KUDOS

Jane Menken (Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Director of IBS) was designated an International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Laureate on September 30. This is an incredibly prestigious award.

Jane was described as: “the great matriarch of demography”; “the ultimate facilitator of our discipline”; an individual with “general intelligence as well as high emotional intelligence”; “master in the art of networking”; “great scholar that comes in human form”. (See “In Focus” on page three for more details).

John O’Loughlin has been designated Professor of Distinction by the College of Arts and Sciences. The honor is reserved for scholars and artists of national and international distinction who are also recognized by their college peers as teachers and colleagues of exceptional talent. This is one of the University’s top honors for its faculty. Congratulations, Johno!

Lori Hunter has recently been elected to the council of the American Sociological Association’s Section on Population for a three-year term.

Hazards Center graduate student Christine Bevc has received a START Curriculum Development Award of $3,000 as part of the educational outreach mission of Department of Homeland Security’s Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism. Christine will be developing a comprehensive curriculum unit for use in classrooms across the country. The unit, entitled “Networks and Preparedness,” is designed to introduce students to the growing field of social network analysis and its application to the contemporary problem of community preparedness. This award is one of only eight awarded nationally.

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Publications

Michael J. White and Lori M. Hunter. 2009. “Public Perception of Environmental Issues in a Developing Setting: Environmental Concern in Coastal Ghana.” Social Science Quarterly. 90(4):960-982. Balancing environmental quality with economic growth in less developed settings is clearly a challenge. Still, surprisingly little empirical evidence has been brought to bear on the relative priority given environmental and socioeconomic issues among the residents themselves of such settings. The authors explore such perceptions. They undertake survey research with 2,500 residents of coastal Ghana on policy issues, focusing on environmental topics. Their analyses reveal a significant amount of environmental awareness, with education and political engagement consistently predicting higher levels of concern. In addition, environmental issues are deemed important even when considered relative to other socioeconomic issues. In the end, the authors argue that their work sheds light on global environmentalism and the ways local populations in less developed settings prioritize social and environmental concerns. This work also has important policy implications since insight on local perceptions may help buttress policy responses designed to cope with global change.

Environment and Society Program

Publications (cont.)

ecology, and political science. The historical context provided goes back to the early 19th century, but the book concentrates on the past fifty years. A key feature is a discussion of the difficulty that has generally been encountered in bringing the disciplines of economics and ecology into collaboration in the water resource context.

The background work on the volume was funded by the Institute for Water Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This is the first volume in the Arthur Maass-Gilbert White publication series sponsored by the Corps of Engineers’ Institute of Water Resources. The series is named after the Institute’s Maass-White Library of Water Resource Literature. The other chapters are a history of water resources planning (Viessman), environmental issues (Moreau and Loucks), ecology-economics collaboration (Russell and Sagoff), political decision-making (Rogers, Russell and Lydon), and making the 21st century transition (Galloway).

Sutton, Jeannette N. “Social media monitoring and the Democratic National Convention: New tasks and emergent processes.” Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management: Vol. 6 : Iss. 1, Article 67 (2009). Public information officers and FEMA external affairs personnel routinely monitor online media reports in times of crises and disaster events. Online news sources now include citizen driven social media such as blogs, i-reports, photo and video sharing and networked information and communication technologies such as Facebook, MySpace, and the microblogging network, Twitter. While these communication mechanisms are increasing, little is known about the attention public officials devote to accessing, monitoring, and addressing public communication through social media. Utilizing data gathered through observations, interviews, and document analysis, this study concentrates on the new task of social media monitoring and the emergent processes used by public officials during the 2008 Democratic National Convention. Although some strategies were developed to monitor and utilize social media, there was a tendency to fall back upon standard operating procedures, limiting the emergence of new processes. Recommendations are provided for media monitoring activities in future crisis and disaster response.

Andersson, Krister, Gustavo Gordillo de Anda, and Frank van Laerhoven. Local Governments and Rural Development Comparing Lessons from Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Peru. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2009. Despite the recent economic upswing in many Latin American countries, rural poverty rates in the region have actually increased during the past two decades. Experts blame excessively centralized public administrations for the lackluster performance of public policy initiatives. In response, decentralization reforms have become a common government strategy for improving public sector performance in rural areas. The effect of these reforms is a topic of considerable debate among government officials, policy scholars, and citizens’ groups. This book offers a systematic analysis of how local governments and farmer groups in Latin America are actually faring today. Based on interviews with more than 1,200 mayors, local officials, and farmers in 390 municipal territories in four Latin American nations, the authors analyze the ways in which different forms of decentralization affect the governance arrangements for rural development “on the ground.” Their comparative analysis suggests that rural development outcomes are systemically linked to locally negotiated institutional arrangements—formal and informal—between government officials, NGOs, and farmer groups that operate in the local sphere. They find that local-government actors contribute to public services that better assist the rural poor when local actors cooperate to develop their own institutional arrangements for participatory planning, horizontal learning, and the joint production of services. This study brings substantive data and empirical analysis to a discussion that has, until now, more often depended on qualitative research in isolated cases. With more than 60 percent of Latin America’s rural population living in poverty, the results are both timely and crucial.

