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Director's Statement
July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

1. Background and Mission

ISBER’s heritage dates to the 1970s when UCSB established an ORU for the social sciences. ISBER now provides the intellectual and administrative home for research in the social sciences. ISBER's mission statement is as follows:

ISBER’s primary mission is to facilitate and enable social science research. This is accomplished by providing: 1) efficient pre-award through post-award grants administration, 2) research development assistance and stimulation through consultations and a small grants program, and 3) high level research services that are most efficiently delivered through an ORU to a broad audience of faculty, researchers, and graduate students. ISBER also fosters and supports topical research communities in the form of several research centers, programs, and outreach activities housed within the unit.

ISBER went through an external review during the 2014-15 academic year, the ERC report was delivered in July 2015, and ISBER’s response to the report was delivered to OR in July 2016. The response was produced with strong input and backing from ISBER’s Advisory Committee. In the response, and reflecting the ERC’s recommendations, I requested that two issues be resolved in the near term: 1) that "Outreach" programs currently housed in ISBER be moved to another administrative unit, and that until that transfer is made ISBER should receive additional FTE support to compensate for the administrative burden, 2) I requested funding for an Associate Director position to oversee events that would enhance the research culture and foster cross-disciplinary collaborations, and a return of Barbara Walker’s time to a full social science research development support position. Her position had been drifting towards supporting HSI initiatives on campus.

We expect to make progress on both fronts this year by working with OR, the Social Science Dean's office and the EVC's office. In fact, Barbara Walker's position has already been adjusted to return her research development services to ISBER. The other requests are still pending.

The ERC also endorsed my plans to review ISBER Centers. The review process has commenced and the advisory committee will receive the first set of review documents this October. The Center for Information Technology in Society is the focus of this first review.

The ERC also encouraged ISBER to better leverage campus funds to stimulate social science extramural funding. We have already acted on this recommendation. During the summer I brokered agreements with the MLPS Dean, HFA Dean, and
Bren School Dean that they will also contribute to the SSRGP funding pool. This was done in recognition that social science research is not restricted to the social science division. This infusion of funding increased the available SSRGP funds per year by 50%. We also changed the award conditions such that faculty receiving an SSRGP award are required to submit a proposal for extramural funding within two years of the award to remain eligible for future SSRGP funding. Barbara Walker will assist each SSRGP recipient in crafting proposals for extramural funding.

The remainder of this report provides details on the research portfolio managed by ISBER, research development activities, and some accounting of the constituency we have served over the past year. For the financial picture, comparisons throughout are to prior year activities.

2. Grants Administration at ISBER

A descriptive picture of ISBER's 2015-2016 grants administration is provided by the following statistics. For purposes of comparison, last year's figures are in parentheses:

- ISBER supported 100 (103) PIs and co-PIs on the projects it administered.
- ISBER administered 246 (250) projects, including 104 (106) extramural projects, and 142 (144) intramural projects, programs, seed funding, conferences and other projects.
- The total value of new awards for the year was $4.1 million ($5.6m).
- The total value of all funds administered, including multi-year grants administered was $25,129,629 ($24,981,805).
- ISBER submitted 92 (67) proposals for funding and 72 (55) were from ladder faculty.
- The value of the proposals submitted was $25.5 million ($28.4m).
- The number of PIs new to ISBER was 38 (17), 26 (11) of which were ladder faculty.
  ISBER submitted 5 (3) graduate student proposals.

3. Research Development at ISBER

ISBER serves the campus both through grants administration and through its research development programs. The ISBER grant programs not only enhance the research mission for the campus, but also reflect ISBER's role in promoting social science and serving social science researchers.

ISBER offers significant service to individual faculty in the pre-proposal stage, both in working directly with researchers to help them formulate projects, and to identify potential funding sources and development of proposals. Graduate students are also the beneficiaries of ISBER's research development support. Services provided include training in electronic funding searches targeted to specific research projects, funding opportunity advice and dissemination, conceptualizing and designing consultation for project development, and detailed
ISBER administers the Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP). ISBER Director Sweeney manages the selection committee and makes all decisions regarding NCE or post-award budget requests. This is an important research development activity that is intended to provide seed funding for new research, proof of concept funding for intellectually risky research, and is particularly targeted to junior faculty. Awards are made on a competitive, peer-reviewed basis with the review committee composed of senior social science faculty who have successful extramural funding track records. For the 2015-16 proposal round the committee was composed of Sarah Anderson (Bren), Susie Cassels (Geography), Lisa Park (ASAMST), and Heather Royer (Economics). In 2015-16, the SSRGP received 14 (9) proposals from social science faculty, requesting $108,957 ($69,313) in support. We awarded 8 (6) grants to faculty members in 6 (4) departments. Award sizes ranged from $6,000 to $8,000. 8 of the 14 proposals were from junior faculty and five (5) received awards.

Also, please see details on further research development activities provided by Dr. Barbara Walker in the next section of the report.

4. ISBER’S Support of the UCSB Community

Although ISBER is nominally the campus’s social science ORU, in fact it serves the entire campus community. During the past year, ISBER had 193 paid employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER’s research mission. This included 25 faculty members receiving summer salaries or course release, 9 academic coordinators or others receiving administrative stipends, 5 professional researchers, 6 research specialists or project scientists, 5 postdoctoral scholars, 79 graduate students, 31 undergraduate students (as well as 347 unpaid volunteers or interns), 10 technical staff and 28 administrative staff. This year, there were an additional 17 persons from outside UCSB participating in ISBER-managed UCSB projects.

During the past year 62% of its 109 faculty members who were paid or unpaid PIs and co-PIs were members in the Social Science Division of the College of Letters and Science. ISBER researchers come from 38 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including:

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<th>Anthropology</th>
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<td>Asian American Studies</td>
<td>Geography</td>
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<td>Black Studies</td>
<td>Gevirtz Graduate School of Education</td>
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<td>Bren School of Environmental Science and Management</td>
<td>Global &amp; International Studies</td>
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Even this diverse picture is not an accurate reflection of ISBER’s scope, since numerous projects include many additional participants. Among the 142 Principal Investigators, 109 are active ladder faculty serving as PIs and co-PIs. Of those 18% (15%) are at the Assistant Professor rank, 15% (17%) at the Associate Professor rank, and 67% (68%) at the Full Professor rank.

ISBER continues to provide grants administration support to programs funded to increase campus undergraduate and graduate diversity, and student counseling and advocacy support services. The McNair Scholars Program failed to receive renewal funding from the DOE in 12/13, but the program has continued to receive generous support from the Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor and from gifts provided by Southern California Edison. The commitment is for the campus to fund the program for five years (through 17/18), with the intention of resubmitting to the DOE in 16/17. Additionally, ISBER entered the 8th year of grants administration for several grants that support the campus Office of Education Partnerships, which serves UCSB’s mission to promote academic success and increase college-going rates among pre K-20 students in our region. The Office of Education Partnerships provides an intensive network of academic, social, and career exploration services for students who will be the first in their families to attend college. Over $1.3 million in financial support for these programs included grants from UC MESA, Engineering Information Foundation, and Ventura County Community College District. ISBER also provides grants administration support to the Division of Student Affairs, including support for the Women’s Center, Student Health, Recreation, and Counseling and Psychological Services. With $882,799 of support from the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and the CA Department of Boating and Waterways, these projects provide the campus student body with education and training opportunities. These include, education on rape prevention and advocacy, counseling and mental health services, and sailing and boating safety training for participants of UCSB’s Sailing program.

The range and diversity of ISBER's clientele are matched only by the wide-ranging number and variety of its funding sources. During the past year ISBER managed funds from a total of 80 different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:
• 19 different governmental sources, including 11 federal agencies: Environmental Protection Agency; National Endowment for the Humanities; National Geographic Society; NIH: National Institute of Aging; NIH: National Institute of General Medical Sciences; US Department of Education; US Department of Agriculture; US Department of Justice; USDI Fish and Wildlife Services; USDI National Park Service, National Science Foundation; as well as the California Department of Boating and Waterways; California Department of Education; California Department of Health; California Department of Parks & Recreation; California Employment Development Department; California Department of Resources & Recovery; Southern California Edison; and State of California.

• 32 different private foundations and other private sources, including the American Association of Physical Anthropologists; American Iron and Steel Institute; Association for Asian Studies (NEAC); Center for Community Change; Elsevier Foundation; Engineering Information Foundation; Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation; Ford Foundation; Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation; Haynes Foundation; Hellman Fellows Fund; Institute for Advanced Study; Japan Foundation; K & F Baxter Family Foundation; L&M Policy Research, LLC; Laura and John Arnold Foundation; Lincoln Institute of Land Policy; National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.; NOVA; Open Society Foundation/Institute; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; Russell Sage Foundation; Saudi Royal Family; SevenOne Media; Society of Family Planning; Toshiba International Foundation; Ventura County Community College District; Verizon Foundation; Wenner Gren Anthropological Foundation; WGBH Educational Foundation; and The William T. Grant Foundation.

• 14 University of California sources, including 4 at UCSB (UCSB Academic Senate; EVC's Office; Social Science Research Grants Program; and the Office of Research), 7 UC Systemwide sources (UC Center for Collaborative Research for an Equitable California; UC Humanities Research Institute; UC Institute for Labor & Employment; UC MESA; UC MEXUS; UC Office of the President; UC Multicampus Research Programs & Initiatives), and 3 individual campus' (UC Berkeley; UC San Diego; and UC Santa Cruz).

• 4 foreign sources, including Alberta Used Oil Management Association, Canada; The Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; University of Helsinki, Finland; and Upsalla Universitat, Sweden.

• 11 other college and university sources, including College of William & Mary, Fairleigh Dickinson University, South Dakota State University, University of Chicago, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, University of New Mexico, University of Notre Dame, University of Pennsylvania, and Vanderbilt University.

5. Conclusion

This past year ISBER has continued to provide exceptional service to
the social sciences and is poised to continue with exceptional administrative service over the coming year. I will continue to work closely with the advisory committee as I consider new strategic investments or programmatic changes to better serve the social science community. I will also be actively engaged in implementing actions recommended by the external review committee.

Stuart Sweeney
ISBER Director
Dr. Barbara Walker provides Research Development (RD) services for the Social Sciences. She coordinates her services with the Office of Research and ISBER.

ISBER welcomed 38 new researchers in 2015-2016 who either submitted proposals or administered grants for the first time through our ORU. These included 7 assistant professors, 5 associate professors, 14 full professors, 5 graduate students, and 7 other researchers. These scholars came from 6 social science departments and 18 other departments (Anthropology, Black Studies, Bren School Environmental Science and Management, Center for Black Studies, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry & Biochemistry, Earth Science, East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies, Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology, Feminist Studies, Film & Media Studies, French & Italian, Geography, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, History, History of Art & Architecture, ISBER/CNS, Linguistics, Molecular, Cellular & Developmental Biology, Political Science, Psychological & Brain Sciences, Recreation, Religious Studies, and Sociology).

Research Development Services provided include:

- Proposal review (intensive critique of proposal content and aspects of research design and methods, detailed and often repetitive editing and commentary on proposals in all stages of development);
- Consultation about proposal writing, longer term research and publication planning, identifying and building collaborative teams, information about funding agencies, and provision and analysis of sample successful proposals;
- Funding searches and funding search engine training;
- Workshops on various research development topics and funding agencies, guest lectures, and an annual faculty grant writing seminar; and
- Long-term strategic initiatives and planning for future funding opportunities.

During 2015-2016, Dr. Walker worked with 45 social science faculty members, from across the Division of Social Science, and including social scientists who work in other Divisions at UCSB, including the Bren School, Geography, the Writing Program, and Linguistics. This work consisted of consultation on 23 research proposals, to the following agencies and foundations:

- Baxter Family Foundation
- Carnegie Foundation Fellowship
- Guggenheim Fellowship
- Hellman Family Foundation Fellowship
- Mellon New Directions Fellowship (2)
- National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) (3)
• National Science Foundation (NSF) (5)
• Russell Sage Foundation
• UCOP Multi-Campus Research Program Initiative
• UC President’s Catalyst Grant
• UC President’s Faculty Research Fellowship
• UC President’s Post-Doctoral Fellowship
• Write to Change the World: The OpEd Project

Dr. Walker also provided several proposal development workshops, as follows:

• Funding Database Workshop
• Funding Opportunities for Hispanic Serving Institutions
• Human Subjects
• Proposal Writing 101
• The Promise of Diverse Scientific Teams
• USDA NIFA HSI Grants Workshop
• Proposal Writing Seminar Series
• Summer Proposal Writing Roundtable
JESSIKA AKMENKALNS
STUART TYSON SMITH

The dissertation project funded by this award addresses the ways that cross-cultural interactions and colonialism transformed cultural identities in hinterland communities in ancient Nubia (northern Sudan) between 2500 and 1000 BC. In the past year, co-PI Jessika Akmenkalns, under the supervision of Dr. Stuart Tyson Smith, conducted archaeological excavations at the sites of Hannek and Abu Fatima, both located near the modern town of Kerma in northern Sudan. Hannek is a habitation site that appears to date to the later part of the Nubian Kerma period (ca. 1700-1500 BC) and possibly into the Egyptian occupation of Nubia (ca. 1500-1080 BC). Our work at Hannek resulted in the documentation of the remains of numerous house structures and other features, as well as the collection of a large number of ceramic sherds and lithic flakes, faunal (animal) remains, soil samples potentially containing botanical (plant) remains, and a range of other artifacts including beads, spindle whorl fragments, and a pendant fragment.

Abu Fatima is a cemetery site whose use appears to span the whole of the Kerma period (ca. 2500-1500 BC). A total of eleven 5 x 5 meter units were excavated at Hannek, and a total of 12 grave structures were excavated at Abu Fatima. Excavations at Abu Fatima resulted in the documentation of the grave structures themselves, as well as the skeletal remains of the individuals interred within those graves. In addition, we collected ceramic vessels and sherds, lithic flakes, faunal remains, and a range of other artifacts including reed mats, beads, leather garments, and other burial accouterments.

Analysis of ceramics, small finds, and faunal remains were begun during the field season and are expected to be completed by the end of the current calendar year. Analysis of botanical remains is currently ongoing and is expected to be completed by the end of the Summer 2016 academic quarter. A selection of samples has been submitted to the DirectAMS laboratory in Bothell, Washington for radiocarbon dating, and results are expected in late August. Site mapping for both sites has been completed, and further spatial analysis is expected to be completed by the end of the current calendar year. Conference presentations, manuscripts to be submitted for publication, as well as the co-PI’s doctoral dissertation, are forthcoming in the next reporting period.
PETER ALAGONA

Overview: This project began with three primary research goals: to use the University of California’s (UC) Natural Reserve System (NRS) as (1) a case study for understanding the role of biological field stations in American environmental history since World War II, (2) an avenue for studying the history of California ecosystems and landscapes, and (3) a space for exploring how researchers in the environmental sciences measure, model, and make sense of change over time in the systems they study. In my NSF CAREER grant proposal, I detailed the first of these goals and briefly outlined the second and third. Five years later, all three have become fruitful areas of research, teaching, and service that will shape my scholarship for years to come and have significant impacts on several related fields.

This project involves four interrelated components: research, teaching, archival cataloging and conservation, and other related service.

Research goals: The proposal for this project described 5 research products – 4 academic articles, 1 book manuscript, and 1 dissertation – to be delivered over the timeframe of this grant and the immediate period following it.

Research accomplishments to-date: The proposal for this project described 5 research products – 4 academic articles, 1 book manuscript, and 1 dissertation – to be delivered over the timeframe of this grant and the immediate period following its expiration. To date, this project has exceeded my expectations, directly resulting in, or indirectly contributing to, 9 publications in print or in press, including 1 book, 4 book chapters, and 4 peer-reviewed journal articles. I am delighted to report that in five instances, my coauthors on these publications were UCSB graduate students. A full list of these publications is included in the appropriate section below.

RICHARD APPELBAUM

This UC-MEXUS/CONACYT Collaborative Research award enabled us to meet with our collaborators from the University of Zacatecas to plan final publications. We met once in Montreal at the S.NET conference, and once in Santa Barbara at a CNS Research summit meeting.

KELLY BEDARD

SHELLY LUNDBERG

This project involved the recruitment of 1000-1500 students to participate in an experiment in which all participants will receive a letter describing the Economics and Economics and Accounting majors and the career opportunities associated with each major, as well as inviting them to attend an informational meeting. For a random sample of students scoring a B or higher in Economics 1 the letter described
above will be augmented to in ask if the subject has ever considered majoring in Economics and explain that their performance in Economics 1 suggests that an economics major might be of interest to them.

Testable question: Does reinforcing with students that they scored well in Economics 1 and asking if they have ever considered economics as a major increase enrollment in Economics 2, 3A, 3B, and 10A? And, does it ultimately increase the probability that a student chooses one of the economics majors? We are particularly interested in whether or not this intervention (or “nudge”) is differentially effective for men or women. This is an important question in light of the fact that men continue to outnumber women in undergraduate economics at UCSB, and most other universities, by more than three to two.

We have completed two rounds of this project and will run two more this upcoming year.

KELLY BEDARD
MAYA ROSSIN-SLATER

California was the first state to implement a paid family leave (PFL) program (in 2004). PFL provides workers with up to six weeks of leave to bond with a new child or care for an ill relative, with 55 percent of usual pay replaced (up to a maximum benefit of $1,075 per week in 2014), and with almost universal eligibility among private sector workers. The program is financed through payroll taxes levied on the employees. To be eligible for the program, individuals are required to have worked at least 300 hours during a “base period” 5 to 18 months before the initiation of the leave. PFL is integrated with California’s State Disability Insurance (SDI) system, which has the same benefit schedule as PFL and provides paid leave to workers for a non-work-related illness or injury that prevents them from performing their regular job duties. Additionally, birth mothers (but not fathers) can take SDI leave around the period of childbirth. Under SDI, women who have a normal pregnancy with a vaginal delivery can get up to four weeks of leave before the expected delivery date and up to six weeks of leave after the actual delivery date. Thus, women who take both SDI and PFL can get a total of 16 weeks of paid leave. Moreover, a woman’s doctor may certify for her to obtain a longer period of SDI leave if the delivery is by Cesarean section, or if there are medical complications that prohibit her from performing her regular job duties. Paid leaves under PFL and SDI are not directly job-protected, although job protection is available if the job absence simultaneously qualifies under the Federal Medial Leave Act (FMLA).

While the primary objective of PFL is to support families, it is also important to understand its possible impacts on individual claimants in terms of subsequent labor market outcomes as well as on firms in terms of their costs and benefits. Towards this end, we use detailed administrative data from the California Employment Development Department to do the following.
(1) Document trends in paid leave utilization and leave duration under PFL and SDI, with a focus on the possible impacts of the Great Recession.
(2) Describe the patterns in program participation across gender, age, employer size, and employer industry.
(3) Analyze the impact of PFL on leave-taking and labor market outcomes.
(4) Examine the effect of PFL on employee turnover and payroll at the employer-level.

This study makes several important contributions to the existing literature.
(1) It is the first examination of PFL in the U.S. context using large-scale administrative data on leave-taking, leave duration, benefit amount, and reason for the leave.
(2) We use two methods to study the effects of PFL and SDI on employees' leave-taking and subsequent labor market outcomes:
   (i) we leverage the panel structure of our data to study changes in the labor market outcomes of individuals who take PFL, and
   (ii) we employ a methodology called a Regression Kink (RK) design to understand how monetary benefits provided under PFL and SDI affect leave duration and workers' labor market outcomes.
(3) We provide some of the first evidence on the impacts of PFL and SDI leave-taking on employer outcomes, including turnover rates and payroll.

The primary take-away messages from this study are the following.
(1) Women and men from all income and age groups, working in firms of all sizes and industries, make PFL claims for both bonding with a newborn or adopted child and caring for an ill family member. Bonding claims are substantially more common than caring claims. Claim rates do not appear to be driven by broad economic trends such as the Great Recession. Overall claim rates have risen over time, largely due to a substantial rise in claim rates by men.
(2) Women in the lowest pre-claim earnings quartile and women in the highest pre-claim earnings quartile have had the largest number of bonding claims, relative to women in the middle quartiles.
(3) During our sample period of July 2004-December 2014, the vast majority of individuals making a PFL claim make only a single claim.
(4) The majority of women who take bonding leave take the full six weeks that are provided. By contrast, about 40 percent of men take six weeks of bonding leave, while most of the remainder take between two and five weeks. There has not been much change in the distribution of bonding leave duration over time.
(5) Focusing on claimants close the maximum benefit threshold (the kink), there is causal evidence that higher PFL/SDI benefits lead to higher earnings one year after the claim.
(6) We find no evidence that firms with higher rates of PFL take-up are burdened with higher wage costs or significantly increased employee turnover rates.
MESA ENGINEERING PROGRAM (MEP) is a retention and graduation support program for educationally disadvantaged undergraduate students to attain baccalaureate degrees in engineering, math, science or computer science. The MEP’s rigorous academics, leadership preparation, and collaborative problem-solving training produce highly skilled graduates who meet industry’s technology workforce needs and who help drive the state’s economy. The MEP establishes a peer community for its students, most of whom are first in their family to go to college, with resources, mutual support, and motivation. This academic peer community is a major element that sets MEP apart from other programs. Staff and faculty work together to increase students’ awareness and access to graduate degree programs, and to promote community service through outreach events and mentoring. Main components of the MEP include: academic excellence workshops, orientation sessions for freshmen and transfers, study skills, research and undergraduate support programs, career advising, links with professional organizations, professional development workshops, and an Industry Advisory Board. Given the state budget cutbacks, MEP centers receive the majority of funds from their host institutions and additional support from local industry partners. MESA provides partial funding, internships, and scholarship opportunities.

