PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Lee Alston gave a presentation at the Political Institutions Economic Policy Working Group hosted by Harvard University on December 9.

Lori Hunter and Kathleen Tierney presented a poster, with their National Renewable Energy Laboratory colleagues, at the Energy Initiative's Research Symposium on October 3 at the University Memorial Center of the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Lori Hunter's article, “HIV/AIDS and the Natural Environment,” has been included on the Population Reference Bureau website at: www.prb.org.

In Print

Hunter, Lori M. “Household Strategies in the Face of Resource Scarcity: Are They Associated with Development Priorities?” Population Research and Policy Review. 25, no. 2 (2006): 157-174. In many developing regions, women and young girls spend several hours daily in the collection of natural resources. Yet, the link between these household resource strategies and stakeholder perceptions of development priorities remains unexplored. This project examines this association with survey data representative of the adult population from Ghana’s Coastal Region. Although natural resource scarcity and the sustainability of resource use represent key development challenges, there are others (e.g., energy, sanitation, employment, and educational opportunities). As such, even in the face of natural resource scarcity, individuals may place greater importance on other dimensions of development, especially if household resource strategies are perceived as relatively efficient. The analytical focus here is on water and the results suggest that gender roles shape household water collection strategies while also shaping these strategies’ perceived opportunity costs. Specifically, Ghanian adults more often see drinking water provision as their primary development need when water sources are distant and/or when male household members collect water (particularly male heads). In the end, the argument is presented that social science inquiry benefits by contextualizing social dynamics within environmental context,
particularly within cultural settings in which human subsistence is intimately tied to the state of the natural environment.

**POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Program**

**Working Papers**

http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/pec/pubs/wp.html

Grunberg, Leon, Sarah Moore, Patricia Sikora, and Edward S. Greenberg. “Work Stress and Alcohol Use: Examining the Tension-Reduction Model as a Function of Worker’s Parent’s Alcohol Use.” (PEC2006-0001). In an effort to identify groups who may be more vulnerable to tension-reduction drinking (Frone, 1999, 2003) the authors examine whether drinking alcohol in response to work stress varies as a function of whether workers were raised in homes where (a) both parents abstained from alcohol, (b) at least one parent drank non-problematically, (c) at least one parent drank problematically, or (d) both parents drank problematically. Employees participating in a large, longitudinal study who reported using alcohol in the previous year (N=895) completed various measures of work stressors, alcohol use, and alcohol problems. The authors found few mean group differences for either the work stressor (Hypothesis 1) or alcohol measures (Hypothesis 2), but they did find a greater number of significant and moderate correlations between work stressors and alcohol for those reporting that both parents drank alcohol problematically (Hypothesis 3). Interestingly, a number of significant correlations were found for those reporting that both parents abstained from alcohol; few were found for the two groups reporting that at least one parent drank with or without alcohol problems. Results are interpreted in light of where and how alcohol expectancies and other coping methods are learned.

Grunberg, Leon, Sarah Moore, Patricia Sikora, and Edward S. Greenberg. “Downsizing and Alcohol Use: A Cross-lagged Longitudinal Analysis.” (PEC2006-0002). Downsizing has become an established part of the management repertoire. One area of concern is the possible linkage between downsizing events and alcohol use and abuse; however, work in this area offers inconclusive evidence of a relationship between layoffs and alcohol use. Using a three-wave panel sample (N=455) from a large U.S. industrial firm that has undergone numerous downsizing events in the last decade, four alternative causal hypotheses using fully cross-lagged three-wave mediational latent factor models were compared via Structural Equation Modeling. Separate models were analyzed for layoff experience and job security perceptions. Large autoregressive effects were found for problem alcohol use in the stability models. One reason for weak support for spillover models may be that problem alcohol use is very stable over time. All alternative causal models fit the data well; however, the only model comparisons showing significant improvement over the stability models were those including reverse paths. Reverse causal models may be plausible when examining the link between alcohol problems and the workplace. Additional theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

IN FOCUS

Georges Reniers (right) with the late Etienne van de Walle, mentor
IBS Research Associate
Population Program

A Demographic Journey: From Belgium to South Africa

Georges Reniers is an IBS Research Associate in the Population Program. He received his Licentiate in Sociology at the Free University of Brussels in 1991, an M.A. in Demography at the University of Pennsylvania in 2002, and a Ph.D. in Demography and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania in 2006.

