, Director
Research Program on Population Processes
Andrei Rogers, Director
Population Aging Center
Jane A. Menken, Director

Research Program on Problem Behavior
Delbert S. Elliott, Director
Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence
Delbert S. Elliott, Director
Social Science Data Analysis Center
Jani S. Little, Director

Julie Klauss, Editor
Richard L. Cook and Thomas W. Dickinson, Web Site Coordinators

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