Highlights from the 2015-2016 Academic Year:

- The STEM Welcome hosted in Fall of 2016, invited STEM undergraduate students from educationally disadvantaged backgrounds and underrepresented groups to become acquainted with campus resources and programs to support their academic and career endeavors. This year we were able to host about 30 community college students from Santa Barbara City College, Ventura College and Allan Hancock College for a UCSB transfer student panel, admissions and campus lab tours. The Office of Education Partnership and the Center also supported this event for Science and Engineering Partnerships. Our MESA-MEP Center encourages a smooth transfer process for undergraduate MEP students from community college to (and through) UCSB. We recognize that this requires an effort to reach programs and students beyond the immediate Central Coast, which requires an ongoing dialogue with the directors of the MESA Community College Programs (MCCPs) so they are aware and can direct their potentially interested students to UCSB. UCSB MESA Center and staff are well-known as collaborative, open and helpful to students. Communication with other MESA centers enhances this connection, and has been reinforced through a MESA-HSI Regional Alliance. Relationships between all local MCCPs (Ventura College, Santa Barbara City College, and Alan Hancock), in addition to Oxnard College through the HSI STEM Center, have increasingly strengthened, in part due to MCCP-to-MEP alumni links, and as a result of concerted efforts by the directors.
• MESA provided support for UCSB Undergraduate students to attend the following professional conferences:
  ○ MESA Student Leadership Conference
  ○ MAES Symposium
  ○ Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers National Conference
  ○ National Society of Black Engineers National Convention

• The MESA Lending Library continued to receive support from the Xerox Hispanic College Liaison Program and Northrop Grumman. The Lending Library program allows students to borrow STEM books for their courses at no cost. If a textbook is not found in the MESA Lending Library students may request books be purchased for the lending library.

• MESA has partnered with the Raytheon Black Engineers Network to provide additional support and mentorship to students in the UCSB Student Chapter of the National Society of Black Engineers. Services provided:
  ○ Resume Review
  ○ Guest Speakers
  ○ Internship opportunities (2 students currently interning at Raytheon)

• MESA has partnered with the professional engineering group the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers Santa Barbara to provide additional support and mentorship to students in Los Ingenieros. The SHPE Student chapter at UCSB. Service provided:
  ○ Company site tour
  ○ Mock interviews
  ○ Resume Reviews
  ○ Guest Speakers
  ○ Scholarships

• MEP students annually spend 2-3 days of their Spring Break visiting various private companies and campuses. This year industry visits took place at the following facilities
  ○ Raytheon
  ○ Northrop Grumman
  ○ Materia, Inc.
  ○ Amgen
  ○ Graduate School: University of Southern California

• The MEP Banquet featured MESA and UCSB Alumnus retired Astronaut Jose Hernandez.

• UCSB MESA MEP awarded 13 undergraduate students with scholarships supported by MESA, MESA Alumni and the Xerox Hispanic College Liaison Program.
UCSB 2015-16 MESA MSP Schools Program

MESA’s mission is to create opportunities for educationally disadvantaged students, especially those from groups with low participation rates in college, to prepare for and enter professions requiring degrees in engineering and other mathematics-based scientific fields. UCSB’s MESA vision is to promote inclusive and adaptive initiatives and partnerships with university, school, community, and educationally supportive programs, which share goals and approaches that are consistently complementary to MESA’s mission, so that more educationally underserved students are inspired to pursue, persist, and achieve math, science and engineering qualifications and careers.

MESA SCHOOLS PROGRAM (MSP) assists pre-college students at middle and senior high schools so they excel in math, engineering, and science and become competitively eligible for the most rigorous colleges and universities. The MSP partners with teachers, administrators, school district officials and industry representatives to provide this academic enrichment model. Students are selected to participate in the MSP through a process that involves teachers at participating schools and UCSB MESA personnel. Main components of the MSP include: Individual Academic Plans, study skills training, MESA Day (STEM) Academies, career and college exploration, parent leadership development, MESA periods and programs, and teacher/advisor professional development opportunities. For the 2015-2016 academic year,

- 748 students enrolled in the UCSB MESA Schools Program.
- Our Graduating MESA Schools Program Seniors indicated (Based on survey responses as of July 1), they will be attending
  - A Community College (35%)
  - A California State University (9%)
  - A Private (10%)
  - A University of California Campus (47%)
- Graduating MESA Schools Program Seniors indicated (Based on survey responses as of July 1) that they are pursuing the following Fields of Study:
  - Engineering/Computer Science (37%)
  - Life Science (20%)
  - Physical Science (10%)
  - Mathematics (1%)
  - Social Science (13%)
  - Other (8%)
  - Undecided 11%
- Thirty-five teachers served as MESA Advisors at their respective school sites.
- Two advisors participated in a one-week intensive teacher professional development on the JAVA programming language provided by Oracle.
- Five participated in a one-day training on fundamentals of Arduino, a programmable microcontroller for rapid electronics prototyping hosted by MESA Statewide and facilitated by Sparkfun electronics. These professional development opportunities offered through MESA enable teachers to expand
their knowledge in computer science and share it with their students in the classroom. Students who otherwise would not be exposed to these areas.

- Four Advisors Meetings were hosted focused on Professional Development, program development, and program improvement.
- This past year, the program partnered with 8 Junior High Schools including 1 new school, Rio de Valle Middle School, and 9 Senior High Schools.
- This year was the first full year Carpinteria HS as a partner school. Subsequently, in partnership with the Office of Education Partnership, we hosted Achieve UC at Carpinteria HS, to increase the number of educationally disadvantaged students who apply to a UC. Achieve UC is system-wide initiative hosted by each of the 9 UCs at schools in their area.
- The UCSB MESA Center had one team, once again, advance to state finals at UC Irvine of the MESA National Prosthetic Arm Challenge, where they placed fourth overall. The goal of the National Prosthetic Arm Challenge is students are to design and create a prosthetic arm with at least two fingers operated by an Arduino microcontroller.

EILEEN BORIS

This project “Enforcement Strategies for Empowerment: Models for the California Domestic Worker Bill of Rights,” essentially morphed into BEIRLE - UC Los Angeles - Carework: Beyond the Dichotomy of Public and Private, highlighted below.

We gave a preliminary presentation at UCLA Institute for Research in Labor and Employment, April 28th and summarized our current findings. I was an advisor for UCLA Labor Center, “Profile, Practices and Needs of California’s Domestic Work Employers,” May 2016 report. Boris and Unden prepared a paper for University of Toronto titled ”From the Local to the Global: Circuits of Domestic Worker Organizing,” at the Gender, Migration, and the Work of Care Workshop, Toronto, October 15, 2016 (accepted for edited collection). I also continued to do work with the domestic worker movement in the US and globally.

MARK BUNTAINE

*Social Science Grant Program - Does Transparency Mobilize Citizens and Decrease Corruption?*

Summary of Research Progress: This project asks whether information delivered to citizens about the administration of a park-funded revenue-sharing program can decrease corruption and increase the amount of development projects that are successfully delivered. During the past year, we obtained all research approvals to implement this experiment, procured a shortcode that can be used to deliver information to residents near Bwindi National Park, set up the platform used to manage incoming and outgoing messages, conducted a baseline survey with approximately 2,000 research subjects, and started to deliver messages about
revenue-sharing to randomly assigned villages. In sum, the project is now operational and we expected to have results in the coming year. At the same time, we have applied for external support to carry on this project for the next two to three years.

Grants Submitted Related to this SSRGP: (1) United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $245,191 (not funded); (2) United States National Science Foundation, ~$400,000 (pending)

_College of William & Mary - Harnessing the Crowd_
Research Highlights: With support from the College of William & Mary (AidData), we designed and implemented a field experiment related to citizen reporting about solid waste services. Over the course of the year, we established a technology platform that allowed our research team and our partners at the Kampala Capital City Authority to receive citizen feedback about waste collection. We subsequently recruited more than 1,000 reporters across the city through different methods and ask them to report about solid waste in their neighborhoods. Over the study, we received hundreds of reports. These reports are currently being used by the KCCA to improve solid waste management in the city. We analyzed the data from this first field experiment and have written a working paper about the results, which are being refined for publication.

_UC Berkeley - Repairing Information Underload_
Research Highlights: We designed and implemented a randomized control trial in Uganda to learn how information about districts’ management of budgets, sub-counties’ supply of public services, and the provision of the information privately or collectively affects candidate support, political participation, and vote choice. The study focused on the February and March 2016 elections for local sub-county and district chairs and councilors. We attained all necessary research approvals in Uganda, managed an enumeration team who visit 27 districts in Uganda to conduct independent audits of services and recruit approximately 31,000 citizens to participate in the study. We then implemented a baseline call center survey and re-contacted approximately 16,000 subjects. After the baseline, we sent approximately 500,000 SMS text messages informing potential voters about factual information regarding local budget management and public services. After local elections, we ran additional survey waves and re-contacted approximately 12,000 subjects to ascertain if and how they participated in local elections. As of June 30, we are analyzing the data and preparing the project for publication.

_UC Campus Support - Match - Hellman Fellowship Award_
Research Highlights: With support from the Hellman Fellowship, we designed and implemented a field experiment related to citizen reporting about solid waste services. Over the course of the year, we established a technology platform that allowed our research team and our partners at the Kampala Capital City Authority to receive citizen feedback about waste collection. We subsequently recruited more than 1,000 reporters across the city through different methods and ask them to
report about solid waste in their neighborhoods. Over the study, we received hundreds of reports. These reports are currently being used by the KCCA to improve solid waste management in the city. We analyzed the data from this first field experiment and have written a working paper about the results, which are being refined for publication.

DOLORES INÉS CASILLAS

For my Academic Senate grants I worked on organizing and coding audio data and visited the Library of Congress (Washington, DC) as well as bilingual radio station in New Mexico to review archival material. Due to a heavy teaching load, I completed just one portion of this project. I combed through Rosetta Stone ads and gave a research presentation at a Race & Media Symposium based on these initial patterns. I have a more aggressive research plan for winter 2016.

MARIO CASTELLANOS
GLEN BELTZ

*Engineering Information Foundation* - *Engineering is for Women: Building Excitement, Sustaining Enthusiasm*

The Engineering is for Women Project funded by the Engineering Information Foundation targets middle school female students in grades 7-8 at Goleta Valley Junior High School and La Cumbre Junior High. At each school site there is one teacher who serves as the point of contact, subsequently, both teachers also served as MESA Advisors for 2015-2016 Academic Year. Throughout the activities UCSB undergraduate students who were majoring in the field of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) mentored 20 middle school students. There was one graduate student mentor responsible for organizing activities hosted at UCSB and also served as a mentor to the Undergraduate Women. Further support was provided by Professor Gerardo Aldana, Department of Chican@ Studies and Anthropology, and UCSB/MESA Alumnus Mechanical Engineer Jesus Medina who helped with the implementation of the project and curriculum referred to as “Nepantlabal.” The term encourages Latino/a students to embrace their bi-cultural experience and use it to contribute diverse viewpoints necessary for advancing knowledge and technology. The curriculum’s capstone engineering project is a working prototype of a portable rechargeable battery pack. The women mentors who worked directly with the middle school girls (and their parents) were 9 MEP undergraduates, coordinated by a female graduate student in Mechanical Engineering, also a MEP Alumna. The purpose of the project is to achieve gender equity in the field of engineering by promoting engineering careers at a young age through near peer role models in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.
• The introduction activities to the portable battery pack covered relevant topics in science while infusing cultural knowledge based on the Maya culture. Professor Aldana oversaw this component and he facilitated training for the undergraduates to be well informed.

• Undergraduate Mentors met weekly throughout the year at school sites to facilitate activities and lessons related to engineering concepts and the portable battery pack. Topics covered included but not limited to different types of energy (potential, kinetic, gravity, electrical), construction, design and electrical components (resistors, capacitors). Students were also exposed to smaller mechanical based projects such as mousetrap and creating a prosthetic finger. These activities were hosted at each of the teacher’s classrooms.

• Students participants from both Junior Highs were invited and attended three days of activities at UCSB.

**GARY CHARNESS**

I have produced a nice paper that is currently under submission at the *Journal of Public Economics* for my Initiative on Philanthropy and Decision Making grant funded by the University of Chicago.

**EVE DARIAN-SMITH**

Over the course of the grant I have worked intensely on research related to my grant titled “The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty” (SES# 1060384). I have conducted archival and media research, as well as a range of interviews with native and non-native peoples. I have also been involved in dissemination of my research and analysis and have attended a number of conferences and seminars discussing work related to the project. I have drawn on my research in a variety of publications, including my new book and related essays on postcolonialism as detailed below. Finally, I have made good progress in terms of writing chapters for my new book project *New Indian Wars: The Global Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty*, which is under advance contract with Cambridge University Press.

The results of my research have been significant and timely. I have been able to monitor cross-conversations among indigenous communities across the United States and around the world, many of these transcending local contexts and specific locales. A large number of these conversations and political mobilizations are using the infrastructure and networks established under the United Nations and its Permanent Forum on indigenous issues. There are new sources of support among indigenous communities who now share tactics, legal advice, social media and collaborative political activism to maximize local, national and regional resistance against national governments and corporations (in particular mining companies).
One significant result of my research has been to chart the activism orchestrated by indigenous groups, often in collaboration with farmers and environmental groups, against the Keystone XL Pipeline proposal.

NORAH DUNBAR

Over the past year, our research team accomplished several major activities and milestones: First, we designed and developed the deception detection training video game prototype from the ground-up. This process included playtesting and feedback gathered from the project team, advisory board, and recruited play-testers. Second, we designed and developed the experimental stimuli to test player learning in terms of deception detection accuracy and use (or lack thereof) of cognitive biases as cues for deception detection. Third, we designed, developed, and tested valid and accurate measures for determining effectiveness of game-based learning environments in comparison to traditional (i.e., lecture-based) learning.

CHRISTINA FRIBERG
GREG WILSON

The goals of the dissertation project are to assess how and why the complex Mississippian polity of Cahokia (A.D. 1050–1375) extended its influence over the North American midcontinent, and how the process of ‘Mississippianization’ was negotiated by inhabitants of the Lower Illinois River Valley (LIRV) of west-central Illinois through archaeological fieldwork at the Audrey North Site (11Ge20).

Locating areas of interest using previously collected magnetic gradiometry data, the PI (Wilson), Co-PI (Friberg) in addition to 4 crew members, excavated 2 rectangular wall-trench structures and 10 pit features. Excavations took place from June 15th to August 1st. A significant amount of ceramic, lithic, faunal, and botanical material was recovered and shipped back to UCSB where it is currently being analyzed in Dr. Wilson’s lab in HSSB. At this early stage, no major conclusions have been drawn.

LYNN GAMBLE

Lynn H. Gamble has completed a manuscript for submission to American Antiquity entitled “Feasting, Ritual Practices, and Persistent Places: New Interpretations of Shellmounds in Southern California.” She will submit before August 30, 2016. Below are highlights from each of my grants.

State of California, Office of Historic Preservation – “CHRIS Modernization and Sustainability Plan” (CHRIS) and State of California, Office of Historic Preservation – “Historic Preservation Fund” (CCIC)
OHP is responsible for administering federally and state mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration and protection of California’s irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a gubernatorial appointee, and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC). The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) includes the statewide Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) database maintained by OHP and the records maintained and managed under contract by ten (CHRIS and eleven CCIC) independent regional Information Centers (IC). The Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) maintains and manages records for San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. Responsibilities of each IC include the following:

**CHRIS:**
1. Provide archaeological and historical resources information on a fee-for-service basis to local governments and individuals with responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
2. Integrate newly recorded sites and information on known resources into the California Historical Resources Inventory.
3. Collect and maintain information on historical and archaeological resources developed under projects or activities which were not reviewed under a program administered by OHP, including:
   a. Information on individual resources identified and evaluated in CEQA documents;
   b. Archaeological surveys performed by academic or avocational groups which are not associated with federal projects;
   c. Archaeological and/or historical resource surveys conducted by agencies for planning purposes that do not involve an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA;
   d. Maintain a list of consultants who are qualified to do work within their area.

The CHRIS Modernization and Sustainability Plan is an ongoing statewide effort by OHP and the CHRIS that entails fully digitizing and standardizing the documentation of cultural and historical resources. This process is being undertaken in three phases:
1. Scan resource records to PDF files and enter them into the resource inventory and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) databases
2. Enter cultural resource reports and related data into the report inventory and GIS databases
3. Scan cultural resource reports and related documentation to PDF files

**CCIC:**
1. Provide archaeological and historical resources information on a fee-for-service basis to local governments and individuals with responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
2. Integrate newly recorded resources and information on known resources into the California Historical Resources Inventory.
3. Collect and maintain information on historical and archaeological resources developed under projects or activities which were not reviewed under a program administered by OHP, including:
   a. Information on individual resources identified and evaluated in CEQA documents;
   b. Archaeological surveys performed by academic or avocational groups which are not associated with federal projects;
   c. Archaeological and/or historical resource surveys conducted by agencies for planning purposes that do not involve an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA;
   d. Maintain a list of consultants who are qualified to do work within their area.

*Wenner Gren – “Shell Mounds, Landscape, and Social Memory Among Hunter/Gatherers: El Monton, Santa Cruz Island, CA.”*

Although recent investigations of shell mounds associated with hunter-gatherers are generating new interpretations about the meaning of mounds, these issues have not been a focus of research in southern California. With its 45 house depressions, other features, and mortuary data, El Montón on Santa Cruz Island, California served as an ideal site to investigate the meaning of mounds, the intentionality of their construction, and their symbolism. Archaeological and geophysical methods were successfully used with funds from Wenner Gren to address the occupational history of El Montón, its formation, and its meaning. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), augering, and detailed stratigraphic excavations delineated the original landform of the mound and up to the three meters of cultural material overlaying it. These same methods determined that the red abalone features were not continuous across the site but occurred instead in patches, suggesting that they may have been remains of feasting events. The AMS dates, intact nature of the shells, and rare faunal and floral remains in the abalone features support the idea that these were probably the remains of feasting and not just quotidian activities. This project has provided strong evidence that the mound at El Montón was not just an accumulation of refuse but was a socially constructed landscape where people lived in houses, buried their dead, and performed ceremonies.

**MICHAEL GLASSOW**

Analysis of data derived from Santa Cruz Island archaeological collections:
During 2015-2016 I have been involved in the analysis of quantitative data from two archaeological sites I investigated in 2013. Processing of collections from the two sites was completed during spring 2015, aside from extracting calcite samples from mussel shells for oxygen-isotope analysis. A student assistant and I began this task in fall 2015, and it is ongoing.
Processing of collections from a large archaeological site on Santa Cruz Island:
With the help of undergraduate students I have been processing archaeological
collections from a large prehistoric habitation site on Santa Cruz Island. The
collections are from excavations in the 1970s spanning the whole thickness of
deposits, more than five meters. Work started in fall 2015 and is ongoing. A partial
database now exists.

Archaeological survey on Santa Barbara Island:
I have participated in three episodes of fieldwork on Santa Barbara Island having
the objective of recording all prehistoric sites on the island and refine the
chronology of occupation. The latest episode took place in September 2015. During
2015-2016 I obtained eight radiocarbon dates for refining the chronology of
prehistoric occupation on the island.

MICHAEL GURVEN

The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
To date, 109 peer-reviewed publications in 42 scientific journals or as book
chapters spanning 12 disciplines have utilized Tsimané Health and Life History
Project (TTHLP) data. In addition to anthropology, these publications have
addressed important areas in gerontology, demography, epidemiology, economics,
psychology, general medicine, cardiology, neuroscience, immunology, osteology, and
biology.

1) From the period 1950-89, life expectancy at birth among the Tsimané was 43
years; by 2002 life expectancy increased to about 53 years. Despite recent
improvement, Tsimané death rates at all ages are similar to those observed in
Europe in the 1800’s. Unlike the typical pattern observed historically, the
improvement was due more to reduced death rates in adulthood than to slight
changes for infants or children. We suspect that this is due to differences in access to
medical interventions for adults and older children, since they have a greater ability
to seek treatment. Despite recent improvement in access to health care facilities,
Tsimané cultural beliefs about sickness and death may still deter people from
seeking treatment. Modal age of adult death is 70 years (SD=6.3), similar to that
observed among hunter-gatherers and other horticulturalists, and 1.5 decades
earlier than that observed in high-income countries.

By age 60, Tsimané show evidence of significant physical disability. Physical
strength declines continuously by the fourth decade of life. Over 60% of Tsimané
over age 60 complain about hearing loss, over 80% have trouble seeing close
distances, and over 70% can no longer chop large trees in their fields. About 50% of
men and 70% of women over age 70 can no longer walk long distances, and
complain frequently about painful arthritis in their legs, back, and hips. Over 70% of
men no longer hunt by age 70. Men complain about weakness, lethargy, and having
poor eyesight and hearing. Functional disability is a strong predictor of Tsimané


depression: adults aged 50+ in the top decile of a composite disability measure score 14% higher on a depression scale than those in the bottom decile after controlling for multiple potential confounders.

Alongside late life declines in strength, coordination and functional status, several components of adaptive immune function show evidence of rapid senescence. Naïve T-cells (CD4+ helper and CD8+ cytotoxic), essential for mobilizing immune defenses against unfamiliar pathogens, are considerably depleted by age 50, and counts of B lymphocytes, responsible for secreting antibodies, are low. Consistent with these patterns, a measure of biological (epigenetic) age acceleration based in part on the estimation of immune cell counts is evident among Tsimané relative to other populations.

Fluid cognitive abilities related to reasoning and processing speed also appear to decline in late life from their peak in early adulthood, whereas crystallized abilities based on cumulative experience and knowledge increase throughout the lifespan. While the decline in fluid abilities seems to mirror changes in physical abilities with age, the lack of decline in crystallized abilities is consistent with the functional role of middle-aged and older adults as mentors, instructors, and caregivers in Tsimané society. Provisioning of material and non-material resources to descendants can improve psychological well-being for older adults, which is consistent with a human life history perspective emphasizing the importance of adult economic production surplus and downward net transfers.

As a consequence of high levels of infection and immune activation, Tsimané show elevated resting metabolic rates, and 10-15% of metabolism appears to be associated with indicators of immune activity. The high prevalence of infection, and requisite energy shunted towards immune defenses may help explain the slow somatic growth and stunting common among Tsimané and similar food-limited populations experiencing high pathogen burden. Population differences in growth trajectories during childhood may reflect patterns of pathogen exposure and immune investment. Tsimané show slower growth during periods of peak IgE that occur earlier than those in the US and other Amerindians. The higher energetic cost of tolerating and/or defending their hosts from parasites may be further offset by other shifts in energy use. Possibilities in the Tsimané context include lower physical activity, sickness behavior35, cachexia and osteopenia, dyslipidemia and anemia.

Informal exchange networks help Tsimané manage multiple risks like sickness and injury, in addition to those from daily food shortfalls. The ‘prices’ implicitly negotiated in these informal exchange networks partly reflect individual differences in supply and demand, which itself relates to household needs and abilities. Increasing exposure to markets and development initiatives since the 1970’s offers new ways for Tsimané to buffer against risks or shocks. Do greater market interactions substitute or supplement more traditional sharing networks? Greater wealth and income are not associated with increased reliance on others for food, or
with patterns of reciprocity. Instead, those with greater wealth give a greater proportion of their food to others, and have more sharing partners. Villages with higher mean income show less reciprocity, but overall our findings suggest that traditional sharing patterns are not eroded due to incipient market integration. Instead, sharing can be used to display and network, in addition to buffering against risk.