My entry point into demography was a research project on migration from the Mediterranean to Belgium in a nationwide survey that was run by Ron Lesthaeghe and Hilary Page. It has been an enormous privilege to have learned the nuts and bolts of survey research with these mentors. As a personal interest I researched intergenerational change in matrimonial and reproductive practices in immigrant communities and found plenty of material to refute some of the claims of right wing political parties that immigrants adhere to a reproductive model that leeches on the social security systems of their host countries. Over a time-span of barely one generation, we identified dramatic change in matrimonial and reproductive practices. To the extent that traditional practices (e.g., consanguineous marriage) persisted it turned out to be an adaptive strategy to circumvent increasingly stringent immigration policies. This finding also triggered my sensitivity to recognize human agency in changing demographic regimes.

Having studied migration for a couple of years, I decided my time had come to cross the water. It turned out to be the start of a fascinating journey. For close to three years I worked in the population section of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa. I not only acquired a taste for ndjera, the Ethiopian national dish, but acquainted myself with the policy discourse on population and reproductive health as well as the day-to-day reality and decision-making environment of the less privileged. At the UNECA, I also worked with Sergei Scherbov, Wolfgang Lutz, and Paulina Makinwa-Adebusoye on the development and application of a simulation model that highlights interactions between population dynamics, agricultural production, and environmental degradation. That exercise increased my appetite for research and, hence, the choice to go to graduate school. Many of my mentors and African colleagues had ties with the University of Pennsylvania and that would become my home for the next four and a half years.

At the University of Pennsylvania I closely worked with Susan Watkins, the late Etienne van de Walle, Doug Ewbank, and Hans-Peter Kohler. I simply could not have landed better. For my dissertation work I kept the Ethiopian connection alive and started collaborating on a project that is managed by Tekebash Araya who had just set up a surveillance of burials at all cemeteries in Addis Ababa as part of her MPH thesis project. In 2002, I stepped in and helped out with strengthening the surveillance and the fieldwork for a series of verbal autopsies. Verbal autopsies are interviews with relatives or caretakers of deceased regarding the

The timing is just perfect as Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is just being rolled out in the site and that provides an opportunity to monitor its impact and design interventions to improve service delivery.

In Focus continues on page 4
circumstances surrounding the death. These reports are subsequently used to assign causes of death by physician reviews or predefined algorithms. So far, we have used these data for monitoring AIDS mortality and now also for demonstrating the population level impact effects of antiretroviral therapy. This is not unimportant as most ART evaluation studies are usually based on cohorts of patients that are enrolled in treatment programs and by design these remain blind to the selection into treatment and the coverage of treatment programs. The Addis Ababa Mortality Surveillance Project, as it is now known, has gone through a growth spurt over the last year and now involves several Ethiopian graduate students and receives funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization.

In parallel with my work in Addis Ababa, I was involved in the Malawi Diffusion and Ideational Change Project, a University of Pennsylvania project led by Susan Watkins and Hans-Peter Kohler. I participated in two rounds of fieldwork that involved survey work as well as home-based counseling and testing. Substantively, I pursued an earlier interest in marriage practices as an adaptive strategy. The setting this time was not a migration system but a population that was seriously threatened by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. It soon became clear that marital decision making (e.g., partner selection and union dissolution) is an important domain through which men and women regulate their exposure to HIV. These strategies do not necessarily provide foolproof protection against HIV, but are often a more realistic alternative to the common HIV advocacy mantra of “Abstinence, Be faithful and Condom use.”

As is typical for early academic careers, I had to prepare for another move after graduation and joined IBS as a Research Associate in the summer of 2006. So far, my exposure to Boulder has been limited to a postcard and occasional visits to their website as I am stationed at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits). With the exception of a frantic first day of driving in Johannesburg—they do it on the left—the transition from the United States to South Africa was smooth. A very supportive cast of colleagues deserve plenty of credit for that. Starting in the spring of 2007, I will teach in the Demography and Population Studies Program and the School of Public Health. Meanwhile I started collaborating in projects affiliated with the Agincourt Demographic and Health Surveillance. The timing is just perfect as Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is just being rolled out in the site and that provides an opportunity to monitor its impact and design interventions to improve service delivery. Much of my early interest is on the effects of the timing and coverage of Voluntary Counseling and Rapid Testing uptake on the efficacy of ART. In sub-Saharan Africa, a quarter or more of the patients present for treatment with severe immunodeficiency (CD4 cell counts below 50/μL). These late starters not only face more medical complications while on treatment, they also account for the majority of program deaths.