Program Activities continues on page 4
Jane Menken, Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Director of the Institute of Behavioral Science, was honored as the 2009 Laureate of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) during the recent quadrennial meeting in Marrakech, Morocco.

The IUSSP Laureate Award was established in 1991 to recognize the life-time achievements of outstanding IUSSP members. The award is based on contributions to the advancement of population sciences and distinguished service rendered to the organization. To be eligible for consideration, an individual must have been a member of the IUSSP for at least 20 years and be nominated by five or more IUSSP members from different countries.

During the award ceremony on Sept 30, 2009, Menken was honored by John Cleland, Professor of Medical Demography at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and current IUSSP President, as well as former students and colleagues. Cleland described Menken as “the great matriarch of demography” and the ultimate facilitator of the discipline. He reviewed her distinguished contributions to the field, particularly in developing mathematical models of the reproductive process that initiated a new area of research in reproductive and child health, combined with her contributions to research involving the Matlab Demographic Surveillance System in Bangladesh. Menken’s efforts in research capacity development through the African Population Studies Training Program at CU-Boulder were also lauded.

Former student Alex Ezeh (Executive Director of the African Population and Health Research Center in Nairobi, Kenya) reminisced about Menken’s influence as a teacher, coach, and mentor. Other colleagues, including Professor José Alberto Magno de Carvalho (Brazil) and Professor and Senator of the Italian Parliament Massimo Livi Bacci (Italy), described her organizational impacts on the IUSSP and the Population Association of America, as she has worked to make the associations more accessible and inclusive. Hania Zlotnick, another former student and current Director of the UN Population Division, recalled her first impression of Menken, whom she met soon after Menken had finished her PhD at Princeton. Menken had written a book with Mindel Sheps entitled Mathematical Models of Conception and Birth and Zlotnick had a sense it would be highly influential in the field of fertility studies. Zlotnick noted that the book, like the author, possessed a “light and cheery cover but with heavy content.” She described Menken as an influential scholar “in human form” with both “general intelligence and high emotional intelligence.”

Prior to joining the University of Colorado, Boulder in 1997, Menken was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton University. She is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Medicine, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
NATURAL HAZARDS CENTER

At the Annual Meeting of the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology in San Antonio in October, the following presentation was given by Liesel Ashley Ritchie and Duane A. Gill: Exxon Valdez Litigation and Community Resilience and Tsunami Awareness and Preparedness: A Study of Kodiak, Alaska.


On October 19, Christine Bevc gave an invited presentation at the “If You Build it Will They Use it?” Optimizing the Homeland Security Network Conference” at Georgetown University. Her presentation, entitled “STARTing Points: Patterns in Preparedness,” presented findings related to the recent three-year study on community preparedness networks and the Urban Areas Security Initiative. Along with the work and contributions of Ali Jordan, this research comes from the DHS Center of Excellence on the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) grant lead by Kathleen Tierney. The presentation was recorded and broadcasted by C-SPAN and is now available in their video library at http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/289516-4.

Jeannette Sutton gave a presentation entitled “Warning Systems, Risk Communication and New Social Media: How Technological Innovation is Changing the Landscape of Disaster” at the Utah Public Official’s Conference in Midway, Utah on October 26.

On October 16, Jeannette Sutton presented recent research and moderated a discussion on Web 2.0 and Emergency Management at the Facebook Headquarters in Palo Alto, CA. Those present include Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, Federal Emergency Management Agency Administrator Craig Fugate, and a number of executives and privacy officers from Silicon Valley technology companies.