An ongoing collaboration with the HORUS team that previously assessed atherosclerosis in mummies up to 4500 years old is quantifying levels of calcification in the coronary and aortic arteries based on high-resolution thoracic computed tomography (CT) scans of older adults, while cranial CTs will help assess changes in cerebral morphology that can aid in understanding cognitive aging, dementia, and the link between CVD and dementia. Due to the relative absence of overt atherosclerosis and vascular disease, we expect to find among Tsimané lower rates of cerebral atrophy and cognitive impairment in late adulthood than observed elsewhere. Alternatively, greater infection, inflammation and limited schooling may be associated with accelerated cerebral atrophy, cognitive decline and dementia.

One novel investigation currently underway is to explore the role that pathogenic exposure plays on risk of atherosclerosis and type 2 diabetes. As part of their own strategies to insure their survival and reproduction, helminths have multiple effects on their host. They consume blood lipids and glucose, alter lipid metabolism, and modulate immune function towards greater Th-2 polarization – which combined can lower blood cholesterol, reduce obesity, increase insulin sensitivity, decrease atheroma progression, and reduce likelihood of atherosclerotic plaque rupture. Consistent with these expectations, we find that higher levels of markers of helminthic infection (e.g. IgE, eosinophils) are associated with lower levels of total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, and obesity. Total cholesterol is almost 10 points lower among those with elevated CRP and IL-6, and 19 points lower among those with elevated IgE controlling for potential confounders.

**Telomere Length and Immune Function in a High Infection Population**

Blood samples from 1,500 Bolivian Amerindians have been organized, aliquoted and subject to DNA extraction at U Texas in coordination with collaborators. After DNA extraction, aliquots will be sent to Dr. Dan Eisenberg at U. Washington in September. He will then proceed to analyze telomere lengths using quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR), by November. Research funds will be used to pay for the qPCR analyses.

**HAHRIE HAN**

*Conduct a Program Review of the Ford Foundation’s Promoting Electoral Reform and Democratic Participation Initiative*

As part of its strategic redesign process in 2015, the Ford Foundation sought a systematic review of its Promoting Electoral Reform and Democratic Participation
(PERDP) initiative in the United States. The overarching goal of the review was to understand the extent to which a clear theory of change existed in PERDP’s work, and whether that theory of change matched broader understandings of what worked in strengthening civic engagement and democracy. Our goal was not to assess particular grants or funding choices. Instead we sought to synthesize learning about strategies for increasing civic participation and improving the functioning of American democracy by looking broadly at both scholarly research and the experiences of PERDP. In its new structure, the Ford Foundation folds the work of PERDP into a new thematic area called Civic Engagement and Government (CEG). Both PERDP and CEG seek to use government and political processes to improve the lived experience of ordinary people, particularly in ways that ameliorate inequality.

To conduct research for this report, we examined four major data sources:
- Interviews with Ford Foundation staff, other funders, Ford Foundation grantees, academics, and other practitioners in the field. We used a purposive sampling method to identify interviewees, working with Ford Foundation staff to identify people in a range of different kinds of positions who might have insights to offer. We also asked interviewees themselves whether they had other suggestions for people to interview. In the end, we conducted 47 total interviews with 5 Ford Foundation staff, 9 other funders, 13 grantees, 5 other practitioners, 12 academics, and a few who wished to remain anonymous. All of the interviews were conducted as semi-structured conversations.

- Coding of PERDP grant proposals and grant reports: we examined 114 grants from 2013-2015 through the PERDP portfolio. Of this list of 114 grants, 23 were reauthorizations, meaning that the same grant was awarded twice through PERDP. So as not to double-count these grants, we coded each of these grants only once. 36 of the grants were still active during the time of our research and thus did not have grant reports. As a result, we coded 55 grants awarded through PERDP. In coding this grant data, we examined internal Ford documents summarizing the grant proposals, and the final reports submitted by the grantee.

- Review of 62 internal and external documents provided by the Ford Foundation, including other research reports, internal strategy documents, and other reviews of the field.

- Review of extant academic literature: In addition to interviewing researchers from a range of different disciplines about relevant research in this area, we also read a number of different books and articles to better understand research in this area.

Assessing the Effectiveness of Integrated Voter Engagement Models in Ohio
Highlights include gathering data on an integrated voter engagement program in Ohio; running an RCT testing its impact, as well as collecting qualitative data on the experience of canvassers.
This project delivers focused comparative analysis of qualitative data on how diverse groups of everyday people in the US and UK attaches ideas about risk and urgency to economic, environmental, social, and political aspects of new unconventional oil and gas technologies. A number of articles, commentaries and book chapters have been published and prepared for publication, many of them co-authored with colleagues involved in the data-collection stage of this research. Data analysis on issues linked to urgency is in progress, exploring how research participants attach ideas about risk and urgency to a wide range of economic, environmental, social, and political aspects of unconventional oil and gas extraction. A literature review of relevant social scientific, policy and STS work dealing with urgency is also in progress.

Preliminary presentations have been carried out in order to get feedback on this project from risk analysis and STS scholars, at a number of professional scholarly conferences.

Through dissemination at The Society for the Social Studies of Science, this project has contributed to efforts to enhance new methods to broaden public participation with science and technology, analyzing aspects of social location in deliberative contexts and their influence on public engagement. Through dissemination at cross-disciplinary conferences such as The Society for Applied Anthropology, this project has drawn together different disciplines in dialogue on the political and pragmatic challenges of deepening public participation currently addressed in disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, psychology, risk analysis and environmental studies.

Over the past academic year, I surveyed approximately 648 high school and 375 middle school students at three different waves: fall, winter, and spring. I am currently cleaning the data (e.g., merging data across waves), and I will begin conducting the main analyses and writing papers this summer.

In Spring 2015 I started working with Luis Manuel Gonzalez La Rosa, this project’s Peruvian co-director, to make arrangements for the export of sample for archaeometric analysis (e.g., carbon for AMS dating, ceramics for INAA, bone for Isotope analysis, hair sample for cortisol analysis, obsidian for XRF). According to the Ministry of Culture the export process should have taken about 30 days. I found from personal experience and speaking with colleagues that this estimate is grossly
inaccurate. I had originally made arrangements to have a colleague (Alicia Gorman) transport the samples to the US concomitant with her own research in Peru during the Summer 2015. Permission was finally obtained in January 2016, and I traveled to Peru myself. Because permission was obtained much later than expected I had to use funds originally earmarked for paleoethnobotanical analysis to cover my travel expenses. To be clear these research funds were completely separate from those of the NSF dissertation improvement grant being reported herein. I successfully completed the export process at the end of January.

The day I returned from Peru, I sent the carbon samples to the AMS lab at the University of Arizona, and the isotope and cortisol samples to Corina Kellner at Northern Arizona University for analysis. Obsidian samples were given to Jessica Kaplan (a UCSB anthropology graduate student) for XRF analysis. It should be noted that the Ministry of Culture now requires researchers to return all samples that will not be used for destructive analysis within one year of export. I will have to travel to Peru or otherwise arrange the return of the obsidian samples within the year. I was recently awarded the NSF subsidized pricing for instrumental neutron activation analysis of ceramics from Zorropata at the University of Missouri Research Reactor (MURR). MURR’s subsidized pricing program is competitive and researchers must submit a short proposal that must pass through an external review process. Katharina Schreiber had some additional ceramics from two sites in the Nasca Region dating to the same period left over from a previous INAA study. I was able to secure additional funds for other parts of analysis and therefore decided to expand the sample size for this analysis. There were in total we analyzed 75 sherds for INAA. INAA was chosen over LA-ICP-MS under the advice of scientists from MURR who suggested that it would produce significantly better results for our sample.

In the initial research design Matt Biwer (UCSB anthropology graduate student) was designated as PANW’s paleoethnobotanist. We had planned to have Biwer conduct macrobotanical identifications during the Summer of 2015. Luis Manual and I worked with officials at the Regional Museum in Ica during the Spring and Summer of 2015, however they were not able to accommodate this analysis. From what I understand another researcher offered the museum funds to improve their facility. Museum personnel were occupied with various projects made possible by these funds, and had little time and few resources to direct to other research requests.

I anticipated that Biwer would not be available to do the paleoethnobotanical research due to his present dissertation research. I began to look for a new specialist to conduct the paleoethnobotanical analysis after our original research timetable did not pan out. A colleague (Patricia Chirinos Ogata) suggested Favio Munoz Ramirez, a paleoethnobotanist and Masters Student at San Marcos University with experience working with plant species on the South Coast of Peru. Gonzalez La Rosa and I began working to get Munoz Ramirez access to the botanical samples for analysis in Fall 2015. In February 2016, after month of effort, the application for access to the botanical samples was rejected due to a clerical error within the Ministry of Culture. We were instructed by the Ministry of Culture to begin the
application process again. At present I am working with Gonzalez La Rosa and Munoz Ramirez to gain access to the PANW botanical samples. Munoz at present is my best option for getting this analysis done, however, he wants significantly more money than I had ear-marked for Biwer. I have attempted to secure more funds, however I have not been successful.

Since Spring I have been waiting for data to come back from various analyses and fostering collaborations for conference presentations and publications with colleagues that will utilize data from this project. I am working on a collaboration using data from my INAA analysis in conjunction with Schreiber, who has unpublished INAA results from her previous work in the Nasca region. I am also working with another Nasca scholar (Corina Kellner) to publish results of analysis of some human remains form Zorropata. I am also working with Gonzalez La Rosa to put together a paper and presentation for a conference in Lima, Peru later in August 2016.

I have several publication projects underway but nothing related to this project submitted or published at this point.

I have been working on two manuscripts for publication. One manuscript is based on my research with textiles from Tombos, North Sudan. The working title is “Ethnicity, Entanglement, and Woven Perishable Artifacts on the Egyptian-Nubian Frontier: Archaeological Textiles, Cordage, and Basketry from Tombos Cemetery, North Sudan.” I plan to submit this manuscript to the journal Sudan and Nubia for their spring deadline (June 1st). The second manuscript I am working on will incorporate textile data from Zorropata and possibly other textiles data I collected in the Nasca Region from the mine site of Mina Primavera. I plan to complete this manuscript during the summer and submit it to Nawpa Pacha.

In addition to the above manuscripts I am working on a couple of collaborative projects that should result in publications in first-tier journals. As mentioned above I am working with Katharina Schreiber of INAA of 75 ceramic sherds from three sites in the Nasca region. This sample is composed of local Middle Horizon polychrome wares (Loro). The results of this analysis will contribute to our understanding of Nasca pottery production during a period of imperial encroachment by the Wari.

I am also working with Corina Kellner, who conducted bioarchaeological, isotopic, and cortisol analyses on the human remains recovered from Zorropata during the 2014 season. These analyses should be completed this Spring 2016.

MARGARET KLAWUNN

This Department of Education grant, “School Emergency Response to Violence” which was funded beginning 03/01/2015 and runs through 02/17/2017, provides
salaries and benefits for five additional staff members across the areas of social work, student and employee psychological counseling, and student mental health response coordination. These additional staff members have helped the UCSB campus community to continue recovery from the after-effects of the May 2014 Isla Vista tragedy.

Grant activities to date include advertising, recruiting, and hiring four grant staff members based in Student Health Service (one social worker), Counseling and Psychological Services (two psychologists), Student Mental Health Services Coordination (one coordinator). The salary originally designated for a fifth grant staff member (a psychologist to be hired in Human Resources) has been redirected with DOE approval to extend funding for the other four.

Other grant activities have included increased capacity for response to and referral of distressed students and students seeking psychological support, including coordinating services both on and off-campus; outreach to and consultation with staff and faculty on identifying and referring distressed students; increase in availability of grief and trauma groups, particularly in the community of Isla Vista; and collaborative work among the grant staff to create a presence in the community of Isla Vista through the new Gaucho Support Center located off-campus near where the tragedy occurred. Grant staff have also been a presence at various memorial events related to the tragedy and have conducted healing programming/activities for the community.

Grant funds were also used to reimburse lodging and travel expenses for additional CAPS counselors from other UC campuses that provided mutual aid to UCSB during the one-year anniversary of the May 23, 2014, mass murder in Isla Vista.

CAPS psychologists funded by this grant also assisted UC Merced by providing mutual aid response in the aftermath of their tragic on-campus shooting.

MARGARET KLAWUNN
KIMBERLY EQUIONA

Highlights included educating students about additional ongoing opportunities to be involved with interpersonal violence prevention beyond the mandatory education component, and implement three-tiered educational outreach strategy.

The grant-funded investigator will develop training for both UC Police Department and Isla Vista Foot Patrol on conducting thorough investigations that are prosecutable by the District Attorney’s office.

Work with hearing board members and Judicial Affairs staff members to train advocates on range of sanctioning options for students and procedures during a
judicial process. Implement training by Judicial Affairs for community agencies about students’ rights and the campus disciplinary process.

**BRANDON KUCZENSKI**
**AMR EL ABBADI**

First, we introduced a new paradigm, called privacy-preserving certification, that enables the multi-party computation of sustainability indicators in a privacy-preserving manner, allowing firms to be classified based on their individual performance without revealing sensitive information to the certifier, other parties, or the public. A certification is a quantitative evaluation of the result of such a computation, or an evaluation of a given contribution with respect to the result. We developed a novel privacy-preserving certification framework that enables an authorized party, referred to as certifier, to certify participants based on industrially well agreed set of criteria or a common function without compromising any sensitive/confidential information to any other parties. The framework does not require parties to communicate with each other and aims to minimize the rounds of communication between the parties and the certifier. We developed efficient algorithms to perform certification operations for the certification problems - threshold, mean, quantile - using the developed framework.

Second, we formulated the LCA computation in a way that allows us to introduce a privacy model, and consider possible threat models and attacks that could result in an adversary learning private data. Our goal is to provide the database security community with a real sense of the challenges faced by practitioners in the field of Industrial Ecology. We explored a particular problem in LCA and explored the privacy issues and possible trade-offs between increased transparency by industrial companies and privacy protection of trade secrets that preserve their competitive edge. The results of our attacks justify the concerns over publish inventory data about industrial processes without securing them with any privacy technique. To tackle this problem, we applied privacy techniques to LCA computations and illustrated their usage on a specific real life example. Our evaluations over a real life example highlights that it is possible to achieve privacy-preserving LCA publications without completely sacrificing utility of the published data using differential privacy. The straightforward optimization like normalization considering the idiosyncratic features of LCA data deliver reasonable improvement in the publication quality without compromising privacy.

In a separate work, we developed an online LCA computation tool, which enables scientists/researchers/practitioners to model and perform sustainability computations easily. The main design principle of our tool aims to providing simple and useful interfaces to end-users. In this way, the end-users can learn solid information about the environmental impacts of the processes and products and detect the relevance and effect of each process/product within a product life cycle quickly. The end-users can select any process/product, define its level inside the life
cycle computation, select a LCA computation methodology, and specify an impact factor through provided interface. Although, this tool is currently limited to performing sustainability computations, we believe that it can be used as a basis for further research works that aim to provide privacy-preserving LCA computations.

BRANDON KUCZENSKI
ROLAND GEYER

This project supported the development of a web interface for publication and interactive review of life cycle assessment studies. The software development was funded by CalRecycle, who previously funded a life cycle assessment of used oil management in California (also ISBER-hosted as GROIL1, GROIL2, GROIL3; concluding in 2013), and that study was the subject of the publication. The resulting tool provided an effective mechanism for reviewing the structure, modeling assumptions, and underlying data of the complex study. The product was the first software program that permitted any member of the public to perform comprehensive review and parametric analysis of the study independently of the study authors.

Although the software was effective for its purpose, the scope of interest in the used oil study was limited. Plans are underway to use the same framework to publish additional studies, including a used oil management study for two Canadian used oil management associations.

SHELLEY LAMON
JUAN-VICENTE PALERM

In order to examine and compare the migration experiences of two different indigenous ethnic groups departing from their homelands in Mexico – the Mixtec of Oaxaca and the Tsotsil Maya of Chiapas – I have spent the last ten months conducting ethnographic fieldwork in Oxnard, California, and in the Tampa Bay Area in Florida. This multi-sited project has been made possible with the combined support of the 2014 UC MEXUS Grant for Dissertation Research and the 2015 Sociocultural Anthropology Graduate Student Research Grant from the Department of Anthropology, UCSB.

In Oxnard my volunteer affiliation with the Mixteco/Indigenous Community Organizing Project (MICOP) has facilitated access to a sample of study participants; allowed a space from which to observe and document organizing strategies, ethnic revitalization, and identity formation; and has opened a window into the wider social networks and cultural worlds of Mixteco farmworkers. In particular, I have had the opportunity to develop my role as a researcher-volunteer through participation in a variety of fundraising and community events, as well as by working closely with DJs and supporters of the new Radio Indígena (Indigenous
Radio) station and promotoras (advocates) for the Voz de la Mujer Indígena (Voice of the Indigenous Woman) program, a support group for indigenous women and survivors of domestic abuse.

From November 2015 to March 2016, I lived a short distance from an enclave of Tsotsil Maya immigrants in North Tampa. Combining ethnographic fieldwork with volunteer activities, I became involved with the non-profit organization, Casa Chiapas Tampa, where I taught a course in Computación (Computer Skills) to Hispanic immigrants from diverse places of origin: the Mexican states of Chiapas, Hidalgo, Morelos, and the Distrito Federal, as well as from Central America, namely Honduras and Nicaragua. Casa Chiapas was founded by a young indigenous Tseltal Maya who began teaching English and literacy classes to the Chiapanecan community in a small apartment shortly after she arrived to the U.S. in 2009. Since then it has evolved into a vibrant community center and 501(C)3 organization that provides a variety of services and programs for members of the local immigrant community. Through this experience, I developed close relationships with the small team comprising the directorial board of Casa Chiapas, and developed rapport with the many Tsotsil men and women who participated in the organization's classes and sports leagues. During this time, I was able to gain the trust of a diverse sample of Tsotsil and Tseltal Maya informants who agreed to participate in unstructured, structured, and life history interviews. Many of these immigrants come from a single municipio (municipality) in the Highlands of Chiapas and the majority earn a living from employment in landscaping and construction industries.

Thus far, the research shows that there were two significant waves of Chiapaneco immigrants: the first in the early 2000s and the second in the mid-2000s. While newcomers are still arriving, the flows to the U.S. appear to have since dwindled from these earlier periods due to increases in the cost of hiring a 'pollero' (individual who serves as a border guide or smuggler of immigrants), dangers related to robbery and narcoviolence in the border region, and enhanced vigilance of the U.S. Border Patrol and informal militia groups. I would add that the widespread use of social media has accelerated the pace in which news travels among those in the immigrant community and their social networks at home, facilitating the reach of news and knowledge of incidents of deportation and border violence - an awareness that in turn can influence the decisions of those considering the journey.

To better understand the history and social dynamics of the indigenous Maya community in Florida, I sought a combination of perspectives through conversations with Chiapanecan women and men, pastors and priests in the local community, sheriffs, community organizers and outreach workers, anthropologists at the University of South Florida, graduate students working on similar fields of research in other parts of Florida, representatives of the Mexican Consulate of Orlando, the former governor of Chiapas, as well as the Coalition of Immokalee (CIW) labor activists and farmworkers. As I gradually became immersed within the social and cultural life of the community, I was able to conduct participant observation as a
guest at birthday parties, weddings, church services, holiday events, sports games and tournaments, graduation ceremonies, and everyday social visits to people’s homes. By participating in such events and social routines, I was introduced to friends and family members who would often contribute to the study or refer me to others for interview protocols, thereby expanding the universe of investigation. In this way, I began to get a sense for the daily lives and rhythms of Tsostil immigrants in the U.S.

I have recently begun the third phase of dissertation research in rural and urban communities in Chiapas, Mexico, where I will have the opportunity to contact relatives, friends, and colleagues of close informants in Florida. By taking a multisited approach, I aim to examine the varied effects of Tsostil Maya migration and changes to ethnic identity and culture on both sides of the migration circuit to gain a more comprehensive understanding of these complex processes. By September of 2016 I plan to have finalized fieldwork and data collection to begin analyses of the findings and dissertation writing.

**DEBRA LIEBERMAN**

With funding from a three-year grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation “Scientific Leadership to Advance the Research and Design of Health Games,” we provided scientific leadership, provided assistance, and developed resources aimed at advancing the health games research field. The grant concluded in September 2015; this report covers the three months from July 1 to September 30, 2015.

During the final three months of this grant, we developed content for the web site of the Center for Digital Games Research, which was established with start-up seed money from the grant. See the Center Director’s Report for more details about center activities and accomplishments in 2015-2016. We also worked on our forthcoming report called Playful Nation: Two Surveys of Video Game Play in the United States, 2010 and 2013, Ages 1 to 93.

Debra was interviewed by news outlets, served on advisory boards and editorial boards, and provided advice to companies and organizations that asked for help as they were planning to use digital media and games for learning, public awareness, or behavior change in their areas of expertise.

This project “Lifestyle Improvement Game to Delay Alzheimer’s Onset and Support Treatment” funded by the Alzheimer’s Association developed the Cognitive Health Group, a personalized online resource designed to improve healthy lifestyle habits for adults of all ages, mainly targeting ages 50 to 65, who want to maintain or improve their cognitive health and mental sharpness through healthy lifestyle changes. In the project’s prior years, we created online resources and tools to motivate and support behavior change in five key lifestyle areas known to delay the onset of Alzheimer’s disease: (1) nutrition, (2) physical activity, (3) stress
management, (4) mentally challenging activity, and (5) social engagement. We established a web site and social network that give members access to personal goal setting and progress-tracking tools, opportunities to post messages and provide support to other members as they work on improving their lifestyle habits, motivational stories and tips, links to health promotion information, links to brain games, and a personal avatar we designed to provide visual feedback about the participant's progress toward lifestyle goals.