Grunberg, Leon, Sarah Moore, Patricia Sikora, and Edward S. Greenberg. “Type of Job Loss and its Impact on Decision Control, Mastery, and Depression: Comparison of Employee and Company-Stated Reasons.” (PEC2006-0004). The authors explore the similarity between company versus self-reported reasons for job loss. They also examine the degree of perceived control employees report over the job loss, looking to see if either job loss type or perceived control is related to subsequent levels of mastery and

Program Activities continues on page 5
depression. As part of a larger study, 2279 of 3700 (61%) employees responded to a survey at Time 1; of these participants, 310 lost their jobs before the second data collection, some two and one-half years later, and were mailed a second survey asking them to answer questions on mastery, depression, and perceived control over the decision to leave the company, and to label or categorize the type of job loss they experienced. Comparison of self-reported versus company-reported reasons for the job loss from the 171 usable surveys (55% response rate) revealed relatively good agreement between company and personal data sources. Roughly one third of the former employees, however, categorized the job loss in more than one way. There was also a very strong tendency for employees to report that they had very high control over the decision to leave the company, and nearly all employees reported improvements to their levels of mastery and depression since leaving the company; exceptions to this pattern were observed for those losing their jobs due to “rule violation” or “involuntary layoff.” Control over the job loss was related to Time 2 levels of mastery and depression, but only weakly related to changes in these outcomes moving from Time 1 to Time 2.

Grunberg, Leon, Sarah Moore, Patricia Sikora, and Edward S. Greenberg. “Expanding the Tension-Reduction Model of Work Stress and Alcohol Use: Comparison of Managerial and Nonmanagerial Men and Women.” (PEC2006-0005). Structural equation modeling was used to assess how the relationships among stressors and alcohol outcomes manifested themselves across four groups in a large manufacturing company: female managers, male managers, female non-managers, and male non-managers. The main workplace stressors in the study—gender ratio, generalized workplace abuse, and stereotype threat—were not strong predictors of either escape motivations for drinking or problematic alcohol use. The results point to the importance of using mediated models in linking workplace stress to alcohol use and problems. For example, escapist drinking ideology was shown to have played a role not only in linking workplace stress to problematic alcohol use, but also in replicating the negative association between high work stress and low alcohol problems once high escape drinking motivations are removed.

McDonald, Courtney and Enid Schatz. “Coexisting Discourses: How Older Women in South Africa Make Sense of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic.” (POP2006-09, PAC2006-01). In South Africa great efforts have been made to provide knowledge about HIV/AIDS to the general population in an attempt to halt the epidemic that has affected millions of people. For the most part, the general population has had access to this knowledge and can repeat the ABC’s of prevention: abstinence, be faithful, use condoms. However, local constructions of the disease exist, which at times contradict and challenge education-based information. The authors examine how older women in rural South Africa talk about and make sense of HIV/AIDS in the context of their personal experiences. The women employ a variety of coexisting discourses that draw on both education-based information and local constructions of HIV/AIDS to explain its origins and effective ways of avoiding the disease. The discourses often serve to place the blame of the epidemic on certain groups of people, including whites, government officials, migrating Africans, and promiscuous women. Discourses concerning possible cures from medical
IBS

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 5

doctors or traditional healers exist as well. These discourses shape the way older women experience the epidemic and condition their responses. Older women often counsel their children and grandchildren about HIV/AIDS, making it crucial to understand how they have constructed the disease. Thus, campaigns aimed at reducing transmission need to take into account local interpretations of the disease as well as Western-based “knowledge.” Given older women’s access to family members at risk of infection, ensuring that older women are passing on messages that will help to prevent transmission could have important implications for the future of the epidemic.