Publications

Polar Field Services Newsletter. “Twenty Years After The Oil Spill: Impacts of The Exxon Valdez Tanker and The Largest Oil Spill In History.” November 13, 2009. This article discusses the effects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) including research done by Duane Gill, Liesel Ritchie, Steve Picou, and others. Highlighted in this article are the Supreme Court decision, community reaction to the spill, and continued research of the impacts of EVOS. See: http://polarfieldservice.wordpress.com/

For the fourth consecutive year, the Population Program organized its University of Colorado Population Center (CUPC) summer graduate demography short course, June 17-19. The topics are rotated each year to: address central demographic issues, relate the course’s signature themes, address new and emerging areas of research, and correspond with CUPC faculty affiliates’ interests and areas of expertise.

This summer, CUPC affiliates Fernando Riosmena (Geography) and Jani Little (Computing and Research Services, IBS) organized, and, with Dan Powers (University of Texas), co-taught Longitudinal Data Analysis: Hazard Models, which follows courses taught in previous years on environmental demography (2008), biodemography (2007), and economic demography (2006). For more information about these short courses, please visit: http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/pop/short_courses.html

This year’s course provided a thorough and intensive introduction to the general family of methods dealing with time-dependent data, including several survival analysis techniques taught by Dan Powers (who, in the words of a short course participant, “explained complex statistics in a technical yet comprehensive manner”). The instructors have provided online access to all class materials (lectures, notes, data, and code in both Stata and R) through the course website. This enables students to revisit the topics any time in the future and to practice the techniques with their own research. Many students remarked that these materials will be an excellent resource for their future research endeavors.

Demography short courses, like this one, provide terrific opportunities to offer additional specialized training for faculty, postdoctoral fellows, and research associates, and, at the same time, they help to attract graduate students into population research. In addition, they encourage collaboration and interaction among faculty and students from around the country and between NICHD-funded centers.

This course drew on the expertise of multiple instructors from various universities to cover such specialized topics as piece-wise exponential models, multi-level hazard models, and multivariate hazard rate decomposition techniques. Approximately 35 students attended the course and represented a wide range of disciplines — including demography, economics, geography, sociology, gerontology, education, political science, public health, and agriculture. The universities represented included Brown University, the University of Pennsylvania, Florida State University, University of Massachusetts-Boston, University of California-Irvine, Rice University, and the University of Wisconsin. In addition, over 15 students from CU-Boulder completed the course.

The Population Program had an outstanding showing at this year’s 2009 Population Association Annual Meeting in Detroit, Michigan, April 29 through May 2. Eight faculty, one research associate, one postdoctoral fellow, and four graduate students chaired four sessions, were a discussant in one session, gave six presentations, and gave four poster presentations. Participants included Tania Barham, Casey Blalock, Jason Boardman, Justin Denney, Jeff Dennis, Bethany Everett, Jane Menken, Sanyu Mojola, Stefanie Mollborn, Fred Pampel, Fernando Riosmena, Rick Rogers, Daniel Sahleyesus, and Jill Williams.

**Population Program**

**Publications**

Schatz, Enid. 2009. “Reframing vulnerability: Mozambican refugees’ access to state-funded pensions in rural South Africa.” *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 24, no. 3 (2009):241-258. Researchers at the South African Medical Research Council/University of the Witwatersrand Rural Public Health and Health Transitions Research Unit (Agincourt) fieldsite in rural South Africa consider Mozambican residents more vulnerable than others in the local population. These self-settled refugees, many of whom are still not South African citizens, primarily came to South Africa in the 1980s during the Mozambican Civil War. This perceived economic vulnerability is rooted in their difficulties in accessing social grants, until recently legally available only to those with South African citizenship documentation. The authors focus on semi-structured interviews with 30 “older” women of Mozambican-descent living in the Agincourt area.
These interviews highlight three important aspects of vulnerability; the respondents: (1) perceive a risk of deportation despite their having lived in the country for 20 years, (2) are unable to easily access social grants, namely the state-funded old-age pension, and (3) struggle to make ends meet when faced with daily needs and crisis situations. All three of these vulnerabilities were mediated to some extent by these women’s resourcefulness. They generated ties to South Africa through obtaining identification-documents, used these documents to access pensions, and used the pensions to help them sustain their multigenerational households.

Madhavan, Sangeetha, Enid Schatz, and Benjamin Clark. “Effect of HIV/AIDS-related mortality on household dependency ratios in rural South Africa, 2000-2005.” Population Studies 63, no. 1 (2009):37-51. With data from a surveillance system that uses verbal autopsies to identify cause of death in rural South Africa, the authors investigated whether mortality from HIV/AIDS differs from other causes of death in its effect on household dependency ratio, and to what extent the effect is mediated by the baseline dependency ratio. Findings: (i) the impact of death from HIV/AIDS on the dependency ratio in 2005 is marginally positive compared with other causes of death, but (ii) the impact is overpowered by the effect of death at working age, and (iii) the baseline dependency ratio mediates the effects on the 2005 ratio of cause of death and of the individual’s sex and age at death. Migration into and out of the household—anticipating or responding to a death—seems to be a key source of change in the household dependency ratio.