To assess the effectiveness of these resources, we conducted an online pilot study using the Mindbloom web site in 2012-2013 and then conducted a pretest-posttest outcome study on the Digifit web site in 2014-2015. The outcome study gathered pretest and posttest survey responses; data captured from online goal setting and goal tracking tools on Digifit (with participants randomly assigned to see a personal avatar that displayed either (1) the individual's progress on achieving lifestyle habit goals or (2) average group progress that was displayed alongside the individual's progress display, to enable social comparison); and game scores and usage data from participants who were randomly assigned to receive or not receive a premium Lumosity.com account that gave them access to brain training games designed to improve attention, memory, and other cognitive skills.

In 2015-2016 we recruited and enrolled participants online, ran the outcome study, and analyzed the findings.

Study participants were welcome to use the Cognitive Health Group web site and social network during the 8-week study period, but were not required to do so. However, they chose to visit the site and its links an average of 2.1 times per week during the first four weeks of the study, and 1.4 times per week during the last four weeks. They spent an average of 9 minutes per visit, spending 19 minutes per week during the first four weeks and 13 minutes per week during the last four weeks. During the 8 weeks of the study period they used Cognitive Health Group materials for a total of 2.1 hours, on average.

Eighteen percent of the participants never revisited the site after their first visit at study enrollment. The 82 percent who returned at least one more time visited the site and its links an average of 3.6 times per week during the first four weeks of the study, and 2.8 times per week during the last four weeks. They spent an average of 17 minutes per visit, spending 61 minutes per week during the first four weeks and 48 minutes per week during the last four weeks. During the 8 weeks of the study period they used Cognitive Health Group materials for a total of 7.3 hours, on average.

The study found that participants who had access to the Cognitive Health Group web site and social network significantly improved their physical activity, healthy eating, and social engagement, when measures were compared at the start of the study and the end of the study 8 weeks later. They increased their time spent per week in vigorous physical activity; increased their time spent per week doing muscle-
strengthening exercises; reduced their consumption of high-fat food by 28 percent; and engaged more frequently in personal, supportive conversations with close friends and family members.

Participants rated the Cognitive Health Group highly for quality, effectiveness, and usability. A majority (1) wanted to continue to use the Cognitive Health Group website, beyond the study period; (2) would recommend it to their friends; (3) said it helped them improve their healthy lifestyle habits, and (4) said it increased their motivation. A majority said the website was (5) easy to use; and its information was (6) medically accurate, (7) trustworthy, and (8) developed by health experts.

This project brings value to the Alzheimer’s field by providing an evidence-based, well-tested intervention that uses an effective approach to promoting and supporting prevention behaviors known to delay the onset of Alzheimer’s disease. It finds that there are adults of all ages, educational backgrounds, technology skill levels, and lifestyle habits interested in maintaining cognitive health, and that online media can support and enhance healthy lifestyle behavior change. Further content development and evaluation research are warranted, to create more extensive, interactive, adaptive, customizable, and individually-tailored online materials and to evaluate their effectiveness in a larger long-term study.

ZAKIYA LUNA

I received a course release to develop a stronger ISBER grant proposal for Health in Paradise. With the additional time, I collected background information for HIP and began work on an additional one, Geography of Care, for which I submitted an ISBER proposal.

For HIP, I focused on gathering background information about the histories of health care in the area. I collected news stories, advertisements, and ephemera from local sources about health care provision. I also read relevant social science and public health literature on health care provision. I attended some local health-related community events to assess community level interest in these issues. I also made contact with some staff. I put HIP on hold for two major methodological reasons 1) Individuals are so connected/reliant on these two (soon one) system and have such feelings about it that they want to discuss their own experience. Thus making a space of neutrality.

1) The slow merger between Cottage and Sansum. It adds interesting dynamics to consider in health care provision. However, as multiple articles in the Santa Barbara News Press, NoozHawk and other sources as recently as last week show, the status of this new entity unknown. While those changes are interesting they add a level of contextual complexity beyond the scope of this study. If I had secured total access to the site complete before or completely after the merge, I would be able to do a comparative approach in which I assess effects of the merger. However, I did not. So
it will be difficult to disaggregate the effects of the merger from the phenomenon under study. Other changes include the legislative changes regarding assisted suicide and the lie.

So while I continue to collect background information and read in the area, and talk informally with people employed by these entities, I am not yet formally collecting data.

The other project I advanced was GOS. I conducted additional reading in the area. I talked with scholars who have published in a related area to determine additional reading resources and their contacts in the field. I spoke with organizational representatives who coordinate the funds nationally. This developed into a grant proposal for a pilot project. I will also be posting a FRAP project to secure undergraduate research students interested in conducting web searches to expand the data.

I submitted a proposal to the Society of Family Planning.

GRAYSON MAAS
SUSAN STONICH

This dissertation is an investigation into the American public education system at the elementary school level. It highlights important factors that shape the organizational structure of schools and classrooms, and in turn, how they engender disparities in the ways students experience education, namely, in the opportunities made available to them to achieve and succeed at a high level. This dissertation operates at the confluence of notions about class, gender, language, and race, especially as they revolve around public education and the hegemonic meritocratic discourse on which it is founded. This dissertation engages and contributes to scholarship within the following areas: The political economy of education; discourse and the dialectical relationship between agency and structure; cultural perspectives on identity, voice, and learning; and, Latinas/os in science education.

The data that serve as the basis for the findings presented in this dissertation were collected throughout a three-phase yearlong ethnographic study of the two tracked fifth-grade classrooms at Amblen Elementary School, serving a socioeconomically disadvantaged Latina/o student population in Santa Barbara, California.

In classrooms all across the nation, while it remains true that Latina/o students disproportionately take up space in the lower-tracked courses and not in the higher ones, this study does not examine inequality in tracking assignments made along ethnic/racial lines (as 100% of the students that participated in this research identify as Latina/o), rather, it investigates the consequences of what happens when Latina/o students are tracked according to symbolic markers of their ethnic/racial identity, that is, their varying levels of English language competency.
Using data from participant observation, semi-structured interviews, students’ drawings, as well as free-list and rank-order exercises, I was able to answer the following central research questions: In what ways do the division of students into groups (based on academic ability [i.e., English language proficiency] and behavior) impact: (a) the number and types of opportunities for Latinas/os to succeed in school science? (b) how Latinas/os negotiate the concept of ‘success’ in school science? And (c) the ways in which Latinas/os claim and perform successful school science identities?

During my time with the fifth-grade youth of Amblen Elementary School, I found that not all students were necessarily expected to succeed in the same ways and with the same frequency. I also found that while there existed considerable overlaps, what it meant to be a “good” science student in one classroom was qualitatively different from what it meant in the other. Importantly, these differences in classroom expectations helped to mold (or inhibit) students’ individual understandings of self as capable and/or “smart” students. This dissertation endeavors to tell their story.

MARY O’CONNOR

I was late getting started on this project, and have had to get a one-year extension. I have conducted 7 of 12 planned interviews with Mixtec informants, and I have done participant observation and some interviews with health care providers and staff of clinics that serve Mixtecs in Santa Maria and Oxnard. The main preliminary conclusion is that Santa Barbara County’s provision of interpreters to Mixtec patients is much less robust than that by Ventura County.

RYAN OPREA

Research highlights this year include the following:
  • We have completed most of the software development for data collection on most of the projects.
  • We have collected data and written up a first paper, "Are Biased Beliefs Fit to Survive?"
  • We have collected most of the data on a second paper, tentatively titled "General Equilibrium Experiments with Naturally Occurring Preferences."
  • We are preparing in the next month to collect data on a third experiment, tentatively titled "Overconfidence, Cursed Beliefs and No Trade."
  • We are preparing in the next month to begin data collection on a fourth experiment, tentatively titled "In the Long Run, We All Trade."
ANNE PISOR
MICHAEL GURVEN

The PI and co-PI found that participants from three Bolivian horticultural groups (the Tsimané, the Mosetenes, and the Interculturales) who had little existing access to non-local (market) resources and more past exposure to out-group members were more generous toward out-group strangers (that is, strangers from other ethnic or religious groups), keeping less money for themselves. Notably, an individual's subjective access to non-local resources – how she stacked up relative to others in her community – and her own past exposure to out-groups, not stereotypes she held about out-group cooperativeness, predicted out-group generosity. This suggests that not all measures of integration to national markets and society affect whether an individual shows interest in out-group relationships, but rather that her own subjective experience with out-groups is important. These results provide insight into the relevant factors affecting intergroup relationships outside of industrialized contexts, which may better allow us to identify the relevant types of information that promote between-group friendships among humans generally.

ANDREW PLANTINGA
CHRISTOPHER COSTELLO
ROBERT DEACON
OLIVIER DESCHENES
GARY LIPECAP
PAULINA OLIVA

This year, Professors Chris Costello and Paulina Oliva, with assistance from Smadar Levy, an MS student in the Bren School, organized the 2015 Occasional Workshop in Environmental and Resource Economics. This two-day workshop, October 2-3, was held on the UCSB campus and included 40 presentations on topics such as economics of natural resources, climate change, and energy.

FABIO RAMBELLI

Highlights include organizing the conference, “Sea Religion in Japan,” finalizing the theme, inviting the speakers, etc. This was an international conference that covers several aspects of Japanese religious attitudes related to the sea, as well as religious views of the sea. We had 18 papers by presenters from several countries.

I plan to publish the conference papers in a collective book edited by myself; I expect to send out the manuscript for external review by early 2017. I have already contacted a publisher that is interested in the project.
MAYA ROSSIN-SLATER

I have conducted research and written a paper (with several co-authors) titled "Paid Family Leave, Fathers’ Leave-Taking, and Leave-Sharing in Dual Earner Households." The project studies the impacts of California’s paid family leave program on fathers’ leave-taking as well as on the division of leave in households where both parents work.

The full paper can be accessed at: http://www.nber.org/papers/w21747. We also just submitted the paper for review at an economics journal.

HEATHER ROYER

We ran an experiment studying the effect of incentives on gym-going behavior on my grant “The Penn Roybal Center on Behavioral Economics and Health,” funded by the University of Pennsylvania.

We are still in the process of collecting and analyzing data on my project “The Impact of Community Health Centers on Access to Care and Health Outcomes,” funded by the University of Michigan.

We have completed our field experiment for my NIH award “Commitment Contracts for Health-Behavior Change,” and have also collected data on individual’s preferences for commitment to exercise. We’re in the process of analyzing the data.

EMIKO SALDIVAR

With the UCMEX travel grant I was able to visit the region of the Costa Chica, Acapulco, and the City of Oaxaca to inquire about afro-descendant population. During the period of this research the Census Bureau included, for the first time since the independence of Mexico, a question about Afro-descendants. I used this ground-breaking event as a parting point in my interviews and conversations, with activist, Census employees, state employee, scholars and artist at local, state and national level. Although the inclusion of Afro-descendants in the Census has been a central demand of local afro-descendant organizations during the last 10 years, I found that little groundwork was done to educate the population on the relevance of the question and the state still had an ambiguous take on it. According to the account of one of the census interviewers, in their training sessions they where advise to give some introductory context on the history of the presence of afro-descendants in the country before asking the question. But the Census did not provided any information and each interviewer had to find the information on their own. On the other hand, when I asked some of the key actors that led the efforts to demand for the inclusion of Afro-descendants in the Census, what kind of steps they took to educate and prepare the population for the upcoming census, I was
surprised to find out that they did very little or nothing to assure a good turn out. These first preliminary visits enabled me to develop a research proposal for future funding.

I submitted an article to the *Journal of Cultural Studies.*

**JENNA SANTY**  
**GREG WILSON**

Six weeks of fieldwork for my NSF Dissertation grant was completed during June and July of 2016. While the site was not in the condition I had planned for, it still has potential to yield valuable information about the effects of looting on archaeological sites.

**STUART TYSON SMITH**

Excavation concentrated in three different areas at Tombos, in the cemetery (EO-91-25 and 118, c. 1400-600 BC) and within the village (UCSB 02-01, c. 1400-1200 BC). Excavation was also carried out in the Kerma/New Kingdom (?) settlement at Hannek (UCLA 97-98, c. 1680-1500+ BC) and in the Kerma cemetery at Abu Fatima (UCSB 00-3, c. 2400-1500 BC). The work at Hannek and Abu Fatima was partially supported by Jessika Akmenkalns’ Dissertation Improvement grant.

This field season’s results continued to define the range and variability of tomb and burial types within the New Kingdom cemetery at Tombos, including a number of very simple burials wrapped in reeds, a low status burial type attested in Egypt. Of particular interest are the burials of children, a rarity in both Egypt and Nubia. Young children at Tombos appear in both supine and flexed position, suggestive of the kind of cultural entanglements coming from the colonial encounter.

One extraordinary tomb contained the completely intact burial of a wealthy elderly woman. Two somewhat disturbed Egyptian style coffined burials were found towards the top of the shaft, one with a fine, well preserved blue glazed scarab carved with the cartouch of Amenhotep II (c. 1400 BC). A northern side-niche burial lay undisturbed at the bottom of the shaft, still sealed by a mud brick wall. This contained the burial of an elderly lady, clearly mumified and placed in an unfortunately badly decayed anthropoid coffin with inlaid eyes. A fine, well preserved blue-green glazed plaque amulet had representations of the goddesses Bat-Hathor on one side and Taweret on the other. A finely carved serpentine heart scarab was inscribed for a woman named Weret was inscribed with the appropriate spell from the Book of the Dead. A bowl lying next to the coffin was filled with juniper berries, which would have been used as a scent or more likely a spice for food, as was the case with berries found in the tomb of Tutankhamen in Egypt.
Excavation in the settlement at Tombos better defined an extraordinary underground structure, previously unattested in the region. The fact that it turns a corner suggests that it may represent the foundation for a large enclosure, perhaps for a temple or fortress, but perhaps one that was never completed given the masses of pottery and indications of reuse at or near floor level.

The work at Hannek reflects a largely traditional Nubian circular posthole architecture, which had been thought abandoned in favor of more Egyptian influence rectilinear mud brick architecture. This suggests that the kind of entanglements that prevailed at major centers may not have extended into more modest settlements in the hinterland.

Burials from Abu Fatima also support this pattern, overwhelmingly following Kerma burial traditions, but with one intriguing exception, indications of a burial placed supine in Egyptian fashion upon a Nubian style bed.

JENNIFER TYBURCZY

My “Binational Museum Exhibition of Women Artists in the U.S. and Mexico” grant is funded by UC Mexus. My colleague, Susana Gómez, and I met in Mexico City in October 2015 to pursue a site for our binational exhibition. Since then, we have secured the Casa Frissac as a location for the exhibition and we are currently working with the US/Mexican consulate/embassy to secure funding for the shipping and insurance for the US-based works to travel to Mexico City.

BARBARA VOORHIES

Most of my research efforts during the past year have been focused on the creation of a book, Prehistoric Games of North American Indians: Subarctic to Mesoamerica, which I am editing. The book consists of 17 chapters written by archaeologists who have identified evidence of games in their research. I authored one chapter and co-authored another. The editing process has been very intensive but the book is now in production at the University of Utah Press. I expect to get page proofs in the near future. In addition, I published one article and submitted a second article that is currently under review. I received an award from the Society of American Archaeology, the premier professional society for archaeology. The award, given annually, is for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis.

BARBARA WALKER

We have initiated a pilot study of the impact of gender and racial-ethnic diversity on scientific teams in the UC and CSU systems. Using bibliometric data from Google
Scholar, SCOPUS, and Web of Science, we are testing potential ways to access and analyze the data.

Additionally the Elsevier grant also funded the UC Team Science Retreat in 2015. The Retreat hosted 20 participants from the UC system, and they were provided training to increase their capacity to lead and participate in diverse, trans-disciplinary scientific teams. After the Retreat, participants reported increases in their abilities to lead a team science project, find collaborations in other disciplines, work with diverse people, manage virtual collaboration, and navigate interpersonal challenges.

DIBELLA CAMINSKY WJDENCZNY
MARIANNE MITHUN

This year, research included a two-month trip to Kamchatka, Russian Federation, to conduct primary elicitation and data collection on several dialects of the Koryak language. Both collection and analysis were performed with Koryak collaborators. This data was used in a conference presentation and in the development of Caminsky’s dissertation prospectus.

RENE WEBER

Data collection and analysis are complete. A manuscript has been drafted and is being finalized for publication. We expect to submit the manuscript for publication within the next two weeks. The manuscript’s abstract is as follows:

Cognitive control is an important framework for understanding the neuropsychological processes that underlie and enable the successful completion of everyday tasks. Only recently has research in this area investigated motivational contributions to control allocation. An important gap in our understanding is the way in which intrinsic rewards associated with a task motivate the sustained allocation of cognitive control. In three behavioral and one functional magnetic resonance imaging studies, we use a naturalistic and open-sourced simulator to show that changes in the balance between task difficulty and an individual’s ability to perform the task result in different levels of intrinsic reward, which motivates dynamic shifts between networked brain states. Specifically, high levels of intrinsic reward associated with a balance between task difficulty and individual ability are associated with increased connectivity between cognitive control and reward networks. By comparison, a mismatch between task difficulty and individual ability is associated with lower levels of intrinsic reward and corresponds to increased activity within the default mode network. Insular activation suggests that motivational salience, as defined by the level of intrinsic reward, drives shifts
between networked brain states associated with task engagement or disengagement. These results implicate reward processing as a critical component of cognitive control.

The SSRGP funds have helped us in preparing an NIH R03 based on our results, submission will be in the near future.

CATHY WEINBERGER

My primary project is a longitudinal study of the relationship between observed generosity and later labor market outcomes, with particular interest in factors that might influence selection into "caring" occupations or the science and engineering workforce. A behavioral measure of generosity was elicited in the base year, based on demonstrated willingness to give up earned money to help others. The base year survey was completed by randomly sampled college students in 2002 and 2004, with students in fields of interest oversampled. This study now has four completed waves with 681 individuals followed at least 7 years, and 584 followed 9 years or more. Follow-up surveys elicited descriptions of labor market outcomes including earnings, hours worked per week, weeks worked per year, occupation, and specific job-tasks performed on a regular basis. Preparing data for analysis is currently consuming all of my research energy.

A related project involves an experiment designed to determine the relationship between a short personality assessment included in the fourth wave survey and two well-established personality instruments. I want to learn the extent to which the measure of generosity used in my study is related to a personality trait known as "agreeableness" in the psychology literature. The completed experiment established that the measure of agreeableness I included in my fourth wave survey is highly correlated with an agreeableness measure typically elicited by a much longer personality instrument. This is important because I wanted to rule out the possibility that the measure I developed might be fraught with measurement error.

This experiment benefitted from access to the ISBER-supported UCSB Social Research Participants Pool.

Other research is currently on hold. During the summer and early fall of 2015, I produced preliminary results in a study of labor markets for Ph.D. scientists. One important finding is an upward trend in the reported number of hours worked per week among Ph.D. scientists at top research universities, against a background of falling weekly hours among typical U.S. workers at all levels of education, and also among Ph.D. scientists at other colleges and universities.
Here we detail our results in reference to the project objectives:

Subsistence-related results:

1) Cultivation intensity appears to have increased through time, as indicated by a shift in plant diet that focuses almost entirely on agricultural foods. Moreover, changes in metrics on corn kernels through time indicate that the dominant corn variety became smaller through time, which we attribute to declining soil fertility. The decline in soil fertility is supported by isotopes on maize, which demonstrate a drop in nitrogen content of maize through time as warfare intensified in the region.

2) We are still in the process of determining changes in garden-hunting through time. All relevant faunal assemblages have been identified, and collagen from deer bones has been submitted. We have results, but these results await analysis. Preliminary results from faunal analysis demonstrate that the percentage of fish in the diet declined dramatically, suggesting a shift towards terrestrial fauna, possibly with a focus on disturbance fauna.

3) Analysis of the seed assemblages has revealed a significant decline in wild foods through time, including drops in nuts, fruits, and wild greens. Identifications of the wood charcoal data have recently been completed, and these data await analysis to determine if wood sources declined through time as people overharvested prime hardwoods in close proximity to villages.

4) The fish data have all been collected from all relevant sites, and it is clear that fishing activities declined through time. More specific analysis will be conducted this coming year to determine if people shifted away from taxa that inhabit the main river channel (the Illinois River) towards those that inhabit less visible channels and sloughs (e.g., brackish water locations). Metric data on fish vertebrae show that people may have shifted away from net-fishing towards line-fishing that focused on larger fish types.

Household- and Community-level Results:

1) Settlement (site) size dramatically increased with the intensification of inter-group hostilities in the region. Analysis of the Orendorf site occupational history revealed that this trend escalated throughout the 13th century. Indeed, Orendorf Settlement D double in size multiple times within a 25 year period as successive waves of new occupants relocated to the site. Despite this population increase individual households appears to have been changed very little in size.

2) As warfare escalated in the region there was a dramatic increase in community and household level spatial nucleation/compactness. Individual houses came to be placed more closely together and courtyards and other
household-level activity areas were replaced with formal community spaces such as central plazas.

3) With the shift to nucleated residential life storage and processing pits began to be placed in clusters along the sides and behind houses in order to minimize the amount of space that they consumed. Subsequently many everyday domestic practices were centered on these locations. In addition, hearths were moved indoors along with most domestic cooking activities.

4) The establishment of fortified, nucleated towns and villages entailed a number of organizational changes in residential spatial organization. While earlier Mississippian settlements in the region were small and variably organized. Fortified settlements were more formally organized with houses and other buildings arranged in rows around central plazas. An examination of multiple fortified towns in the region indicates that temples, council houses and other ceremonial buildings were typically placed at opposite ends of central plazas.

5) Food storage capacity does not appear to increase with the escalation of inter-group violence in the region. This uniformity may relate to the consistency in maize production (documented by this project) throughout the Mississippian period occupation of the region.
Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Organizational Chart
2015-2016

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ISBER
Value of Projects Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
2006-07 through 2015-16
(millions of dollars)
ISBER
Number of Projects Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
2006-07 through 2015-16

[Bar chart showing the number of projects administered by ISBER from 2006-07 to 2015-16, with categories for Other Projects, Extramural Awards, and Total.]
ISBER
Value of Proposals Submitted and Funded
2006-07 through 2015-16
(Excludes Royalties & Gifts)
(millions of dollars)
ISBER
Number of Proposals Submitted and Funded
2006-07 through 2015-16
(Excludes Royalties & Gifts)
ISBER
Funds Administered
2006-07 through 2015-16
(millions of dollars)
ISBER
Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Other Projects & Activities
2015-2016

www.isber.ucsb.edu
GLEN BELTZ  
MARIO CASTELLANOS

This annual event is designed to expose potential college students (mainly junior high and high school students) to math, science, and engineering in a fun and accessible way. Invited guests also include students’ parents, younger siblings, teachers, school counselors, and community members. All participants get a first-hand exposure to college; learn about college preparation and application process; and experience opportunities in science, engineering and technology through interactive workshops, demonstrations, project competitions, and inspiring presentations.