Conley, Amanda and Jason D. Boardman. “Weight Overestimation as an Indicator of Disordered Eating Behaviors among Young Women in the United States.” (POP 2006-10). The authors examine the association between weight overestimation and symptoms of disordered eating behaviors using a nationally representative sample of young women. They use data from Wave III of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to compare self-reported weight (in pounds) to measured weight obtained by interviewers using a scale. Focusing on normal weight women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four (n = 2,805) they compare the discrepancy in self-reported and measured weight among women with and without any disordered eating behaviors. Findings show that women who over report their weight by at least five percent are significantly more likely than those who either under report or accurately report their weights to exhibit disordered eating behaviors. These results persist despite controlling for distorted body image. Their findings support a motivational bias explanation for overestimating weight among those who exhibit disordered eating behaviors. They argue that weight overestimation, together with other important information regarding women’s nutrition, exercise, mental health, and health-related behaviors, should be treated as a potential indicator for the diagnosis of an eating disorder among young normal weight women.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

The Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, composed of three longitudinal studies of delinquency which began in 1986, is celebrating its 20th Anniversary. Two of the projects—the Denver Youth Survey with David HuiZinga as Principal Investigator, and the Rochester Youth Development Study with Terence P. Thornberry as Principal Investigator—are housed in the Problem Behavior Program. Their companion project, the Pittsburgh Youth Study, is directed by Rolf Loeber at the University of Pittsburgh. The projects were initiated by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and have received additional support from a variety of agencies including the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Justice, and the National Science Foundation. The projects began with a common theme—to investigate the antecedents and consequences of delinquency and related problem behaviors, with a special emphasis on serious, chronic offenders. They continue to examine these issues, but each project has expanded in a variety of ways and they currently investigate a host of topics related to human development. The projects have followed their samples from childhood through early adulthood, have a large shared measurement space to enable replication, and represent the longest-running collaborative study of delinquency ever launched.

Program Activities continues on page 7
Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence

Del Elliott was invited to present at the White House Conference on School Safety on October 10. Del was on a panel chaired by Attorney General Alberto Gonzales that discussed the epidemiology and etiology of school violence and potential steps that might be taken to make our schools safer. As a follow-up to the White House Conference, there was a Safe Communities–Safe Schools meeting at The Colorado Trust on November 29. CSPV assisted in the development of the agenda and Del Elliott was a keynote presenter at the meeting which included the Governor-elect, Bill Ritter, and other Colorado agency directors, legislators and educators. The purpose of the day-long meeting was to discuss the state of school violence in Colorado and the next steps to address the issues. In addition to Del Elliott, CSPV was represented by Jane Grady, Bill Woodward, and Sabrina Arredondo Mattson.

The annual Colorado Program and Capability Review for Homeland Security was held at the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, December 5-6. Homeland Security regions and state agencies were represented at the workshop to discuss and recommend the most likely national planning scenarios, prioritize capabilities, and identify needs to be developed into initiatives for the Colorado State Homeland Security Program. CSPV staff Bill Woodward, Jane Grady, Susanne Maher, and Susan Lineberry assisted with the development of assessment instruments, data collection, and facilitation of the two-day workshop.

In Print

Elliott, D.S., S. Menard, B. Rankin, A. Elliott, D. Huizinga, and W. J. Wilson. Good Kids from Bad Neighborhoods: Successful Development in Social Context. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006. This book is a study of successful youth development in poor, disadvantaged neighborhoods in Denver and Chicago – a study of how children living in the worst neighborhoods develop or fail to develop the values, competencies, and commitments that lead to a productive, healthy, and responsible adult life. While there is a strong focus on neighborhood effects, the study employs a multi-contextual model to take into account the effects of other social contexts embedded in the neighborhood that also influence development. The unique and combined influence of the neighborhood, family, school, peer group, and individual attributes on developmental success is estimated. The view that growing up in a poor, disadvantaged neighborhood condemns one to a life of repeated failure and personal pathology is revealed as a myth, as most youth in these neighborhoods are completing the developmental tasks of adolescence successfully.

UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

Please refer to the following webpage for the IBS colloquia schedules:
http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/events/colloquia.html.
## RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