Ogunmefun, Catherine and Enid Schatz. “Caregivers’ sacrifices: The opportunity costs of adult morbidity and mortality for female pensioners in rural South Africa.” Development Southern Africa 26, no. 1 (2009):95-109. The authors explore the financial and opportunity costs of adult morbidity and mortality for rural South African female pensioners in the era of HIV/AIDS. As mortality rates from HIV/AIDS and other causes escalate, older women are bearing the brunt of care-giving responsibilities for the sick and orphaned. They often use their state-funded non-contributory pensions to support kin during crises. Interviews conducted with 30 women aged 60-75 years in the Medical Research Council/University of the Witwatersrand Unit (Agincourt) study site in northeastern South Africa revealed that, to cover expenses incurred during crises, older women sometimes forgo spending money and time on their personal needs. They are thus negatively affected as individuals, while contributing positively to the household. Despite the additional household income from pensions, many of the study respondents still found it difficult to recover from the financial impact of these crises.

Reniers, Georges, Tekebash Araya, Yemane Berhane, Gail Davey and Eduard J Sanders. “Implications of the HIV testing protocol for refusal bias in seroprevalence surveys.” BMC Public Health 2009, 9:163. HIV serosurveys have become important sources of HIV prevalence estimates, but these estimates may be biased because of refusals and other forms of non-response. The authors investigate the effect of the post-test counseling study protocol on bias due to the refusal to be tested. Data come from a nine-month prospective study of hospital admissions in Addis Ababa during which patients were approached for an HIV test. Patients had the choice between three consent levels: testing and post-test counseling (including the return of HIV test results), testing without post-test counseling, and total refusal. For all patients, information was collected on basic sociodemographic background characteristics as well as admission diagnosis. The three consent levels are used to mimic refusal bias in serosurveys with different post-test counseling study protocols. The authors first investigate the covariates of consent for testing. Second, they quantify refusal bias in HIV prevalence estimates using Heckman regression models that account for sample selection. Refusal to be tested positively correlates with admission diagnosis (and thus HIV status), but the magnitude of refusal bias in HIV prevalence surveys depends on the study protocol. Bias is larger when post-test counseling and the return of HIV test results is a prerequisite of study participation (compared to a protocol where test results are not returned to study participants, or, where
there is an explicit provision for respondents to forego post-test counseling). The authors also find that consent for testing increased following the introduction of antiretroviral therapy in Ethiopia. Other covariates of refusal are age (non-linear effect), gender (higher refusal rates in men), marital status (lowest refusal rates in singles), educational status (refusal rate increases with educational attainment), and counselor. The protocol for post-test counseling and the return of HIV test results to study participants is an important consideration in HIV prevalence surveys that wish to minimize refusal bias. The availability of ART is likely to reduce refusal rates.

Riosmena, Fernando. “Socioeconomic context and the association between marriage and Mexico-U.S. migration.” Social Science Research 38, no. 2 (2009): 324-337. In this paper, the author analyzes how the association between Mexico–U.S. migration and marriage varies across socioeconomic settings in origins. Using Mexican Migration Project data and employing bilevel survival analysis with controls for socioeconomic, migrant network, and marriage market characteristics and family size, the author finds that single people are most likely to migrate relative to those married in areas of recent industrialization, where the Mexican patriarchal system is weaker and economic opportunities for both men and women make post-marital migration less attractive. Marital status is not significant in agriculture-dependent areas, where the bargaining power of husbands might be higher relative to other settings; their age-profiles of earnings flatter; and remunerated female work scarcer, making migration attractive later in the life course.

Denney, Justin T., Richard G. Rogers, Patrick M. Krueger, Tim Wadsworth. “Adult suicide mortality in the United States: Marital status, family size, socioeconomic status, and differences by sex.” Social Science Quarterly 90, no. 5 (2009):1167-1185. This article addresses the relationship between suicide mortality and family structure and socioeconomic status for U.S. adult men and women. The authors use Cox proportional hazard models and individual-level, prospective data from the National Health Interview Survey Linked Mortality File (1986-2002) to examine adult suicide mortality. Larger families and employment are associated with lower risks of suicide for both men and women. Low levels of education or being divorced or separated, widowed, or never married are associated with increased risks of suicide among men, but not among women. Conclusions: The authors find important sex differences in the relationship between suicide mortality and marital status and education. Future suicide research should use both aggregate and individual-level data and recognize important sex differences in the relationship between risk factors and suicide mortality—a central cause of preventable death in the United States.