Close to 500 UCSB MESA and UCSB Pathways program students attended a day full of STEM Workshops/Activities, and MESA Day competitions. Over 200 undergraduate students volunteered in various capacities from set up and clean up, to judging student projects and facilitating STEM/Workshop activities throughout the day. Faculty, administrators, alumni, community, industry, and collaborative community college partners help advance MESA-MSP as a vital college-promoting STEM program for students and families.

MICHAEL BERRY

“Networks & Negotiations: A Graduate Student Conference on Premodern Japan Conference” was held on February 12-14, 2016.
This conference aimed to explore the relationships between institutions, polities and individuals in premodern Japan (antiquity to 1868). With the theme of “networks and negotiations” in mind, we aim to expand our understanding of the construction and maintenance of complex connections between and within diverse groups and how they shaped the premodern history of Japan. Featuring graduate student research from a variety of disciplines and universities, panel topics include women’s networks, politics and the divine, and foreign relations. The keynote speaker was Professor Kären Wigen, Professor of History at Stanford University. She is a specialist of early modern Japanese history and cartography and she spoke on the subject of Tokugawa era maps and their making.

Co-sponsored with the Department of East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies, Dean of Humanities and Fine Arts, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, International Shinto Foundation Endowed Chair, Departments of History and Comparative Literature and the Graduate Student Association.
“Between the Lines: A Workshop on Chinese-English Literary Translation” was held on May 20, 2016
This workshop featured international translation studies scholars such as Zhang Jie (Zhongshan University), Yang Xiaohua (Xi’an International Studies University), Wang Xiaoyuan (Shanghai University), and Zheng Ye (Shanghai International Studies University), along with local UCSB translators and scholars such as Bozhou Men, Yunte Huang, K.C. Tu, and Michael Berry. The events combined a series of dialogues on literary translation with more focused presentations.

EILEEN BORIS

“Beyond the New Deal Order” conference at UCSB on September 24-26, 2015.
Eileen Boris co-hosted the conference with the Center for the Study of Work, Labor, and Democracy. The conference draws upon the new ways of thinking about politics, ideas, economy, gender, race and ethnicity, and the U.S. role in the world that have emerged in recent historical scholarship to interrogate the foundational suppositions put forward by Fraser, Gerstle and their co-authors more than a quarter century ago. Is the concept of a New Deal order still a viable way of framing the reform impulses unleashed in the Depression decade and continuing through the 1960s and even after? How does the New Deal order fit into the larger sweep of American history, including what historian Richard Hofstader once called “the American political tradition?” And finally, did the New Deal order actually fall, or, given the demographic reconfiguration of the American electorate and the emergence of movements and coalitions organized outside or in opposition to the New Deal framework, would “transformation” rather than “fall” be a better word to describe how such an order continues to function in the 21st century?

LEDA COSMIDES
JOHN TOOBY

“Morality: Cognitive and Evolutionary Origins,” held July 29-August 1, 2015, in Santiago, Chile.
Drs. Cosmides and Tooby, along with collaborators from the Science and Evolution Foundation (Fundación Ciencia y Evolución) and the Universidad del Desarrollo in Santiago, Chile, organized the international conference. This conference featured 19 speakers—up and coming young scientists, as well as more established researchers—from around the world (including the USA, Japan, Italy, France, Denmark, and Chile). The conference covered topics such as social neuroscience and morality, trust and cooperation, social and moral cognition in infancy, evolutionary biology and mutualistic morality, the evolutionary dynamics of partner choice in cooperation, behavioral economics of group cooperation in commons and markets, the evolutionary psychology of sexual morality and disgust, evolved moral
sentiments expressed in political attitudes, and morality as an expression of coalitional cooperation. Much of the work presented there featured highlights from the research conducted by the Center over the last three years.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN
RICHARD APPELBAUM
CRAIG HAWKER
W. PATRICK MCCRAY

The annual interactive science fair “NanoDays” was held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA, April 2-3, 2016. NanoDays is part of a nationwide festival of educational programs about nanoscale science and engineering. NanoDays is organized by the Nanoscale Informal Science Education Network (NISE Net), and takes place at hundreds of locations nationally each year. This community-based event is the largest public outreach effort in nanoscale informal science education and involves science museums, research centers and universities from Puerto Rico to Alaska.

Size Matters! Discover a world smaller than a hair on the eye of a bee. Things this small behave differently than you might expect! Zoom into a world that only the most powerful microscopes can reveal to discover the spectacular and strange world of nano! There were Hands-on Science, Engineering and Art demonstrations both days.

ANDREW PLANTINGA
CHRISTOPHER COSTELLO
ROBERT DEACON
OLIVIER DESCHENES
GARY LIPECAP
PAULINA OLIVA

The Occasional Workshop in Environmental and Resource Economics was held at UCSB on October 2-3, 2015 at the Mosher Alumni House. Started by Professors Robert Deacon and Charlie Kolstad over twenty years ago, the Occasional provides an opportunity for environmental and resource economists to share their work and ideas in a relaxed setting on the beautiful University of California, Santa Barbara campus. It is geared towards graduate students, faculty, and researchers at universities, private institutions, or governmental agencies, with a particular focus on early career economists.

The Occasional Workshop was hosted by UCSB’s Department of Economics and Bren School of Environmental Science & Management and was funded by the EPA with additional funding from UCSB’s Department of Economics and Bren School. The organizers were Christopher Costello, Professor, Recourse Economics, Bren School,
The two day conference included speakers Laura Grant (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Ben Miller (RAND Corporation), Robyn Meeks (University of Michigan), Ashwin Rode (University of Chicago), Rebecca Taylor (UCB), Solomon Hsiang (UCB), Karin Donhowe (UCSB), Xie Yang (UCB), Charlie Kolstad (Stanford University), Jude Bayham (CSU, Chico), Amanda Faig (UCD), Sara Sutherland (UCSB), Magali Delmas (UCLA), Ryan Abman (San Diego State University), Teevrat Garg (London School of Economics), Fiona Wilkes (UCB), Ahmed Mobarak (Yale University), Daniel Kaffine (University of Colorado, Boulder), Carol McAusland (University of British Columbia), James Roumasset (University of Hawaii), Kyle Meng (UCSB), Itzi Lazkano (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), Bryan Leonard (UCSB), Catherine Hausman (University of Michigan), Jeffrey Shrader (UCSD), Ram Fishman (George Washington University & Tel Aviv University), Ruiping Miao (Auburn University), Frederik Noack (UCSB), Derek Lemoine (University of Arizona), Ivan Rudik (Iowa State University), Kailin Kroetz (Resources for the Future), Marc Conte (Fordham University), Edson Severnini (Carnegie Mellon University), James Gillan (UCB), Corbett Grainger (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Junjie Zhang (University of Chicago), Miriam Juarez Torres (Bank of Mexico), Eyal Frank (Columbia University), Amanda Lindsay (UC Davis), and Michael Springborn (UC Davis).

Sessions included “Environmental Policy and Behavior” Hendrik Wolff (University of Washington), Chair; “Resources” Gary Libecap (UCSB), Chair; “Fisheries” Rebecca Toseland (Harvard University), Chair; “Environment and Development” Ram Fishman (George Washington University & Tel Aviv University), Chair; “Theory” Robyn Meeks (University of Michigan), Chair; “Energy” Derek Lemoine (University of Arizona), Chair; “Adaptation to Climate Change” Andrew Plantinga (UCSB), Chair; “Climate Change Policy” Kyle Meng (UCSB), Chair; “Air Pollution and Weather Costs” Fernando Aragon (Simon Fraser University), Chair; and “Climate Change, Agriculture, and Ecosystems” Eric Edwards (Utah State University), Chair.

FABIO RAMBELLI

The “Sea Religion in Japan” conference was hosted at UC Santa Barbara, June 13-15, 2016.

This multidisciplinary international conference gathered together scholars from several countries in what is perhaps the first systematic endeavor to address Japanese religious history from a maritime perspective.

The symbolic system underlying Japanese religion presupposes a continental, “landlocked” environment, centered on agriculture (especially rice cultivation) and focusing on mountains as the privileged sites of the sacred. Within this context, received scholarship tends to downplay (if not ignore altogether) the role of the sea
in Japanese religiosities; this conference will be a significant contribution toward a shift in perspective in the study of Japanese religious history.

Conference speakers included Allan Grapard (UCSB, Emeritus), Saitō Hideki (Bukkyo University), Jane Alaszewski and Gaynor Sekimori (SOAS), Satō Masato (Kitakyushu University), Kawamura Kiyoshi (National Museum of History), Lindsey DeWitt (Kyushu University), Sujung Kim (DePauw University), Bernhard Scheid (Austrian Academy of Sciences), Katherine Saltzman-Li, Emily Simpson, and Fabio Rambelli (UCSB), Itō Satoshi (Ibaraki University), Abe Yasurō (Nagoya University), Ōuchi Fumi (Miyagi Gakuin Women’s University), Kanazawa Hideyuki (Hokkaido University), Mark Teeuwen (Oslo University), and Max Moerman (Barnard College, Columbia University). The welcome and opening remarks were made by David Marshall, Executive Vice Chancellor and John Majewski, Dean of Humanities and Fine Arts, along with the conference organizer Fabio Rambelli, Professor and Chair of Shinto Studies, East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies (UCSB).

The conference was co-sponsored by the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, College of Letters and Science, Office of the Chancellor, Division of Humanities & Fine Arts, Departments of Religious Studies, English, History, East Asia Center, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, Program of Comparative Literatures, IHC RFG “Pagans: Interdisciplinary Encounters with Idolatry” and with grant support from the Toshiba International Foundation and the Japan Foundation.

ADAM SABRA


This four-day research collaboration workshop took place at UC Santa Barbara on the five-year anniversary of the Tahrir Square Uprisings in 2011 that toppled Egypt’s long-term dictator Hosni Mubarak. These uprisings in Egypt accelerated waves of anti-crony-capitalist demonstrations, worker organizing, youth revolts, media insurgencies, and police brutality protests that overthrew governments, mobilized populations throughout the Middle East, and inspired the world. These Tahrir uprisings are called the 25 January Revolution in Egypt and the Arab world. It was on that day that millions of protesters first descended on downtown Cairo to reclaim history and power for the people.

In addition to CMES the conference was co-sponsored with the Arab Studies Institute, George Mason University, UCSB Division of Humanities and Fine Arts, UCSB Division of Social Sciences, UCSB Colleges of Letters and Sciences, the Carsey-Wolfe Center. We are tremendously grateful for the wide reaching support this event has across the UCSB campus. Thank you for the support of UCSB Endowed Chairs: Adam Sabra Michael Curtin, Eileen Boris, Janet Afary; and to the following UCSB Centers: Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, Multicultural Center, Center for Work Labor and Democracy, Center for Cold War Studies and International; and to the following UCSB
Departments: UCSB History Department Film and Media Studies, Global Studies, Computer Science, Chicano Studies, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, Sociology, and Political Science.

“Political Theologies of Medieval and Early Modern Islam: A Workshop” was held at UCSB on October 30-31, 2015.
The workshop was open to interested faculty and graduate students and included the following talks.

- Bilal Orfali (American University of Beirut), “Mystical Poetics: Courtly Themes in Early Sufi Akhābār”
- Adam Sabra (University of California, Santa Barbara), “The Cosmic State: Ibn al-‘Arabi’s Political Theology”
- Richard J. McGregor (Vanderbilt University), “Sufi Apocalypse and the Limits of Language”
- Manuela Ceballos (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), “Speaking for Others: Sufism and the Politics of Representation in Early Modern Morocco”
- Cornell Fleischer (University of Chicago), “The Mystic and Lettrist ‘Abd al-rahman al-Bistami (d. 1454) and the Origins of Ottoman Historical Consciousness”
- İlker Evrim Binbaş (Royal Holloway, University of London), “The Problem of Sovereignty in the Fifteenth Century Islamic World: The View from Ethics”
- Matthew Melvin-Koushki (University of South Carolina), “Starlord, Letterlord: Astrology and Lettrism in the Construction of Post-Mongol Persianate Imperial Ideologies”
- Azfar Moin (University of Texas, Austin), “Saint Shrines as Objects of Imperial Veneration and Desecration in the Post-Mongol Empires”
- Daniel Sheffield (University of Washington), “Political Theurgy: Stars and Sovereignty in the Safavid-Mughal World”
- Kathryn Babayan (University of Michigan), “Sovereignty and Amity: Masculinity at the Safavi Court in Isfahan”

The workshop was co-sponsored by King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud Chair in Islamic Studies; College of Letters and Sciences; Program in Medieval Studies; and the UCSB Department of History.

The 6th Annual Islamic Studies Graduate Student Conference “Identity, Memory, & Diaspora” at UCSB on May 20, 2016.
Dr. Sherman A. Jackson, King Faisal Chair in Islamic Thought and Culture and Professor of Religion and American Studies and Ethnicity at the University of Southern California was the keynote speaker.

Co-sponsored with College of Letters & Science, Graduate Division, Office of Diversity, Equity and Academic Policy, King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud Chair, Associated Students, Departments of History, Political Science, Religious Studies, global Studies, Women,
MICHAEL STOHL

The “Constructions of Terrorism Conference” was a public conference held at UC Santa Barbara December 3-4, 2015.
The conference debated and discussed how terrorism and acts of terrorism are understood and explained. There were interdisciplinary contributions investigating how states and societies construct understandings and categories of terrorism and extremism. By investigating how understandings of terrorism are constructed it is hoped we can contribute to the development of more effective strategies for countering the extremist ideas that lead to the acts labeled as terrorism. This event was co-sponsored by the TRENDS Research & Advisory and the Orfaela Center for Global & International Studies.

The “Constructions of Terrorism: Confronting the Challenges to Global Security, Created by Daesh/Islamic State” at the Stimson Center, Washington, DC, April 27-28, 2016.
The conference was co-sponsored by TRENDS, The Orfalea Center and the Stimson Center. This was the second event in the Constructions of Terrorism Project being undertaken by TRENDS and the Orfalea Center as an interdisciplinary project that is investigating how states and societies construct understandings and categories of terrorism and extremism. The conference brought together leading researchers, analysts, and policy makers to discuss and debate the challenges posed by Daesh and how concrete responses can be formulated.

BARTBARA WALKER

UC Team Science Retreat at the Asilomar Conference Center, Pacific October 23-26, 2015
Collaborative, interdisciplinary team science-based research has become increasingly central in scientific discovery. Team science garners more funding, and more impactful research and publications. Having a strong network of collaborators and mentors is critical to a productive and successful academic career.

In a small group environment, the CREDITS Team Science Retreat will promote team science competencies and leadership capacity of faculty, researchers, and post-doctoral scholars across campuses of the University of California and Cal State University systems. In particular, the Retreat targets women and underrepresented minorities who want to become involved in team science initiatives. A new cohort of researchers will be selected to participate each year.
The Retreat this year hosted 20 participants from the UC system, and they were provided training to increase their capacity to lead and participate in diverse, trans-disciplinary scientific teams.

_The Conference was co-hosted by Susan Carlson, UC Office of the President and Susan Carter, UC Merced._
The majority of projects administered by ISBER involve graduate students. During 2015/16, 79 graduate students were employed by ISBER projects. The following are projects that were proposed and funded solely for graduate students and dissertation support.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
PISOR, ANNE C., Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: Expanded Group Affiliation, Trust and Prosociality in Lowland Bolivia
National Science Foundation
BCS-1357209/UCSB 20140149  06/01/14 – 11/30/16  $15,249

Trust and prosociality are critical to cross-population collaboration, particularly for heterogeneous groups. Trust is the belief that others will not take advantage of you, and prosociality refers to behavior favoring others at personal cost. Though researchers have found that socioeconomic change (termed differently across social science disciplines) is often associated with more trust and prosociality toward strangers, most studies of prosocial behavior and trust rely on data from large-scale, market societies like the US. Little is known about how trusting and prosocial behavior shift as populations undergo socioeconomic change. The proposed project investigates how changes in trust and prosociality may be related to the expansion of a person’s group affiliations, increasing the number of individuals in her in-group(s). An individual will expand her group affiliation strategically when the pay-offs of a larger network exceed the gains she can achieve in her current in-group. A person’s expectations of strangers may shift as former "others" become in-group, increasing the number of individuals she trusts and her prosociality toward strangers.

The proposed research asks: (1) Are people with expanded group affiliations (EGA) more trusting of, and prosocial toward, strangers than those with fewer people in their in-groups? (2) What contextual and individual characteristics make EGA more likely? (3) Does EGA mediate the effects of socioeconomic change on prosociality and trust? These questions will be investigated in three populations of horticulturalists from the Bolivian lowlands: the Tsimane’, the Moseten, and the multicultural district of Tucupi. The project adopts a mixed-methods approach, including a semi-structured interview and economic experiment, to better elucidate relationships between these variables established by existing research.
LA MON, SHELLEY, Principal Investigator
PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Co-Principal Investigator
From the Far South to the North: The New International Migration of Indigenous Mexicans to the United States
UC Mexus
SB150096/UCSB 20150307 01/01/15 – 12/31/16 $12,000

This dissertation research project will employ ethnographic methodology to study the recent international migration of indigenous Tsotsil Maya migrants from Chiapas, Mexico to the United States. The arrival of a new wave of indigenous Mexican migrants offers a pivotal opportunity to study the changing sociocultural landscape of U.S.-Mexican migration as well as the role of indigenous ethnic identity in the formation of pan-ethnic alliances and transnational communities. An overarching research objective is to test existing theories on the relationship between indigenous Mexican migration and ethnogenesis (ethnic renewal and identity transformation) by examining the migration experiences of two different indigenous communities residing in the United States: Mixtecos in Oxnard, California and Tsotsil-Maya in Tampa, Florida. Data gathered on 1) levels of inter- and intra-communal cohesion or conflict in migrant-sending and -receiving communities, 2) the density and composition of transnational networks and 3) interactions between and among native U.S. residents, Mexican mestizo immigrants, and new indigenous migrants within receiving communities will allow for deeper understandings of the ways new immigrant groups employ cultural resources and ethnic identity to navigate the challenges of adaptation in the United States.

MAAS, GRAYSON, Principal Investigator
STONICH, SUSAN, Co-Principal Investigator
Bridging the Identity Gap: Affordances and Constraints to becoming a "Science Person"
UC Mexus
SB140093/UCSB 20140268 01/01/14 – 12/31/15 $4,867

In the United States there exist long-standing inequalities in the science workforce, and in higher education, for underrepresented minority groups and especially for Latinas/os. Mainstream education policy frames the issue as an "achievement gap" problem, yet framing equity concerns as such implies improvements in content knowledge to be the solution. Are we to assume that if all students performed equally well on standardized exams, underrepresentation would cease to exist? To better understand underrepresentation, we must understand how culture shapes students' school science identities. Perceptions of "science people" are influenced by powerful cultural-historical models of who these people are and who they are supposed to be. School science is shaped by sociopolitical legacies that reproduce these cultural models, which students draw on in ways that may encourage or constrain the understanding of themselves as competent and/or successful "science people". This research will answer the following questions: In what ways, and under what conditions, do underrepresented Latina/o youth develop and maintain successful school science identities? What are the barriers to these processes of development and maintenance, and what are the implications for future engagement with science?
MITHUN, MARIANNE, Principal Investigator
DANIELS, DON, Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: The History of the Sogeram Language Family
National Science Foundation
BCS-1264157/UCSB 20130250 06/15/13 – 11/30/15 $14,363

This project will document the Sogeram languages of Madang Province, Papua New Guinea and reconstruct the morphosyntax of Proto-Sogeram. The nine Sogeram languages (Gants [gao], Mand [ate], Nend [anh], Manat [pmr], Apali [ena], Mum [kqa], Sirva [sbq], Aisi [mmq], and Kulsab [faj]) have, to date, been poorly documented. Aside from wordlists published by Z’graggen (1980a), published materials are available for only two Sogeram languages: Nend (Harris 1990) and Apali (Wade 1993, 1997), while unpublished materials are available for Mum.

This project will document and describe the remaining six Sogeram languages, which are completely undocumented morphosyntactically. The co-PI has already conducted ten months of research on this language family over three trips, culminating in a seven-month field trip in 2011 and 2012 during which he collected basic descriptive material on all six languages. The proposed project will fund a three-month follow-up trip to Papua New Guinea during which the co-PI will conduct targeted elicitation to fill descriptive gaps in the previously collected data. He will also expand the corpora that have already been collected to include conversational data (a discourse genre which is under-represented in the corpora at present).

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Principal Investigator
WDZENCZNY, DIBELLA CAMINSKY, Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: The History of the Koryak Language and Its Dialects
National Science Foundation
1451796/UCSB 20150020 06/01/15 – 05/31/17 $20,034

This project investigates the history of the Koryak language [kpy] via linguistic documentation and analysis of its varied dialects, which form a broad, divergent continuum across the Kamchatka peninsula in the Russian Federation. The project will constitute a part of the co-PI’s ongoing dissertation research on the Koryak language(s), and will contribute towards the completion of the dissertation “Proto-Koryak Morphosyntax”. The ultimate research goal of this project is a reconstruction of Proto-Koryak phonology, morphology, and syntax and a better understanding of the diachronic developments leading to each of the divergent Koryak dialects, as well as the internal divisions within the Chukotko-Kamchatkan family at large. The value of a comparison of a large number of dialects lies in the potential it offers to demonstrate incremental change and highlight stages of grammatical change. However, given the nearly non-existent state of documentation and description for the Koryak dialects other than Palana Chawchu and Chavchuven, the project will also necessarily involve a great deal of documentation, primary description and grammatical analysis.
Empires use strategies that are tailored to local socio-political and economic circumstances to expand their territory and consolidate new peoples and regions. Investigating the local circumstances (i.e., the historically contextualized local cultural practices, sociopolitical organization, and economic practices and organization) is therefore integral to a study of imperial interaction. The proposed project will investigate the impact of imperial encroachment on local cultural, political, and economic practices during the Middle Horizon (AD 750–1000) at a local habitation site Zorropata, located in the Las Trancas Valley in Nasca, Peru.