### Environment and Society Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Proposal Title</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tierney, Kathleen</td>
<td>The Social, Economic, and Policy Factors Affecting the Siting of a 100-MW Concentrating Solar Power Facility in Colorado's San Luis Valley</td>
<td>UCB/NREL Energy Initiative</td>
<td>06/01/07</td>
<td>05/31/08</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$48,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Lori (Co-PI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health and Society Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Proposal Title</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barham, Tania</td>
<td>Innovative Grant Program Seed Grant</td>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
<td>07/01/07</td>
<td>06/30/08</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$48,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollborn, Stephanie</td>
<td>Understanding How Social Norms and Material Resources Affect Teen Parents' Lives</td>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
<td>07/01/07</td>
<td>06/30/08</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Proposal Title</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menken, Jane, Clark, Samuel, and Tollman, Stephen (Co-PIs)</td>
<td>Partnership for Social Science AIDS Research in South Africa's Era of ART Rollout</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>07/01/07</td>
<td>06/30/12</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$2,040,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reniers, Georges Menken, Jane, Tollman, Steve, Kahn, Kathy, and Gomez-Olivé, Xavier (Co-PIs)</td>
<td>Proactive VCT Models and the Success of ART Rollout</td>
<td>Doris Duke Charitable Foundation</td>
<td>05/15/07</td>
<td>05/14/09</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$199,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, Donna</td>
<td>Anthropological and Economic Perspectives on Pharmaceutical Policies in Buenos Aires and Mexico City</td>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
<td>07/01/07</td>
<td>06/30/08</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$49,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Problem Behavior Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Proposal Title</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elliott, Del</td>
<td>Fresh Ideas: Replication and Dissemination of Violence Prevention Programs</td>
<td>NICHD</td>
<td>07/05/05</td>
<td>06/30/07</td>
<td>Renewal</td>
<td>$117,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

### Environment and Society Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Proposal Title</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howe, Charles</td>
<td>Estimating the Impacts of Complex Climatic Events: The Economic Costs of Drought in Colorado, Nebraska and New Mexico</td>
<td>NOAA via the Univ of Nebraska at Lincoln</td>
<td>03/01/06</td>
<td>02/28/09</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$46,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flores, Nicholas</td>
<td>Supplement to: Economic and Multicriteria Analysis of River Restoration Decisions</td>
<td>NSF via the Univ of Minnesota</td>
<td>07/01/06</td>
<td>06/30/07</td>
<td>Supplement</td>
<td>$24,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Proposals Awarded continue on page 9
### Population Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menken, Jane</td>
<td>African Population Studies and Training Program</td>
<td>William and Flora Hewlett Foundation</td>
<td>10/01/06-09/30/09</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Samuel</td>
<td>Building Data Sharing Capacity for Demographic and Health Surveillance Sites</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>07/01/06-06/30/09</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$107,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Richard</td>
<td>Educational Differences in US Adult Mortality</td>
<td>NIH via University of Texas</td>
<td>07/01/06-06/30/09</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Problem Behavior Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thornberry, Terry</td>
<td>Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: A Panel Study of a Reciprocal Causal Model of Delinquency</td>
<td>Department of Justice</td>
<td>10/01/06-09/30/07</td>
<td>Supplement</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodward, Bill</td>
<td>State Homeland Security Program</td>
<td>State of Colorado Department of Local Affairs</td>
<td>01/01/07-12/31/07</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grotpeeter, Jennifer</td>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence: Justice System Response and Public Health Service Utilization in a National Sample</td>
<td>Dept of Justice-Office of Justice Programs</td>
<td>10/01/06-09/30/08</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>$279,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

**Environment and Society Program**
- Lee J. Alston, Director
  - Natural Hazards Center
    - Kathleen Tiemey, Director

**Health and Society Program**
- Richard Jessor, Director

**Political and Economic Change Program**
- Edward S. Greenberg, Director

**Population Program**
- Richard G. Rogers, Director
  - CU Population Center
    - Richard G. Rogers, Director

**Problem Behavior Program**
- Terence P. Thornberry, Director
  - Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence
    - Delbert S. Elliott, Director

**Computing and Research Services**
- Jani S. Little, Director

**IBS Newsletter Staff**
- Lori Hoppe and Marcia Richardson, Co-editors
  - Nancy Thorwardson and Thomas Dickinson, Website Coordinators

---

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

**Environment and Society Program**
- Lee J. Alston, Director
  - Natural Hazards Center
    - Kathleen Tiemey, Director

**Health and Society Program**
- Richard Jessor, Director

**Political and Economic Change Program**
- Edward S. Greenberg, Director

**Population Program**
- Richard G. Rogers, Director
  - CU Population Center
    - Richard G. Rogers, Director

**Problem Behavior Program**
- Terence P. Thornberry, Director
  - Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence
    - Delbert S. Elliott, Director

**Computing and Research Services**
- Jani S. Little, Director

**IBS Newsletter Staff**
- Lori Hoppe and Marcia Richardson, Co-editors
  - Nancy Thorwardson and Thomas Dickinson, Website Coordinators