White, Michael J. and Lori M. Hunter. “Public perception of environmental issues in a developing setting: Environmental concern in coastal Ghana.” Social Science Quarterly, 90 No. 4 (2009):960-982. Balancing environmental quality with economic growth in less developed settings is clearly a challenge. Still, surprisingly little empirical evidence has been brought to bear on the relative priority given environmental and socioeconomic issues among the residents themselves of such settings. This research explores such perceptions. The authors undertake survey research with 2,500 residents of coastal Ghana on policy issues, focusing on environmental topics. The authors analysis reveal a significant amount of environmental awareness, with education and political engagement consistently predicting higher levels of concern. In addition, environmental issues are deemed important even when considered relative to other socioeconomic issues. In the end, they argue that their work sheds light on global environmentalism and the ways local populations in less developed settings prioritize social and environmental concerns. This work also has important policy implications since insight on local perceptions may help buttress policy responses designed to cope with global change.

Malawi Diffusion and Ideational Change Project were used. The associations between HIV infection and four key life course transitions considered individually (age at sexual debut, premarital sexual activity, entry marriage and marital disruption by divorce or death) were examined. These transitions were then sequenced to construct trajectories that represent the variety of patterns in the data. The association between different trajectories and HIV prevalence was examined, controlling for potentially confounding factors such as age and region. Although each life course transition taken in isolation may be associated with HIV infection, their combined effect appeared to be conditional on the sequence in which they occurred. Although early sexual debut, not marrying one’s first sexual partner and having a disrupted marriage each increased the likelihood of HIV infection, their risk was not additive. Women who both delayed sexual debut and did not marry their first partner are, once married, more likely to experience marital disruption and to be HIV-positive. Women who marry their first partner but who have sex at a young age, however, are also at considerable risk. These findings identify the potential of a life course perspective for understanding why some women become infected with HIV and others do not, as well as the differentials in HIV prevalence that originate from the sequence of sexual and marital transitions in one’s life. The analysis suggests, however, the need for further data collection to permit a better examination of the mechanisms that account for variations in life course trajectories and thus in lifetime probabilities of HIV infection.

Reniers, Georges and Jeffrey Eaton. “Refusal bias in HIV prevalence estimates from nationally representative seroprevalence surveys.” *AIDS* 23, no. 5 (2009):621-629. Objectives: To assess the relationship between prior knowledge of one’s HIV status and the likelihood to refuse HIV testing in populations-based surveys and explore its potential for producing bias in HIV prevalence estimates. Methods: Using longitudinal survey data from Malawi, the authors estimate the relationship between prior knowledge of HIV-positive status and subsequent refusal of an HIV test. They use that parameter to develop a heuristic model of refusal bias that is applied to six Demographic and Health Surveys, in which refusal by HIV status is not observed. The model only adjusts for refusal bias conditional on a completed interview. Results: Ecologically, HIV prevalence, prior testing rates and refusal for HIV testing are highly correlated. Malawian data further suggest that amongst individuals who know their status, HIV-positive individuals are 4.62 (95% confidence interval, 2.60-8.21) times more likely to refuse testing than HIV-negative ones. On the basis of that parameter and other inputs from the Demographic and Health Surveys, their model predicts downward bias in national HIV prevalence estimates ranging from 1.5% (95% confidence interval, 0.7-2.9) for Senegal to 13.3% (95% confidence interval, 7.2-19.6) for Malawi. In absolute terms, bias in HIV prevalence estimates is negligible for Senegal but 1.6 (95% confidence interval, 0.8-2.3) percentage points for Malawi. Downward bias is more severe in urban populations. Because refusal rates are higher in men, seroprevalence surveys also tend to overestimate the female-to-male ratio of infections. Conclusion: Prior knowledge of HIV status informs decisions to participate in seroprevalence surveys. Informed refusals may produce bias in estimates of HIV prevalence and the sex ratio of infections.