A 10-month program of archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis is proposed to investigate Nasca-Wari interactions during the Middle Horizon from a local perspective. Nasca culture developed in the arid Nasca and Ica Valleys during the Early Intermediate Period (EIP) (AD 1–750). In the Southern Nasca Region (SNR), the Wari Empire established three colonies, Pacheco, Pataraya, and Inkawasi in the northernmost valley, Nasca, and its two tributaries, Aja and Tierras Blancas, at the beginning of the Middle Horizon. Concomitant shifts in settlement patterns resulted in the majority of the local population relocating away from the Wari in the southernmost valley, Las Trancas. Settlement patterns from Las Trancas indicate increased stratification with the development of a hierarchical arrangement of sites. Zorropata is one of the largest Middle Horizon habitation sites (c. 30,000 m) in the Las Trancas Valley. Identified as a domestic site with a ceremonial function and a possible second-tier center this site is well suited for an investigation of imperial interaction from a local perspective. It has the potential to provide data on domestic life and economic activities and as a second-tier center, if Las Trancas communities interacted with the Wari this site may be a point at which that interaction occurred.

This project will investigate colonial interactions between the ancient Egyptian state and the Nubian kingdom of Kerma (ca. 2500-1000 BC) in the northern part of Sudan. The period in question is characterized by stages of political unrest in which both states vied for control of the region. Such contexts are often characterized by distinct shifts in the ways local groups assert their cultural identities (Jones 2007; Smith 1995, 2003). Many scholars have assumed that colonial encounters necessarily result in the widespread assimilation of
indigenous groups into the cultural practices of the colonizer. Increasingly, however, researchers eschew this perspective, arguing that such assumptions overlook several crucial aspects of colonial interactions: 1) that these interactions occur not as isolated episodes but as long-term processes of entanglement; 2) that a colonizer-colonized dichotomy does not exist in every colonial setting, and 3) that culture change is multidirectional and transforms participants in colonial processes diverse ways.

This project adopts the latter approach, investigating these conditions at the sites of Hannek and Abu Fatima at the Third Cataract of the Nile River in northern Sudan. Data from these sites will allow for a diachronic settlement and mortuary perspective that spans the Kerma period and a more thorough reconstruction of rural lifeways. The project is therefore well suited to examining identity markers in both varying contexts during the period when Kerma controlled the region, and also during the subsequent Egyptian colonial period. Identities can be expressed through personal adornment, foodways, decorative motifs, architectural styles and construction techniques, and ceramic and lithic styles and production methods. The proposed research is therefore poised to provide insight into the ways long-term colonial entanglements influenced local conceptualizations of identity in the Kerma hinterlands.

A two-month program of targeted excavation will be executed in the settlement at Hannek and the cemetery at Abu Fatima. Specifically, these excavations will generate data in the form of ceramics, lithics, faunal and botanical remains, tools, jewelry, human remains, and domestic, public, and funerary architecture. An additional ten months of data analysis will be conducted in the field laboratory in Sudan and at the Nubian and Egyptian Archaeology Laboratory at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator
FRIBERG, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: Cahokian Influence and Local Innovation: A Perspective from the Neighboring Lower Illinois River Valley
National Science Foundation
1614379/UCSB 20160452 06/01/16 – 05/31/17 $25,100

The political expansion of complex societies is best understood when identity formation and shifts in daily practice are considered in tandem with economic relations and the negotiation of political alliances. The goals of the proposed project are to evaluate how and why the complex Mississippian polity of Cahokia extended its influence over the North American midcontinent, and the ways in which Woodland communities negotiated new identities and practices by participating in this process. Cahokia was the largest PreColumbian polity in North America and its inhabitants spread aspects of Mississippian culture as far north as the Red Wing locality in northwest Wisconsin and southeast Minnesota, some 800 km from Cahokia (Emerson 1991; Emerson and Pauketat 2008; Galloway 1989; Hall 1991; King 2007; Knight 2006; Stoltman 1991). However, little is understood about how Cahokians initiated these distant interactions, and how and why local groups participated in them. Settlements in the American Bottom region of southwestern Illinois show evidence of direct political and economic ties with the
paramount center of Cahokia. Archaeological research in Cahokia’s northern hinterland has
further shown that the inhabitants of frontier settlements selectively adopted certain
aspects of a Mississippian way of life, while maintaining a number of Woodland traditions
(Bardolph 2014; Birmingham and Goldstein 2005; Delaney-Rivera 2000, 2004; Emerson
1991; Finney 1993; Friberg 2015; Millhouse 2012; VanDerwarker et al. 2013; Wilson 2011,
2012; Zych 2013). Negotiating contact with Cahokia had diverse outcomes in different
regions. In order to understand variation in the nature of interactions in Cahokia’s
hinterland, this project focuses on both political and economic interaction and the social
implications for identity and daily practice.

The Lower Illinois River Valley (LIRV), located on Cahokia’s immediate northern periphery
is well suited to this investigation of the Mississippianization process. The late 11th century
and early 12th century Audrey site village (11Ge20) is targeted for excavation and analysis
in order to determine (1) the inhabitants’ social, political, and economic relationships with
Cahokians and (2) how the LIRV’s regional culture contact dynamic differed from that of
other hinterland regions further north. This will be accomplished through an analysis and
interregional comparison of craft production and exchange (political and economic
interaction) in addition to household and community organization (daily practices) at the
Audrey site.

WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator
SANTY, JENNA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Changing Household, Changing Community: A Case Study
from Owens Valley, CA
National Science Foundation
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While much attention has been paid to why small communities change over time (i.e.,
causative forces), less has been paid to how these changes manifested across social and
spatial dimensions. Scholars have argued that changes in resource availability, population
packing, and territorial circumscription often contribute to changes in social organization
(Price and Brown 1985; Arnold 1996; Kennett 2005). Archaeological research has revealed
that such conditions often correlate with the formation of well-defined corporate kin
groups who coordinate their everyday production and consumption activities (Ames 1994;
However, the material signatures of these actions can sometimes be difficult to detect.
Furthermore, the impact of such conditions on social organization are not well understood
within the contexts of predominantly sedentary groups with inherited leadership positions
and land ownership (Eerkens 2010:73) that lack other characteristics (e.g., elaborated
social hierarchy) that would merit a "complex hunter-gatherer" designation.

The Owens Valley in eastern California is an ideal place to study the aforementioned issues.
Beginning roughly 650 years ago, the regional inhabitants became more densely populated
and logistically sedentary, intensified their collection of seeds, and began to manufacture
and use pottery containers more widely. These changes mark the transition between the
earlier Haiwee period (1400-650 BP) and the later Marana period (650 BP-contact) in the
region. The funding requested here would contribute to work for a dissertation project that will ultimately analyze changes in social organization and interaction, specifically targeting household and communities. Work will include analysis of existing collections from sites CA-INY-3806/H and -INY-8768, and excavation and analysis of collections from CA-INY-3904.
PUBLIC SERVICE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

July 1, 2015– June 30, 2016

JESSIKA AKMENKALNS
STUART TYSON SMITH

During excavations in January, February, and March of 2016, the excavation team worked closely with members of the local communities at Hannek and Abu Fatima, fully including them in the recovery and documentation of the local cultural history.

PETER ALAGONA

Perhaps the most exciting advance for this project during the current year reporting period is our work developing an archive for the UC Natural Reserve System. In my proposal, I dedicated relatively little space to the problem of archives. I knew, from five years of extensive preliminary research, that the NRS housed abundant historical materials, but that these materials were distributed, disorganized, and in some cases degraded. I also knew that cataloging and ensuring the preservation of such materials would be a major contribution in the area of institutional infrastructure. Yet I did not fully appreciate the effort that would be required to inventory these materials and help ensure their long-term maintenance. As a result, the archival assessment and conservation component of this project has occupied significant time and resources, beyond my initial projections.

Yet, my team made major progress. We conducted site visits and historical resource assessments of all 39 NRS sites around the state, as well as more than a dozen UC administrative offices. The materials we found vary greatly in scope, importance, and condition. In this first phase of the project, however, we succeeded in producing abstract-level collection records for 79 groups of materials that had never been inventoried or assessed before. Some of these collections are small, comprising only a handful of objects, while others are quite large, filling dozens of linear feet of file space. As a group, they include diverse materials, from administrative records to legal documents, proposals, datasets, photographs, maps, multimedia recordings, biological specimens, and other documents and artifacts.

A major step forward came in June of 2016, when we launched the beta version of the NRS History and Archive Project website. This site (archives.nrs.ucsb.edu) is still in the testing process, but it will soon serve as a clearinghouse for the archive, enabling users to search the collection records for topics of interest and relevant materials. In the second phase of this project, we are expanding our on-line database to include a wider variety of materials, including many held outside reserves or campus offices. This includes on-line tools and databases, as well as related collections and held at other institutions. Ultimately, this website will be a one-stop
shop for discovering historical resources related to the histories of the NRS and the sites it encompasses, as well as a teaching tool for students who wish to use these materials for their own research projects.

We are also working to ensure that these materials are preserved, and that the NRS develops a strategy for the acquisition and management of future materials. In 2012, working in partnership with NRS and archival staff at UC Riverside and UCSB, our team facilitated the first transfer of archival materials from a UC reserve to a campus-based university archive for permanent preservation. We are continuing this process at other reserves and campuses, in partnership with the Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration at UCSB and other institutions. We are also developing a set of guidelines of best practices for NRS materials with potential historical value, which we plan to present to the reserve managers for discussion, revision, and (hopefully) adoption at an upcoming NRS meeting.

**RICHARD APPELBAUM**

Training of project personnel and student assistance to elaborate the database and Web page were accomplished this year. The European Union Framework 7 Programme and the Federal University of Paraná (UFPR) in Curitiba funded this workshop, and it included researchers and students from the UFPR and Co-PI Foladori, from UC Mexus, and extended virtual participation from other participants in UC Mexus program.

Database on Nanotechnology companies in Mexico online since January 2016: https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/8880627/Empresas%20de%20NT_ReLANS_2015.pdf

**GLEN BELTZ**

**MARIO CASTELLANOS**

MEP students participated in various outreach activities primarily helping serve as role models for the MESA Schools Program.

MEP students hosted and facilitated STEM activities for the Annual Science & Technology MESA Day. Along with planning, fundraising and execution of the event. MEP students hosted various schools for on campus tours and student panel from schools in Oxnard, Santa Paula, and Los Angeles.

Students helped provide support to the La Escuelita annual Safe Halloween in Isla Vista event, an event targeting primarily elementary aged students in the community.
MEP students attended MESA Regional Finals at CSU Fresno to help support the event by facilitating activities, judging competitions, and help mentor students.

Our MSP program hosted students from Oxnard High School, Hueneme High School Engineering Academy and Santa Paula High School at UCSB for Campus tour, lab tours, student panels and general admissions information.

In partnership with the Santa Paula Unified School District from June 2015 - July 2016, MESA helped support the SPUSD’s Summer Math Academy for 50 rising 9th graders. The primary purpose of the academy is to prepare students to be at grade level math, college preparation and exposing students to the engineering design process and computer science. In partnership with MESA, Oracle provided a grant to the Math Academy Teacher and MESA Advisor to teach fundamental concepts in computer science using the GreenFoot Programming Environment, which utilizes the JAVA programming language to teach game design. Also, our MESA coordinators facilitated various hands-on engineering based activities to expose students to the engineering design process, to team collaboration and to be effective communicators.

The UCSB MESA Center hosted its 17th Annual Science and Technology MESA Day on Saturday February 27, 2016. Close to 500 UCSB MESA and UCSB Pathways program students attended a day full of STEM Workshops/Activities, and MESA Day competitions. Over 200 undergraduate students volunteered in various capacities from set up and clean up, to judging student projects and facilitating STEM/Workshop activities throughout the day. Faculty, administrators, alumni, community, industry, and collaborative community college partners help advance MESA-MSP as a vital college-promoting STEM program for students and families.

The UCSB MESA Center provided transportation and support for over 200 students, teachers, and family members to attend MESA Regionals finals at CSU Fresno where the top MESA student projects from the UCSB, UC Santa Cruz and CSU Fresno MESA Centers competed in several performance tasks and presentations.

EILEEN BORIS

Lobbyists used our brief.


I was an invited Panelist, “Building the 21st Century Labor Movement,” Organizing for Power and Workers’ Rights in the Twenty-First Century, Center for the History of the New America, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, April 14, 2016.
MARY BUCHOLTZ
DOLORES INÉS CASILLAS

CCALC’s primary initiative continues to be the SKILLS (School Kids Investigating Language in Life and Society) program. In Spring 2016, the SKILLS program involved nearly 200 high school and community college students in Santa Barbara, Goleta, and Oxnard in a 5-month-long project-based college-level curriculum focused on language, culture, and society.

MARK BUNTAINE

We have worked extensively with the Kampala Capital City Authority to advice them of citizen monitoring of waste services, the technical aspects of data management and aggregation, and the ways that data from reporters might be used to improve waste management in the city.

ANABEL FORD

Public lectures for community organizations, including RAMS, SLO Botanic Garden, SB Archaeology, Rotary, Historical Society, among others.

CHRISTINA FRIBERG
GREG WILSON

I gave a number of site tours to the public during the field season. We had a range of groups from amateur archaeologist clubs, to local farmers and their families. It was exciting for the local communities to learn about the wealth of history right under their feet.

LYNN GAMBLE

Two Chumash tribal members from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians accessed the information for their tribes and for research.

I was in the documentary on the California Channel Islands entitled "West of the West: Tales from California's Channel Island". The film was shown to three sold-out audiences at the Arlington Theater in May 2016 and was broadcasted on Public Television Stations throughout California in 2016. It is supposed to also be shown on public stations throughout the nation. A DVD was made and is available commercially and for classrooms.
MICHAEL GLASSOW

In October 2015 I presented a public lecture at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society in Irvine. Also in October and again in April 2016 I co-led an archaeological tour on Santa Cruz Island. Participants were people with interests in archaeology. Each tour lasted three days, and participants made donations to my GMGIFT gift account and to the UC Natural Reserve System. For many years I have served as an advisory member of the City of Santa Barbara’s Historic Landmarks Commission. In this capacity I review for the Commission archaeological reports prepared in light of proposed land development projects in the city.

MICHAEL GURVEN

In conjunction with epidemiological data collection efforts of the mobile biomedical team, project physicians treat Tsimané in their villages for various bacterial and fungal infections, abscesses, minor trauma, diarrheas, parasites and other primary care needs. Since the project’s inception, 44,391 person-visits with a physician providing clinical care have been conducted, or on average, about 3,400 Tsimané per study year.

For Tsimané with more urgent needs requiring specialized medical care, we have facilitated their transport and treatment in San Borja, or when necessary in Trinidad, Cochabamba, San Ignacio or La Paz, while ensuring their proper recovery and follow-up treatment if necessary. Since 2007, 456 Tsimané have received such specialized care (~50 cases per year). Examples of cases include hernia surgeries, osteomyelitis and fractured bones, cataract and pterygium surgeries, and treatment for severe trauma (e.g. snakebite, machete lacerations).

BARBARA HARTHORN
RICHARD APPELBAUM
CRAIG HAWKER
W. PATRICK MC CRAY

Content and Context: Integrating CNS-UCSB’s Research and Outreach Programs

Addressing the challenges of devising and implementing new methods for learning about and engaging with the full range of stakeholders in the nano-enterprise is a critical aspect of the NSEC and NNI mandates for responsible technology development. It is also vital to the economic success of the nano-enterprise. CNS-UCSB addresses these challenges through both its research and its outreach activities. The core CNS-UCSB societal implications research focuses on understanding and conducting comparative analysis of the views of the multiple stakeholders in emerging technology contexts, in order to engage them in mutual analysis, discussion, and, ultimately, decision making. To that end, CNS-UCSB
pursues a multi-layered outreach and knowledge transfer program designed to integrate our research with our efforts to reach and interact with the multiple stakeholders in the growing nano-enterprise. Although the term “knowledge transfer” implies a one-way and top-down process of knowledge deposition, we strive to facilitate two- or even multi-way interaction between the scientific, scholarly, and social communities.

**CNS-UCSB Outreach Activities to Nano Stakeholder Groups**

**NSE Community**

Engagement through participatory research and activities with nanoscientists and engineers is a central and distinctive aim of the CNS-UCSB, as well as one of our most fruitful areas of activity. There are many reasons for this. We seek to understand the nano-enterprise from its participants’ points of view; to foster new opportunities for dialogue and engagement between nano scientists and social scientists for mutual benefit; to develop innovative methods to train a new generation of society-minded scientists and science-minded social scientists; to use the research findings of the CNS to enhance two-way communication between nanoscience and society, and 3-way communication among nano-science, social science, and society.

One important aspect of CNS-UCSB’s engagement with the NSE community is in our commitment to the involvement of the NSE community at the very top of our organization. Five of the eight members of our National Advisory Board come from science backgrounds, including Co-Chair and Former Xerox PARC chief John Seely Brown; former CBEN (Rice University) leader chemist Vicki Colvin; Harvard nanoscientist and former NSEC director Robert Westervelt; and engineer Susan Hackwood, Director of the California Council on Science and Technology Policy. The Center’s ten-member Executive Committee includes two physical and life scientists: materials scientist and MRSEC director Craig Hawker and microbiologist and environmental engineer Patricia Holden.

**Research:** Since our beginnings in 2006, members of all CNS-UCSB research groups have actively engaged the science and engineering community in our work. Much of this takes the form of direct engagement – attending meetings and conferences, studying scientific research and research practices, conducting interviews, and conducting ethnographic laboratory studies. CNS-UCSB researchers are engaged in studies across many domains of the nanoscience community.

IRG 1 historians conduct research and engage with the scientific community on a regular basis in their work. In collaboration with the Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF), they have conducted structured interviews with important nanoscale scientists and engineers with the goal of capturing their recollections of key meetings, events, discoveries and people. These oral histories are archived at the CHF and readily made available for others to use. Experts interviewed for this project come from many diverse nano fields, including nanoelectronics, nano solar, nanobio, nanomedicine, nanoeotoxicology, and include individuals from the US and
abroad. Upon winning the Charles A. Lindbergh Chair in Aerospace and History for 2015-16, IRG 1 Leader Patrick McCray is spending a year in residence at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum.

IRG 2 researchers have worked closely with NSE researchers in developing and understanding the contexts for international collaboration in their work. This year, Appelbaum was invited to address three interdisciplinary meetings about state policy regarding nanotechnologies—at Arizona State University, at the Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy and at the S.NET 2015.

IRG 3 has developed deep and lasting ties with both NSE and nanotoxicologists. CNS-UCSB is a funded partner in the UC Center for Environmental Implications of Nanotechnology at UCLA, in which Director Harthorn led the sole social science research group in its first 5 years and has served continuously on the leadership team, the UC CEIN Executive Committee. This involves extensive participation in all aspects of a ‘Big Science’ center, including conceptual planning of UC CEIN direction, the challenges of ENM risk assessment, serving as a voice for embedding societal implications issues within the structures and practices of the Center. Harthorn has collaborated with the UC Center for Lab Safety as they have sought to develop a risk perception survey of all UC laboratory researchers, based in part on the awareness of the value of risk perception research generating within the UC CEIN community at UCLA. This collaboration has led to joint education and outreach activities between UC CEIN and CNS-UCSB, the fostering of new projects with the wider societal implications community (e.g., Harthorn’s participation as the sole social scientist in the March 2015 UC CEIN multi-stakeholder workshop on risk assessment led by Holden at UCLA), and the co-production of knowledge through collaborative research with UCSB engineer and microbiologist Patricia Holden, a professor in the Bren school of Environmental Science and Management and also a principal in the UC CEIN. IRG 3 has collaborated on the 2nd international survey of industry risk perceptions and safe handling practices for nano materials (see Engeman et al., 2012 and 2013; also Conti et al. 2008 on the 1st such survey). This project represents a highly successful integration of social science and nanoscale science expertises.

Publications: In publishing our results, CNS researchers have chosen venues that reach beyond our traditional disciplinary audiences of social scientists, historians and science and technology studies, by disseminating our work to such publications as Physics Today, Chemical Heritage White papers, Environmental Science & Technology, Journal of Nanoparticle Research, Nature, Nature Nanotechnology, and Nature Climate Change, and Chemical Engineering. Our researchers have been invited to attend and make presentations to meetings and conferences for the semiconductor industry, the software industry, the aerospace industry, the NNI and its industry participants, and leading economic industry groups, as well as professional meetings of chemists, physicists, materials scientists, toxicologists, and environmental and occupational health and safety experts.
**Education:** One of the most successful and novel methods by which CNS-UCSB engages scientists and engineers has been to directly involve S&E graduate students in our work through our innovative interdisciplinary Graduate Fellowship program where they are embedded into the social science enterprise. Alongside their peers from the social sciences and humanities (4 in the reporting year), Nanoscale Science and Engineering Graduate Fellows (2 in the reporting year) participate fully in the CNS-UCSB IRGs of which they are members, by attending IRG meetings, helping to design studies, and collecting and analyzing data, and co-authoring publications. The high value that many of the Fellows place on their experience with us is demonstrated by the ongoing commitment of past NSE Fellows to CNS-UCSB (including former Science Fellows Burks, Ferguson, Macala, Martin, Rowe, and Hanna), as shown by their continuing participation in our events and other activities even beyond the time they leave campus. We continue to keep alumni/ae Fellows informed of happenings through our listserv announcements and informal contacts by IRG leaders. To assess the program’s enduring impacts, Education and Outreach Coordinator Fastman has conducted research interviews with a number of former Fellows as part of an evaluation study (See Section 11).

We also regularly partner on educational and outreach activities, such as NanoDays, with the faculty and staff of other NSF-funded nano organizations based at UCSB, including the NNIN, the MRSEC housed in the Materials Research Laboratory (MRL), and the UC CEIN, among others, and the California state funded UCSB California NanoSystems Institute (CNSI). We frequently invite scholars from these organizations to our talks and seminars, and they often attend. The appointment of CNS Executive Committee member Craig Hawker—who was named AAAS Fellow in November—to the Directorship of the CNSI has enhanced this set of connections.

**Policy Community: Policymakers, Regulators and NGOs**
CNS-UCSB researchers have a strong track record of engaging in dialogue with regulators and policymakers about responsible development and ‘moral progress’ (see Roco, Harthorn, Guston & Shapira 2011), a term Harthorn based on Susan Nieman’s work, *Moral Clarity* (2008) when she introduced it into the societal discussions at the Nano2 meetings in Evanston, IL, in March 2010. Participation in ongoing discussions of EU- and other frameworks for responsible innovation is also a central activity of senior CNS researchers (e.g., Pidgeon et al., 2013-15). In the past year, CNS researchers have continued to interact with policymakers at the state, federal, and international levels to share their research and its societal implications. IRG 3 researchers have published on media frames and nano consumer attitudes, climate change policy, EHS policy, Nano and public participation, and the impact of public perception on nano policy dialogues.

**Policy Presentations:** As the research agenda from the CNS has developed a consolidated set of research results on the *global innovation system* for nanotechnologies (IRGs 1 and 2) and issues regarding the *responsible development* of nanotechnologies (IRGs 2 and 3), CNS is increasingly being called upon and initiating opportunities to disseminate findings to key national (NNI, NNCO, NIOSH,
EPA, NSF, US Congressional organizations), international (UK, EU, and Canadian governmental organizations) and state level organizations (CCST, DTSC). Some of these presentations during the reporting year are described below.

**International:** IRG 1 leader McCray was invited to participate in the World Economic Forum held in Davos, Switzerland. He delivered two presentations, and led a forum called “Ideas Making History.” One of his talks, “A Brief History of Industrial Revolutions,” is archived on the World Economic Forum Youtube channel at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jI06RtB-_q4&nohtml5=False. His talk was also covered by the *Financial Times* blog, Alphaville.

**National:** Director Harthorn has participated in several national policy-setting venues. In October, she was invited to speak in a Congressional briefing on “Nanotechnology Policy: Evolving and Maturing.” The event, organized by the American Chemical Society, was live-streamed, and a video recording is available to the public on Youtube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jwHO1Ld39ms. The second volume of a report that drew from Harthorn’s testimony at the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues, *Gray Matters: Topics at the Intersection of Neuroscience, Ethics, and Society*, was issued by the Commission in March 2015.

Harthorn’s participation at the national planning level continued this past December when she delivered a plenary address, titled “Contributions and Legacy of a Decade of Societal Work on Nanotechnology,” at the NSF NSEC annual meeting.

Last spring, IRG 1 researchers Mody and McCray as well as Seed Grantee John Majewski all participated in a policymaker workshop at the Washington Center for Equitable Growth. Workshop proceedings, which focused on the relationship between the history of technology and historical inequality, are published on the Center’s website.

**Maintaining CNS-UCSB’s Base of International Researchers:** While CNS-UCSB could not continue expanding our base of researchers in our ultimate reporting year, we did maintain a robust program of international collaboration, some of which (Pidgeon, Satterfield) we support with international subawards. These collaborations strengthen our ability to access and share data, policy analysis, and research efforts in other countries. The subawards support students and other researchers as well, further expanding the international reach of CNS. Our international presence is evinced by our presence at numerous international conferences and meetings in the reporting year.

**Specific areas in which we have continued our international research include:**

**Asia:** IRG2 has two partnerships that bring strong research ties into Chinese and Korean research networks (Xinyue Ye in China; Hyungsub Choi in Korea). We continue to work with Cong Cao, whose strong networks among academicians in
China have enabled him to emerge as one of the leading experts on China’s S&T reforms (see for example *Science* 2, August 2013: 460-462); and Denis Simon who was appointed Vice Chancellor of Duke Kunshan University during the reporting year.

**Latin America:** Appelbaum is Co-PI on a UC MEXUS/CONACYT grant (with collaborators Foladori and Invernizzi) to develop new research collaborations with Mexican scholars and, by extension, with other Latin America scholars through ReLANS, the Latin American Nanotechnology & Society Network. This project led to the year-long appointment of postdoctoral visiting scholar Edgar Zayago Lau at CNS-UCSB. A full professor in the Development Studies Academic Unit at Universidad Autonoma de Zacatecas, Lau serves as the technical secretary for the Latin American Network on Nanotechnology & Society (ReLANS/ www.relans.org) headquartered in Zacatecas, Mexico with one coordination office in Curitiba, Brazil.

Seed grantee Javiera Barandiarán, a native of Chile, strengthens CNS-UCSB knowledge and relationships in Latin America with her Seed project on lithium mining and development in Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. UCSB Postdoc Luciano Kay, a citizen of Argentina, studies development in Latin America, and continues to bolster CNS-UCSB’s knowledge-base in this area.

**Hosting International Research Visitors:** CNS-UCSB has in the past hosted visiting international scholars from Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Mexico, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK, among others.

During this final Year 11, CNS-UCSB could not host any international scholars, although we did host a talk by psychologist Karen Henwood of Cardiff University in the UK.

**Participation in Developing International Research Networks and Conferences:** CNS-UCSB researchers have been active in strengthening existing, and developing new, networks among international researchers studying the societal implications of emerging technologies.

**Nanotechnology in Society Network (NSN):** Along with CNS-ASU’s director Guston, Harthorn has played a prominent role in representing societal dimension issues in numerous meetings, conferences, and sessions with the NSE community regarding values and mechanisms for fulfilling the aims of responsible development of nanotechnologies and other emerging technologies. Conversations began as part of a community-wide workshop on societal implications of synthetic biology in Nov 2014 has continued throughout this reporting year.

**S.NET:** Harthorn was a founding executive committee member of S.NET (The Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies), an international professional society for researchers studying nano societal implications. Harthorn also served on the planning committees for the first four annual conferences in
Seattle, 2009; Darmstadt, Germany, 2010; Tempe, AZ, 2011 (which CNS-UCSB co-hosted with CNS-ASU and was co-chaired by Guston and Harthorn); and Enschede, The Netherlands, 2012. She consulted extensively for the 2013 conference hosts at Northeastern University in Boston. For the Darmstadt and Enschede meetings, CNS-UCSB worked with the NSF to obtain, award, and administer travel support funds to enhance participation at the S.NET conferences by students, postdocs, and scholars from the developing world. CNS-UCSB faculty and students regularly attend and lead sessions and activities at the S.NET conference.

Presentations Abroad: This year, the S.NET took place in Montreal, Canada, and researchers from IRGs 2 (Appelbaum, Han, Kay) and 3 (Hasell, Beaudrie) attended along with Education and Outreach Coordinator Fastman. A cohort of IRG 2 researchers presented at the Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics in London. Seed Grantee Javiera Barandiaran delivered two presentations at universities in Chile. This June, a number of IRG 3 researchers will present in a panel organized by Pidgeon and Harthorn at the Society for Risk Analysis Europe conference at the University of Bath.

Conference Presentations: CNS-UCSB researchers, including postdocs and graduate students, also make numerous public presentations to campus, local, regional, and wider audiences about the work of the CNS-UCSB. In the reporting year these presentations totaled at 40. Additionally, CNS researchers, including graduate students and postdocs, organized numerous panels at scholarly conferences (e.g. Society for Applied Anthropology, Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics).

Democratizing Technologies Conference
Results of the Year 10 conference, Democratizing Technologies: Assessing the Roles of NGOs in Shaping Technological Futures (www.cns.ucsb.edu/demtech2014/welcome), endured into the current reporting year. Convened at the University of California, Santa Barbara November 11-13, 2014, the conference focused on NGOs with environmental and social justice concerns regarding new technologies and asked two key questions: How can NGOs produce more equitable and sustainable outcomes of emerging technologies? What are the implications of NGO participation in governance for democracy and technological advancement?

Global in scope, the conference brought together social scientists, science experts, government regulators, and NGO leaders to consider how NGOs – by engaging broader publics, media and policy makers – can and should influence technological investment, advancement, and regulation within a rubric of “responsible development.” The conference itself constituted an outreach and engagement activity as over thirty NGOs and 120 participants, from the local to the international, were represented. The conference’s primary goal was to facilitate conversation between scholars who study NGOs, technologists who are inventing new tools, and the actual NGOs who are working to improve global health and wealth. In addition
to that goal, CNS-UCSB continues to leverage the 3-day conference to reach an even wider audience.

With NSF supplement support to fund postdoc Han’s dedicated effort on this project, CNS-UCSB prepared a final report on the conference that was disseminated to scholars, NGOs, and policymaking bodies including the NSF. She is also one of the co-editors, along with former Graduate Fellow and co-conference organizer Cassandra Engeman and IRG leaders Appelbaum and Harthorn, on a book volume derived from conference talks. The format will follow the Routledge volume edited by Parker and Appelbaum based on our 2009 Emerging Economies, Emerging Technologies conference on equitable development held in Washington DC. One strength of that publication that we plan to emulate is the inclusion of practitioner as well as scholarly contributions. Routledge is currently reviewing a book proposal that includes 16 chapters written by 18 contributors.

The conference also received media attention when, in January 2016, conference participant Tarun Wadhwa reported on a panel about workers’ rights in the global economy for Forbes. The panel, focusing on workers’ rights in the global economy, featured talks by Appelbaum; Executive Director of the Worker Rights Consortium, Scott Nova; and Vice President of Operations at Labor Voices, Ari Olmos. They are all quoted in the article, which discusses the role that technology can play in helping multinational businesses to achieve the stated goals of their corporate social responsibility programs and avoid tragedies like the 2013 collapse of Rana Plaza in Bangladesh that killed 1,129 garment workers.

Workshops: In addition to regularly welcoming visiting scholars to Santa Barbara, CNS-UCSB has put on larger-scale events where entire communities of scholars can coalesce. In this concluding year we were unable to host any workshops this year, but we did bring national and international collaborators together for a series of final group meetings in Santa Barbara in March 2016. We took advantage of their presence by hosting a reception to celebrate the Center’s collective accomplishments.

CNS researchers also regularly organize and participate in interdisciplinary workshops nationally and internationally. In addition to the aforementioned workshop at the Washington Center for Equitable growth, CNS researchers participated in a workshop on environmental exposure at UCLA (Harthorn) and an STS workshop at the Wuppertal Interdisciplinary Centre for Science and Technology Studies in Germany (Mody). IRG 1 collaborator November presented his research to a history workshop organized by the National Human Genome Research Institute (NIH) on the subject of the history of the Human Genome Project. One goal of the conference was to examine the historical connections between genomics and areas such as nanotechnology. The proceedings of that conference will be published in Journal for the History of Biology in 2017. Another IRG 1 collaborator, Amy Slaton leveraged her work with CNS to win a grant from NIST for a summer workshop on
the history of standards, July 12-22. CNS Graduate Fellow Brian Tyrrell attended the workshop.

**Nanodays:** CNS-UCSB participates in “NanoDays” events, the annual national program coordinated by the Nanoscale Informal Science Education (NISE) Network. Hands-on activities engage and promote understanding of nanoscale science and technology among children and members of the general public. These events are led by CNS-UCSB Graduate Fellows, Postdoctoral Scholars, and additional student volunteers. After hosting the event at both campus and community venues, CNS-UCSB began a continuing partnership with CNSI to co-host NanoDays starting in 2008. Additional partners joined the activity in 2010 and 2011, when we co-sponsored a NanoDays event at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History in collaboration with the museum, UCSB’s National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network (NNIN) and UC CEIN, in addition to CNSI. Those events drew audiences of nearly 500 visitors per day, including families and children.

Nanodays 2015 took place on April 11-12, 2015. CNS Education Director Miriam Metzger, Coordinator Fastman, four CNS-UCSB Graduate Fellows (Stevenson, Hasell, Gebbie, Tyrrell) and Postdocs Han and Partridge were on hand to demonstrate a nano-sunblock experiment, a nano-food experiment, and to explain societal and ethical implications of nano to interested museum goers using posters supplied by NISE Net covering topics including nano and energy, nano toxicity, nano and safe drinking water, nanosilver in toys, and nano surveillance technologies and privacy. CNS-UCSB personnel also administered a game titled "Exploring Nano & Society - You Decide!" which is a hands-on activity where visitors sort and prioritize cards with new nanotechnologies according to their own values and the values of others. Visitors explore how technologies and society influence each other and how people’s values shape how nanotechnologies are developed and adopted. Another activity, "Exploring Nano & Society - Robots" asked visitors to imagine and draw what a nanoscale robot might look like, what support systems would surround it, and what other technologies it might enable, as well as what benefits it may bring and what dangers it may pose. Conversation around the nanobots leads even the youngest visitors to explore how technologies and society influence each other and how people’s values shape the ways nanotechnologies are developed and adopted.

The two-day 2015 NanoDays event was the most successful to date. It attracted 1,475 visitors of all ages and from a diversity of backgrounds to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. (We reported attendance of 85 at our first CNSI-partnered Nanodays in 2008 which was held on campus at UCSB.) Although outside of the reporting period, Nanodays 2016 was held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History on April 2-3. CNS-UCSB sponsored the event once again, providing funding, publicity, and volunteers. Attendance was 1,154.

**World Anthropology Day:** This past February, CNS-UCSB also used the Nanodays kits at a community outreach event hosted by the UCSB Anthropology Department. Coordinator Fastman ran the demonstrations while Director Harthorn, Postdoc
Partridge, Fellow Hasell, and Undergrad Researcher Enders all presented on research related to IRG 3 upstream deliberations of hydraulic fracturing. The event attracted students from grade-school to graduate school as well as university faculty and staff.

_Virtual and Media Outreach to Multiple Stakeholder Communities_

The increasingly central role of the Internet in every form of social interaction means that CNS-UCSB must develop sophisticated online resources if we are to participate in the conversations among stakeholders that are influencing the development of nanoscience and technology. Below are some of the tools we are using to reach these stakeholder audiences.

**CNS-UCSB Website:** The website is an important clearinghouse of information about CNS-UCSB. An upgrade to the Drupal platform in Year 8 along with continual reformatting have made it much easier for site viewers to find information about papers that were published by CNS-UCSB participants and, where possible, to read them.

In addition to news, event information, and podcasts of selected lectures by CNS-UCSB faculty and invited speakers, the website provides visitors with a broad overview of our activities: front-page current news and upcoming event teasers; descriptions of the IRGs and their research projects; profiles of CNS-UCSB’s leadership, staff, faculty, postdocs, and graduate fellows; descriptions of our Education programs, as well as course materials and other resources for educators, mostly at the community college level or above; an events archives; a searchable list of CNS-UCSB publications dating back to 2006; a list of presentations from the current and former reporting years, among other materials; and a news and media section containing a news item archive, as well as links to our videos.

**Social Media:** CNS-UCSB maintains a Facebook account and Twitter feed to help disseminate information about CNS-UCSB research as well as more general information about nanotechnology. As with disseminating news clips in the past, however, finding the time for robust ongoing maintenance without dedicated staff for this purpose has been challenging. Our affiliated scholars also maintain their own social media profiles as well as professional blogs that are not focused on but do sometimes incorporate CNS-UCSB research. Examples include uototherescue.blogspot.com co-written by X-IRG researcher Christopher Newfield; STEMequity.com, maintained by IRG 1 collaborator Amy Slaton; and McCray’s Leaping Robot Blog (www.patrickmccray.com/blog). Other researchers actively participate in online forums. Seed grantee and longtime IRG 3 collaborator Aashish Mehta, for example, contributes to the World Bank Blog. Appelbaum and Han have started an Open Science Notebook for a new project studying Chinese undergraduate students in U.S. universities. In order to increase transparency and share knowledge, Open Science Notebooks document the primary research process, allowing members of the public to follow along.
Traditional Media: Traditional print media continue to be an important tool for reaching CNS-UCSB’s nano stakeholder audiences. For this purpose, we continue to put out press releases in conjunction with UCSB’s public affairs office, as well as online and through our listservs, and we make our researchers available for interviews with reporters from the local, national, and international press. Some examples from this reporting year include:

- Research on “superpolluters” by former postdoc Mary Collins was covered by The Washington Post (“It’s not just Flint: Poor communities across the country live with ‘extreme’ polluters,” January 27, 2016).
- Phys.org covered an IRG 3 publication about a decision pathway survey on geoengineering (“Researchers explore the use of decision pathway surveys to inform climate engineering policies,” January 13, 2016).
- The website Science Daily also picked up the decision pathway story (“New tool for gauging public opinion reveals skepticism of climate engineering,” February 1, 2016).
- Forbes online contributor Tarun Wadhwa reported on a panel that was held at our Democratizing Technologies conference (“Using Technology to Create Safe and Ethical Supply Chains,” January 8, 2016). This article was also republished on the Huffington Post.
- IRG 2 collaborator Denis Simon was quoted as an expert source in a Raleigh News & Observer article about research infrastructure in China (“An Innovative China: A threat to Research Triangle Park?” January 8, 2016).
- Simon also appeared on the NPR program, Here and Now, to explain the significance of Chinese medical researcher Dr. Tu Youyou winning the Nobel Prize in natural science (“What Chinese Scientist’s Nobel Win Says About Science in China,” October 9, 2015).
- McCray was a guest on NPR program Science Friday to discuss his research on science and aesthetics (“Museum Plays Art and Technology Matchmaker,” August 21, 2015).
- IRG 1 collaborator Amy Slaton was interviewed by KYW News radio (CBS) in Philadelphia about diversity in STEM education (“Software Company’s Effort to Recruit Women, Minorities Sparks Unexpected Reaction on Social Media,” August 11, 2015).
- Slaton co-authored an op-ed (with Donna M. Riley of Virginia Tech) for Inside Higher Ed about engineering accreditation (“The Wrong Solution for STEM Education,” July 8, 2015). She was also interviewed by the same outlet for a news article on the topic (“Measuring Competency,” November 25, 2015).
• Postdoc Han wrote a post for the website, *The Conversation* (*STEMming Reverse Brain Drain: What would Make Foreign Students Stay in the US?” March 31, 2015)

**Synthesis Reports:** As CNS-UCSB approaches the end of its award cycle, it is important for us to both synthesize and share our work. To complete this task, NSF supplement support will enable IRG leaders to compose three synthesis reports based on the entire 10-year output of each interdisciplinary research group. Outreach Coordinator Fastman will play an editorial role in the production of these reports. Their goal is to explain to a policy audience the pivotal research findings of CNS-UCSB researchers as they pertain to the nano-enterprise as well as larger societal issues including responsible development, responsible innovation, public risk perception, sustainability, and equity. The reports will also be written with an eye toward the following secondary goals: illustrating the impact of the first federally funded societal implications center, accounting for the worthwhile investment in CNS-UCSB’s research, providing a template for any future such endeavors, and providing a document that can be enlisted in support of proposals to support research that was begun under the auspices of the center but will hopefully continue after we close our figurative doors. IRG leaders have agreed on a format for these reports, and they dedicated a significant portion of the March meetings to drafting these documents with the input of their collaborators. Production and dissemination is planned for Summer 2016.

**BARBARA HARTHORN**
**TRISTAN PARTRIDGE**

Barbara Herr Harthorn was the invited speaker, at the Congressional Briefing on ‘Nanotechnology Policy: Evolving and Maturing’, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, October 9, 2015.

Barbara Herr Harthorn gave an invited plenary talk “Contributions and Legacy of a Decade of Societal Work on Nanotechnology,” at the NSF Nanoscale Science and Engineering annual meeting, Arlington, VA, December 6-9, 2015.


**JENNIFER KAM**

I provided a summary of the Wave 1 preliminary results to the participating schools. I attended a brainstorming session hosted by one of the school districts to determine ways to help ELL students.
MARGARET KLAWUNN
KIMBERLY EQUIONA

We brought OVW Technical Assistance providers for engaging men from the organization "Men Can Stop Rape" for three days of staff training and UCSB-wide educational events during Sexual Assault Awareness month in April 2016.

PETER KUHN

Broom Research Associate Richard Appelbaum served as Board member for the Child Rights and Protection Consultancy International (CRPCI).

The Tsimané Health and Life History Project, directed by Broom Biodemography Theme Director Michael Gurven, collaborated with other organizations to coordinate delivery of much needed goods and services for up to two thousand Tsimané who were displaced by large scale flooding in their communities.

SHELLEY LAMON
JUAN-VICENTE PALERM

Currently I am volunteering with Casa Chiapas Tampa, a nonprofit organization that provides adult education, sports programming, and assistance in U.S. integration for the Hispanic immigrant community in north Tampa. Casa Chiapas works primarily with Tsotsil and Tseltal Maya from the Mexican state of Chiapas and also organizes events and programs to support the preservation of indigenous culture, language, and customs. In this capacity I have taught computer skills courses and assisted in administrative tasks, the distribution of donations, as well as the planning and execution of social events and sports tournaments. The volunteer position helped to initially gain trust and an entrée into the community, but more importantly, has been an important means in which I as a researcher can reciprocate the energies and time the community have contributed to the study.

In March of 2017 I plan to present a collaborative paper detailing the life and achievements of an indigenous immigrant woman at the annual meeting of the Society of Applied Anthropology. As part of the ongoing effort to decolonize anthropology and enhance polyvocality, this paper will be a collaborative ethnography co-authored and -presented with a native Tseltal-speaker from Highland Chiapas whose life history will be at the center of the paper.

During my graduate studies I have been privileged to be able to teach as an instructor of record at UCSB. The topics of immigration, indigenous peoples, race, community and ethnicity are often major themes that run through the courses I teach; hence, the ability to draw on examples, photos, and testimonies from current anthropological research has greatly enriched the students’ experience in learning
about these concepts. Sharing notes and observations from the field has proven to be a useful pedagogical resource, and I aim to continue to integrate my research in the classroom in the upcoming school year. In doing so, I hope to spark engaging discussions around the issues and findings that have emerged from this work.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

Lieberman, D.A. (2015-present). Advisor to NCEAS (National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, at UCSB) and their working group called SNAP (Science for Nature and People) on the development of climate change video games. In 2015, gave a presentation and participated in a three-day meeting of climate scientists, media producers, and researchers to develop ideas for the creation of climate games to influence public opinion and motivate action.

Lieberman, D.A. (2015-present). Advisor to LumiKids, a subsidiary of Lumosity.com that produces games for young children to improve their cognitive, learning, socio-emotional, and motor skills

Lieberman, D.A. (2015-present). Advisor to U.S. Fund for UNICEF in the evaluation of their Kid Power program in public schools and the development of the Kid Power Family program to encourage family activities during leisure time. In this very popular and successful program, children wear pedometer/accelerometer wrist bands and their steps earn packets of nutritious food for malnourished children around the world.

Lieberman, D.A. (2014-present). Advisor to Sproutel, a company that develops interactive plush toys and digital media for young children to help them manage chronic conditions such as diabetes, asthma, and allergies.


Lieberman, D.A. (2012-2015). Advisor to Pro-Change, a company led by Professor James Prochaska of the University of Rhode Island, to develop health interventions based on Prochaska’s Stages of Change (Transtheoretical) behavior change model. Advised them on the design of digital games for health behavior change that integrate the Stages of Change Model.