Reniers, Georges, Tekebash Araya, Gail Davey, Nico Nagelkerke, Yemane Berhane, Roel Coutinho, and Eduard J. Sanders. “Steep declines in population-level AIDS mortality following the introduction of antiretroviral therapy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.” *AIDS* 23, no. 4 (2009):511-518. NIHMSID: NIHMS103149. Objectives: Assessments of population-level effects of antiretroviral therapy (ART) programmes in Africa are rare. The authors use data from burial sites to estimate trends in adult AIDS mortality and the mitigating effects of ART in Addis Ababa. ART has been available since 2003, and for free since 2005. Methods: To substitute for deficient vital registration, the authors use surveillance of burials at all cemeteries. They present trends in all-cause mortality, and estimate AIDS mortality (ages 20-64 years) from lay reports of causes of death. These lay reports are first used as a diagnostic test for the true cause of death. As reference standard, they use the cause of death established via verbal autopsy.
interviews conducted in 2004. The positive predictive value and sensitivity are subsequently used as anchors to estimate the number of AIDS deaths for the period 2001-2007. Estimates are compared with Spectrum projections. Results: Between 2001 and 2005, the number of AIDS deaths declined by 21.9 and 9.3% for men and women, respectively. Between 2005 and 2007, the number of AIDS deaths declined by 38.2 for men and 42.9% for women. Compared with the expected number in the absence of ART, the reduction in AIDS deaths in 2007 is estimated to be between 56.8 and 63.3%, depending on the coverage of the burial surveillance. Conclusion: Five years into the ART programme, adult AIDS mortality has been reduced by more than half. Following the free provision of ART in 2005, the decline accelerated and became more sex balanced. Substantial AIDS mortality, however, persists.

Jane Menken gave a keynote address at the University of the Witwatersrand Faculty of Health Sciences Research Day on August 4, “Contributions of longitudinal study sites to understanding the impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa.” Jane Menken chairs the Panel on Aging in Africa of the Committee on Population at the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The Panel held a Workshop on Aging in Africa in South Africa July 26-29. Several participants were CU researchers or CU Population Aging Center (PAC) Associates. The Workshop began in Limpopo Province with a visit to the Agincourt Health and Population Program, run by the University of the Witwatersrand and headed by PAC Associate Steve Tollman. The afternoon session included presentations of current research, most of which is being carried out as collaborations between WITS and IBS researchers. Sam Clark presented a study of the survival of AIDS orphans; WITS research and PAC Associate Mark Collinson presented work with Clark and CU undergraduate Kyle Drullinger on the high mortality of return migrants, a phenomenon they refer to as “coming home to die.” Enid Schatz discussed the study of older women and their experience with AIDS that she is conducting with a WITS PhD student. WITS researcher and PAC Research Associate Wayne Twine presented research he and Lori Hunter are conducting on the impact of AIDS on environmental resource use.

The Workshop continued its meeting, with Menken as Chair, in Johannesburg at the University of the Witwatersrand. Clark presented a paper on the HIV/AIDS simulation model he is developing, which includes modules to simulate the impact of various treatment strategies. A paper by Randall Kuhn, Menken and PAC Associate Omar Rahman on self-reported and observed health measures as predictors of subsequent mortality was presented by Menken. PAC Research Associates Alex Ezeh and Kathy Kahn also gave papers, on health and aging in Nairobi and in the Agincourt study respectively. The Panel on Aging met July 29-30 and is preparing a report to NIH on needs for research on Aging in Africa.

Mollborn, Stefanie and Bethany Everett. “Correlates and consequences of parent-teen incongruence in reports of teens’ sexual experience.” Journal of Sex Research 46, no. 6 (2009). Using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, factors associated with incongruence between parents’ and adolescents’ reports of teens’ sexual experience were investigated, and the consequences of inaccurate parental knowledge for adolescents’ subsequent sexual behaviors were explored. Most parents of virgins accurately reported teens’ lack of experience, but most parents of teens who had had sex provided inaccurate reports. Binary logistic regression analyses showed that many adolescent-, parent-, and family-level factors predicted the accuracy of parents’ reports. Parents’ accurate knowledge of their teens’ sexual experience was not found to be consistently beneficial for teens’ subsequent sexual outcomes. Rather, parents’ expectations
HEALTH AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

Publications (cont.)

about teens’ sexual experience created a self-fulfilling prophecy, with teens’ subsequent sexual outcomes conforming to parents’ expectations. These findings suggest that research on parent-teen communication about sex needs to consider the expectations being expressed, as well as the information being exchanged. Johnson, Monica Kirkpatrick and Stefanie Mollborn. “Growing up faster, feeling older: Hardship in childhood and adolescence.” Social Psychology Quarterly 72, no. 1 (2009):39-60. The authors examine whether hardship while growing up shapes subjective age identity, as well as three types of experiences through which it may occur. Drawing on data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, they find that hardship in several domains during childhood and adolescence is associated with feeling relatively older and self-identifying as an adult in the late teens and twenties. Specifically, young people who as adolescents felt unsafe in their schools or neighborhoods, witnessed or were victims of violence, had fewer economic resources in the household, and lived in certain family structures, reported older subjective ages (by one or both measures). The authors find no evidence that hardship’s association with subjective age is mediated by work responsibilities in adolescence or by anticipating a very curtailed life span, but entering adult roles earlier mediates or partially mediates many of these relationships.

Bair, Jennifer, ed. Frontiers of commodity chain research. Stanford University Press, 2009. 296 pp. Extending the frontiers of commodity chain research, this distinctive volume includes original work from major figures in sociology, history, geography, and labor studies. It underscores the wide and interdisciplinary appeal of chain approaches for analyzing the economic, social, and political dimensions of international trade and production networks. Commodity chain analysis sheds light on the political and ecological implications of economic globalization and on how activists in pursuit of social justice, workers’ rights, and environmental protection can use it. Following a substantive review of literature in the field, the collection goes on to examine theoretical and methodological debates over how to conduct research on global commodity and value chains, how power is exercised through these chains, and how global economic activities are coordinated across space. The result is a rich and unusually coherent volume that demonstrates how commodity and value chain analysis is informing contemporary research in a variety of fields.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Publications

Joanne Belknap, Heather C. Melton, Justin T. Denney, Ruth Fleury-Steiner, and Cris M. Sullivan. “The levels and roles of social and institutional support reported by survivors of intimate partner abuse.” Feminist Criminology, 4, no. 4 (2009):377-402. This authors explore the roles of social (informal) and institutional (formal) support in the lives of 158 women whose intimate partner abuse (IPA) cases reached the courts in three jurisdictions in the United States. Women were asked who knew about the IPA and their levels of supportiveness. Data analysis includes comparisons across the women in terms of social support and institutional support, and how these were related to the women’s demographic characteristics, whether they were still in a relationship with their abusers, the severity of the violence, and the women’s mental health.
**Program Activities**

*Continued from page 10*

**Political and Economic Change Program**

*Publications*

**Baker, Andy.** *The market and the masses in Latin America: Policy reform and consumption in liberalizing economies.* Cambridge Studies in Comparative Politics Series. Robert H. Bates, Stephen Hanson, Torben Iversen, Stathis Kalyvas, Peter Lange, Margaret Levi, Helen Milner, Frances Rosenbluth, Susan Stokes, Sidney Tarrow, Eds. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2009. What do ordinary citizens in developing countries think about free markets? Conventional wisdom views globalization as an imposition on unwilling workers in developing nations, concluding that the recent rise of the Latin American left constitutes a popular backlash against the market. Baker marshals public opinion data from eighteen Latin American countries to show that most of the region’s citizens are enthusiastic about globalization because it has lowered the prices of many consumer goods and services while improving their variety and quality. Among recent free-market reforms, only privatization has caused pervasive discontent because it has raised prices for services like electricity and telecommunications. Citizens’ sharp awareness of these consumer consequences informs Baker’s argument that a new political economy of consumption has replaced a previously dominant politics of labour and class in Latin America. Baker’s research clarifies the sources of voters’ connection to new left-wing parties and helps account for their leaders’ moderation and nuanced approach to economic policy, embracing globalization while stalling or reversing privatization. Analyses new and rarely used survey data from eighteen Latin American countries over a two-decade span. Addresses topics including economics and impact of globalization, the rise of left-of-centre presidents in Latin America, the degree to which politicians can shape public opinion, and the relevance of social class to political cleavages in Latin America. Develops a new political economy theory of the role of consumer interests in shaping economic policy preferences and political cleavages.

**Research Proposals Awarded**

*Environment and Society Program*

Farhar, Barbara

Key Social and Behavioral Issues in Effective Residential Demand Response

University of Colorado at Boulder Energy 08/01/09 - 07/31/10 New $40,000

*Political and Economic Change Program*

Levy, Adam

Border Narratives and Territorial Controls: The Case of Moldova

European Commission 09/01/08 - 08/31/09 New $1,712

O’Loughlin, John

(faculty sponsor)

*Problem Behavior Program*

Woodward, Bill

State Homeland Security Program

State of Colorado - Governor’s Office of Homeland Security 01/20/09 - 05/31/10 New $250,000
# RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

## Health and Society Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Start/End</th>
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<td>Mollborn, Stefanie</td>
<td>Health Disparities Among a Vulnerable Population: A Longitudinal Analysis</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health/NICHD</td>
<td>07/01/10 - 06/30/12</td>
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<td>Barham, Tania</td>
<td>Evaluation of the Long-Term Impact of the Red de Protección Social in Nicaragua</td>
<td>International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)</td>
<td>08/01/09 - 07/31/12</td>
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<td>Mollborn, Stefanie</td>
<td>Transition to School Among Children of Teen Parents</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health/NICHD</td>
<td>07/01/10 - 06/30/14</td>
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## Environment and Society Program

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<td>Tierney, Kathleen</td>
<td>NetSE: Large: Collaborative Research: Adaptive Alerting and Warning: A New Generation of Crisis Communication Systems</td>
<td>National Science Foundation/CISE</td>
<td>07/01/10 - 06/30/14</td>
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<td>Reid-Hresko, John</td>
<td>Doctoral Dissertation Research: HIV/AIDS Knowledge Production at Regional Wildlife Colleges in South Africa and Tanzania: A Comparative Ethnography</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunter, Lori (faculty sponsor)</td>
<td>Effects of Technological Disasters on Dimensions of Social Capital: A Longitudinal Study of the 2008</td>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>01/01/10 - 12/31/12</td>
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<td>Wiener, John</td>
<td>Multi-Tiered Inquiry to Support Scalable Climate Services for the Rangeland Resources Sector</td>
<td>NOAA (SARP) via University of Arizona</td>
<td>04/01/10 - 03/31/12</td>
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<td>Wiener, John</td>
<td>Climate-Responsive Western Urban Water Supply</td>
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*Research Proposals Submitted continues on page 13*
## Population Program

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<td>Boardman, Jason</td>
<td>Integrating Genetics and the Social Sciences</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health/NICHD</td>
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<td>Pampel, Fred</td>
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<td>Hunter, Lori</td>
<td>Environmental Variability, Migration, and Rural Livelihoods</td>
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<td>Riosmena, Fernando</td>
<td>A Cross-National Perspective in Migrant Health</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health/NICHD</td>
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## Political and Economic Change Program

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<td>Boulding, Carew</td>
<td>Mobilizing Democracy: NGOs, Civil Society and Political Participation</td>
<td>Smith Richardson Foundation</td>
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<td>Baker, Andy</td>
<td>Fixing Foreign Aid: Is Public Opinion to Blame?</td>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
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<td>Collaborative Research: ESE: Climate Change/variability and Armed Conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<td>Brown, David</td>
<td>Electoral Competition and its Consequences in Latin America</td>
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UPCOMING COLLOQUIA

Monday, March 1, 2010, 12:00, CSTPR Conference Room
   Karen Maguire, CU Department of Economics
   IMPACTS OF REGULATION ON WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT
   Co-sponsored by the CIRES Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, the Renewable and Sustainable Energy Institute (RASEI), and the Environment and Society Program.

Friday, March 5, 2010, 12:00 - 1:00, IBS 3 Conference Room
   Duncan Thomas, Professor, Economics, Duke University
   CUTTING THE COSTS OF ATTRITION: RESULTS FROM THE INDONESIA FAMILY LIFE SURVEY
   Cosponsored by the Population and Health and Society Programs

Monday, March 29, 2010, 3:30, CIRES Auditorium
   Max Boykoff, Lisa Dilling, Ben Hale, Roger Pielke, Jr and Bill Travis, CIRES Center for Science and Technology Policy Research
   GEOENGINEERING AND CLIMATE CHANGE: POTENTIAL, PROMISES, PERILS
   Co-sponsored by the CIRES Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, the Renewable and Sustainable Energy Institute (RASEI), and the Environment and Society Program.

Tuesday, April 6, 2010, 12:30 - 1:30, IBS 11 Conference Room
   Jo Phelan, Columbia University
   THE GENETICS REVOLUTION AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS AND RACE
   Cosponsored by the CU-Denver Department of Health and Behavioral Science, the CU-Boulder Department of Sociology, and 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/

Jane A. Menken, Institute Director

Environment and Society Program
   Lee Alston, Director
   Natural Hazards Center
      Kathleen Tierney, Director

Political and Economic Change Program
   Edward S. Greenberg, Director

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

Health and Society Program
   Richard Jessor, Director
   Population Program
      Richard G. Rogers, Director
      CU Population Center
      Richard G. Rogers, Director
      Population Aging Center
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