**MARY O’CONNOR**

I have continued to participate in the activities of the Mixteco Indigenous Community Organizing Project in Oxnard, and those of the Centro Binacional Para el Desarrollo Indígena Oaxacaqueño. These include monthly meetings, help in distributing food and other supplies, and regular interviews with the Executive Directors of these organizations.
In five of seven Bolivian communities participating in this research, community members requested the co-PI’s help with English courses. In three of the five in 2014-2015, the co-PI aided teachers in local schools by teaching classes focused on English pronunciation. In the other two communities, she provided evening courses open to all community members, children and adults, focused on English conversational skills. In three of the seven participating communities, the co-PI provided a pencil and notebook for each child in the local school. Among the Interculturales, in response to an open-ended proffered community contribution, community members requested bilingual English-Spanish books for the local school; one set of books was purchased with project funds and given to the community in 2014. In March 2016, the co-PI purchased a second set of English-Spanish books with project funds and presented them to Intercultural. As English courses had been so well received, she also gave a set to the Mosetén community in which she conducted the most research in March 2016. Further, as a result of the co-PI’s time spent with the Mosetenes, she has been able to collaborate to an NIH-funded health project working in the area, advising them on interview design and logistics.

MAYA ROSSIN-SLATER

We have presented our paper at several conferences and universities, including the APPAM and AEA conferences.

ADAM SABRA

Our CMES events are open to the public. This is an area we are interested in developing further.

EMIKO SALDIVAR

I conducted a Workshop with indigenous and humans rights activists, conducted a workshop racism and education with Teachers and Staff of the UVI-H.

STUART TYSON SMITH

The co-PIs gave separate lectures in the village of Tombos targeted towards men’s and women’s groups, as well as a presentation at the local school. English and Arabic versions of a pamphlet describing the Tombos site and our research were made and distributed to local individuals and organizations, including the Tombos Village Council, the Kerma Museum, and National Museum in Khartoum.
The project has continued to employ the guard hired at the end of the 2013 field season to keep watch at Tombos, and as well as an additional guard to watch the site at Abu Fatima during the off season. The low wall constructed at Tombos to protect the northern end of the site in 2013 continues to be effective in protecting the site from encroachment due to local development.

**CYNTHIA STOHL**

CITS sponsorship of the documentary CODE involved outreach to local high schools and pre-college computer clubs.

**JENNIFER TYBURCZY**

Both Susana Gómez and I are doing this work pro bono. The public service we envision includes the following:

- Creating curatorial bridges between the US and Mexico
- Creating feminist artist networks between the US and Mexico
- Outreach to local universities and organizations in Mexico City

**DIBELLA CAMINSKY WDZENCZNY**

**MARIANNE MITHUN**

Several of the transcribed stories collected this year for my NSF dissertation award will be included in a trilingual book made available to the Koryak community.

**GREG D. WILSON**

**AMBER VANDERWARKER**

Both Wilson and VanDerwarker have given several guest talks in various venues to disseminate their research more broadly. VanDerwarker and Wilson have both given several guest lectures at UCSB on the warfare project. In addition, Wilson has given talks in various communities in Illinois that surround the general project region (who/where??). VanDerwarker has given public talks on the research to professional audiences at the University of California, San Diego and California State University at Northridge. In addition, VanDerwarker has also given talks to local amateur societies, such as the Ventura County Archaeological Society. Both Wilson and VanDerwarker have also given numerous talks at professional conferences over the past several years, including the Society of American Archaeology, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the Midwestern Archaeological Conference, and the Society of Ethnobiology. The project also maintains an active
social media page on Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/Living-with-War-Archaeological-Project-203528656326012/), in which we are able to engage with a broader cross-section of the interested public. Finally, UCSB issued a press release about the *Archaeology of Food and Warfare* volume that was picked up by a local new agency (http://www.news.ucsb.edu/2015/015868/brutal-hunger).
BROOM CENTER FOR DEMOGRAPHY
Director: Peter Kuhn
Co-Director: Shelly Lundberg

Mission Statement/Goals:
The Leonard and Gretchan Broom Center for Demography facilitates and engages in research and training in the areas of social demography, population studies, and social and economic inequality. Key issues explored by the Center include social cleavages such as gender, sexuality, race/ethnicity, and immigration status; population-environment interactions; the determinants of population health; social movements, migration, and the allocation of resources within and among families, workplaces, schools, and other social institutions.

Highlights/Achievements:
On June 10, 2016, the Center was honored to host Karl and Dorothy Broom, son and daughter of Leonard and Gretchan, whose support has made the Center possible. Karl and Dotty were in Santa Barbara due to the sad occasion of Gretchan's passing at the age of 97. Despite the occasion, it was an honor for many of us to meet Karl and Dotty and to share with them the many ways the Center has supported cutting-edge demographic research and training at UCSB.

A recent paper by Aaron Blackwell, co-authored by Broom affiliates Ben Trumble, Melanie Martin, and Michael Gurven examines how parasitism affects female fertility of the Tsimané people of Bolivia. Women infected with giant roundworms could bear up to two more children during their lifetime compared with uninfected women, an analysis of nearly a decade of medical data suggests. Hookworms, on the other hand, might act as birth control. Women with these parasites could have three fewer children than uninfected women. No one knows exactly how worms tweak fertility. The parasites could tinker with immune cell numbers, making conditions ripe (or wrong) for pregnancy. Recent media coverage includes BBC, Washington Post, NPR, Science News, Time.

A new study by UC Santa Barbara demographer Shelly Lundberg and economist Robert Pollak of Washington University in St. Louis examines Americans’ changing sensibilities about marriage, using economics as a measuring tool. Lundberg and Pollak contend that families with high incomes and high levels of education have the greatest incentives to maintain long-term relationships. Their findings appear in the journal *The Future of Children*. The researchers argue that, since the mid-20th century, marriage has morphed from an institution based on gender specialization — the man earns the income and the woman stays home to take care of the children — to a means of supporting intensive investment in children.
Do We Really Need to Sleep 7 Hours a Night? Recent research by Michael Gurven, director of the Broom Center’s Biodemography and Evolution Theme, compares sleep patterns between modern Americans and people in hunter-gatherer societies. Gurven and his co-authors found that Americans on average sleep as much as people in three different hunter-gatherer societies where there is no electricity and where lifestyles have remained the same for thousands of years. The hunter-gatherer communities included in the new study, the Hadza and San tribes in Africa, and the Tsimané people in South America, tend to sleep even less than many Americans. Recent media coverage includes National Geographic, The Economist, The Atlantic, National Public Radio, and the New York Times.

Broom Associate Sarah Thébaud’s recent research in the American Sociological Review, was featured by the New York Times. Thébaud’s study is the first major examinations of the effect workplace policies have on the relationship preferences of young men and women. It found that men and women ages 18 to 32 have egalitarian attitudes about gender roles, across education and income levels. But when faced with a lack of family-friendly policies, most fell back on traditional roles. Work-family policies strongly affected women’s choices, but not men’s. Ms. Thébaud said that occurred because women disproportionately benefit from the policies since they are expected to be caregivers, while men are stigmatized for using them.

Broom Associate Gary Charness, was awarded the 2015 Exeter Prize for Research in Experimental Economics, Decision Theory and Behavioral Economics, for his paper “Experimental games on networks: underpinnings of behavior and equilibrium selection” with co-authors Francesco Feri, Miguel Melendez, and Mathias Sutter. Published in Econometrica, the paper brings to bear a powerful combination of theory and experimental design to solve key behavioral puzzles in networks.

**Center Events**

**September 28, 2015**

“The Importance of Multi-Ethnic Studies in the Genetic Epidemiology of Cardiometabolic Traits”
Kari North, University of North Carolina

**October 5, 2015**

“Ecological Energetics in Human Evolution”
Herman Pontzer, Hunter College

**October 26, 2015**

“Are Migrants a Bridge Population for Sexually Transmitted Infections? Short-term Mobility and Sexual Partner Concurrency in West Africa”
Susan Cassels, Department of Geography
November 9, 2015
“The Impact of Education on Family Formation: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from the UK”
Heather Royer, Department of Economics

November 23, 2015
“The Generational Structure of the Multiracial Population in the U.S.”
Ann Morning, New York University (co-authored with Aliya Saperstein, Stanford University)

December 7, 2015
“On the Move: Changing Mechanisms of Mexico-US Migration”
Filiz Garip, Harvard University

January 11, 2016
“Changes in the Transnational Family Structures of Mexican Immigrant Farm Workers in the Era of Border Militarization”
Erin Hamilton, UC Davis

February 1, 2016
“Determinants of Educational and Occupational Choice – Multidimensional Skills and Parental Occupation”
Miriam Gensowski, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

February 1, 2016
“Rural Exodus in the Brazilian Semiarid: Social and Environmental Drivers”
Alexandre Gori Maia, University of Campinas, Brazil

February 8, 2016
“Long Run Effects of Pollution: Evidence from Power Plant Emission Reductions from the U.S. Acid Rain Program”
Matthew Neidell, Columbia University

February 22, 2016
“Measuring Neighborhoods in the New Data Economy”
Seth Spielman, University of Colorado

March 7, 2016
“Racial Mobility: The Dynamics of Race and Inequality in the U.S.”
Aliya Saperstein, Stanford University

March 28, 2016
“Women’s Housework: New Tests of Time and Money”
Jennifer Hook, University of Southern California
April 4, 2016
“Gender Gaps in the Effects of Childhood Family Environment: Do They Persist into Adulthood?”
Anne Ardila Brenøe, University of Copenhagen

April 11, 2016
"Restless Denominators"
Jennifer Johnson-Hanks, UC Berkeley

April 18, 2016
Emilio Parrado, University of Pennsylvania

April 25, 2016
“Do Family Planning Programs Increase Children’s Opportunities? Evidence from the War on Poverty and the Early Years of Title X”
Martha Bailey, University of Michigan

May 9, 2016
“Do Men Want to Earn More than their Wives? Inferring Preferences from Marriage Market Outcomes”
David Lam, University of Michigan

May 16, 2016
“Venus, Mars, and Math: Gender, Societal Affluence and 8th-Graders’ Aspirations for STEM Work”
Maria Charles, Department of Sociology

May 23, 2016
Methods Lecture: “An Informal Discussion about Identification and Causal Effects”
Kelly Bedard, Department of Economics

2015/2016 Broom Center Visitors
Anne Ardila Brenøe, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
PhD Candidate

Hans Henrik Sievertsen, The Danish National Centre for Social Research
Researcher, PhD

Miriam Gensowski, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Assistant Professor

Yasuko Takezawa, Kyoto University, Japan
Professor
Alexandre Gori Maia, University of Campinas, Brazil
Professor

Diogo Britto, University of Bologna, Italy
PhD Candidate

Heather McKee Hurwitz, Department of Sociology, UCSB
Postdoctoral Fellow

Kevin Schnepel, The University of Sydney, Australia
Assistant Professor

**UCSB Faculty Participants**
Richard Appelbaum (Sociology)
Kelly Bedard (Economics)
Aaron Blackwell (Anthropology)
Susan Cassels (Geography)
Maria Charles (Sociology)
Gary Charness (Economics)
Frank Davenport (Geography)
Olivier Deschenes (Economics)
Noah Friedkin (Sociology)
Steven Gaulin (Anthropology)
Michael Gurven (Anthropology)
Peter Kuhn (Economics)
David López-Carr (Geography)
Shelly Lundberg (Economics)
Brendy Major (Psychological & Brain Sciences)
Aashish Mehta (Global & International Studies)
Alan Murray (Geography)
Paulina Oliva (Economics)
Victor Rios (Sociology)
Maya Rossin-Slater (Economics)
Heather Royer (Economics)
John Sutton (Sociology)
Stuart Sweeney (Geography/ISBER)
Verta Taylor (Sociology)
Edward Telles (Sociology)
Sarah Thébaud (Sociology)
Waldo Tobler (Geography)
Ben Trumble (Anthropology)
Catherine Weinberger (ISBER)
Howard Winant (Sociology)
UCSB Student Participation:
Elizabeth Agey (Anthropology)
Amy Anderson (Anthropology)
Carlos Baez (Geography)
Sarah Bana (Economics)
Jacqueline Banks (Geography)
Sari Blakeley (Geography)
Valerie Bostwick (Economics)
Serena Canaan (Economics)
Monica Carney (Economics)
Corrie Ellis (Sociology)
Daniel Ervin (Geography)
Angela Garcia (Anthropology)
Sarah Alami Gouraftei (Anthropology)
Bridget Harr (Sociology)
Corbin Hodges (Geography)
Carmen Hové (Anthropology)
Vedant Koppera (Economics)
Ashley Larsen (Ecology, Evolution & Marine Biology)
Yanjun Liu (Political Science)
Amber Lopez (Sociology)
Ben Manski (Sociology)
Jessica Marter-Kenyon (Geography)
Melanie Martin (Anthropology)
Katherine Matthews (Sociology)
Lisa McAllister (Anthropology)
Karly Miller (Marine Science Program)
Kevin Mwenda (Geography)
Alexandra Ornelas (Sociology)
Michelle Oyewole (Geography)
Eva Padilla (Psychological & Brain Sciences)
Lumari Pardo-Rodriguez (Geography)
Chris Severen (Economics)
Anna Sorensen (Sociology)
Jenna Stearns (Economics)
Maximilian Stiefel (Geography)
Cascade Tuholske (Geography)
Katalyn Voss (Geography)
Corey White (Economics)
Adam Wright (Economics)

Non-UCSB Participants
Kathryn Grace (University of Utah)
John R. Weeks (San Diego State University)
Mission Statement/Goals:
The Center for California Languages and Cultures (CCALC) is a central hub for scholars, students, educators, policymakers, and members of the general public seeking to gain a greater understanding of the state’s rich linguistic resources both past and present. CCALC is committed to advancing knowledge of the many forms of language within the state and their social, cultural, and political meanings and uses. It additionally aims to raise awareness of the crucial importance of language as an invaluable yet often underappreciated resource for California and Californians — and often for non-Californians as well.

More languages are spoken in California than anywhere else in the United States. Immigrant languages from around the world continue to enrich the state’s linguistic heritage, despite considerable pressures from the dominant language, English, and from restrictive language policies in education and other domains. In fact, California has been characterized by linguistic diversity since before European contact, and in the face of daunting odds, a small number of the state’s indigenous languages still survive, all of them severely endangered. California English also encompasses multiple linguistic varieties: the state boasts a wealth of regional and ethnoracial dialects, yet these are relatively poorly understood by researchers and frequently devalued by the public despite their complexity and cultural significance. In addition to languages and dialects, California is also known for the distinctive and often widely emulated speech styles of its many subcultural groups and for ways of using language associated with activities that are especially characteristic of California. CCALC has a broad mandate to advance research, education, and public understanding regarding all of these kinds of language as crucial elements of California’s cultural landscape.

To further these goals, we undertake three kinds of activities: research, education, and outreach. CCALC provides an intellectual home for faculty and graduate students pursuing research on all aspects of California’s languages and culture and organizes a biennial conference to disseminate new work in this area. We also foster innovative research initiatives, especially collaborative and interdisciplinary work, in order to help keep scholarship on language within the state moving in promising new directions. In addition, we offer special opportunities for graduate students to learn more about language and culture in California, advance their own research, and develop valuable professional skills in the CCALC seminar, and we encourage the development of graduate and undergraduate courses related to California’s linguistic and cultural diversity. Finally, we are committed to sharing knowledge with California residents and the wider public via our outreach activities in local schools and communities as well as online. Through these efforts, we aim to promote and disseminate up-to-date and accurate information about the many kinds of language in the state and to contextualize this information in relation to social, cultural, political, and historical processes in which language plays a prominent role. In so doing, we hope to provide a scholarly
perspective on ongoing policy debates as well as to give Californians a deeper appreciation of their own linguistic heritage and the tremendous benefits that all Californians gain by fostering rather than suppressing the state’s linguistic diversity.

**Highlights/Achievements:**
- UCHRI Engaging Humanities grant, “Language in Latino Lives on California’s Central Coast,” $32,500 (for 2016-17 activities)
- Doubled size of the SKILLS program, CCALC’s main initiative. In Spring 2016, the SKILLS program involved nearly 200 high school and community college students in Santa Barbara, Goleta, and Oxnard in a 5-month-long project-based college-level curriculum focused on language, culture, and society
- Planned submission of faculty-edited volume of graduate student research on the SKILLS program by the end of Summer 2016

**Center Events:**
**February 4, 2016**
UCSB Day (for participants in SKILLS)

**May 24, 2016**
SKILLS Day (presentations by SKILLS participants)

**UCSB Faculty Participants:**
Jin Sook Lee (Education)
Eric Campbell (Linguistics)

**Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:**
Dos Pueblos High School
La Cuesta High School
Mixteco/Indígena Community Organizing Project (Oxnard)
San Marcos High School
Santa Barbara High School
Santa Barbara City College

**CENTER FOR DIGITAL GAMES RESEARCH**
**Director: Debra Lieberman**

**Mission Statement/Goals:**
The Center for Digital Games Research brings together UC Santa Barbara faculty from diverse fields to collaborate on the research and design of digital media, games, and game technologies.

Our faculty affiliates are leaders in the physical and biological sciences, computer and engineering sciences, social and behavioral sciences, and arts and humanities.
We investigate how people process game play experiences and we develop strategies for designing more impactful and effective games. We also explore how digital media and games affect our lives today and how we can improve these media and innovate with them in the future.

Our work focuses on the research, design, and technology development of media and games in areas such as health behavior change and disease management, self-tracking and tele-health, mental health and resilience, neuroscience and cognitive performance, emotional involvement and motivation, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics), formal and informal learning, civic engagement, climate change awareness, entertainment processes and effects, social networks, crowd sourcing, advocacy and persuasion, distance communication, geographic and spatial studies, data mining, virtual environments and simulations, avatar design, mobile games and apps, digital humanities, cultural studies, and digital art, to name a few of our areas of expertise. Our interdisciplinary team approach enables us to draw upon theory and evidence from diverse fields and to use a variety of research methods to inform the design, development, and evaluation of digital media, games, and game technologies.

**Highlights/Achievements:**
In 2015-2016, we worked with LSIT to enhance the center’s web site, modify the layout and interface, and port it to the Drupal 7 platform. We continue to develop the web site’s content, news, and online searchable database of health-related games, publications, organizations, and resources. We also have a forthcoming report called *Playful Nation: Two Surveys of Video Game Play in the United States, 2010 and 2013, Ages 1 to 93.*

During the past year, Debra Lieberman met with numerous potential funders and collaborators, and served on 16 advisory and editorial boards (see Public Service Activities).

In August, 2015, Debra attended an invitation-only three-day meeting in Aspen, CO, that brought together industry and academic leaders working in the digital health field and she was a discussant in panels and workshops focusing on the use of digital media for patient engagement and behavior change. Healthspottr sponsored the meeting. In March, 2016, Debra gave a talk about the research and design of digital games for college-level learning, to the electronic publishing group at SAGE Publishing, in Newbury Park, CA. She also met with the group to provide advice about the design of online interactive learning content.

Debra had press interviews that led to print, online, and broadcast news items and feature stories. Below is a selection from the past year.

**Game On: What the Experts Say About Gaming for Financial Education**
*Nefe (National Endowment for Financial Education) Digest, Summer 2015*
Back to School - Media Matters: Kids are more plugged in than ever, and that can be a good thing. Follow our expert-led road map to help everyone navigate screen time safely. *Better Homes & Gardens*, September 2015


Health Games – Innovation or Fad?  KRRCB, December 29, 2015  http://radio.krcb.org/post/health-games-innovation-or-fad#stream/0


Catch ’em All: The viral online mobile game Pokémon Go engrosses the world, but who is catching whom?  *UCSB Current*, August 1, 2016  http://www.news.ucsb.edu/2016/017042/catch-em-all


**UCSB Faculty Affiliates:**  Elizabeth Belding, Professor, Computer Science  Jim Blascovich, Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences  Keith Clarke, Professor, Geography  Norah Dunbar, Professor, Communication  Michael Gerber, Professor, Gevirtz School, Graduate School of Education  Michael Hanrahan, Lecturer, Carsey-Wolf Center  Mary Hegarty, Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences  Tobias Hollerer, Professor, Computer Science
Krzysztof Janowicz, Assistant Professor, Geography
Brett Kia-Keating, Lecturer, Gevirtz School, Graduate School of Education
Chandra Krintz, Professor, Computer Science
Werner Kuhn, Professor, Geographic Information Science
George Legrady, Professor, Art Studio and Media Arts and Technology Program
Richard Mayer, Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences
Miriam Metzger, Professor, Communication
Lisa Parks, Professor, Film and Media Studies
Ronald Rice, Professor, Communication
Jonathan Schooler, Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences
Matthew Turk, Professor, Computer Science
Rene Weber, Professor, Communication
Ben Zhao, Professor, Computer Science

Non-UCSB Advisors:
Trip Hawkins, Founder of Electronic Arts
Neil Isenberg, MD, Director of the Kids Health web portal at Nemours
Alan Miller, Founder of Activision
Rita Moya, Board Chair at Direct Relief
Deborah Mulligan, MD, Medical Director at MDLIVE
Shaun Tomson, Entrepreneur

Non-UCSB Collaborators:
AARP
Adidas
Alzheimer's Association
American Academy of Pediatrics
Aspen Institute
Cooney Center at Sesame Workshop
Digifit
Games for Change
Games for Health Journal
Healthspottr
Intel
Lumosity.com and LumiKids
MIT Enterprise Forum, Central Coast
National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, UCSB
Philips Healthcare
Pro-Change
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
SAGE Publishing
Sproutel
UC Irvine
U.S. Fund for UNICEF
White House Office of Science and Technology Policy
CENTER FOR EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY (CEP)
Co-Director: Leda Cosmides
Co-Director: John Tooby

Mission Statement/Goals:
The mission of the Center for Evolutionary Psychology is to provide support for research and comprehensive training in the field of evolutionary psychology, and to facilitate multidisciplinary and multi-university collaborations.

Highlights/Achievements:
Center Co-Directors John Tooby and Leda Cosmides were invited to participate in a variety of conferences spanning a wide number of disciplines (e.g., psychology, anthropology, political science, economics) including the Imagination Institute’s Psychology Retreat in Philadelphia, PA, the 16th annual Reagan Roundtable in Simi Valley, California, and FreedomFest 2016 in Las Vegas, NV.

The Center remains an active presence at psychology conferences across the country. Numerous current and former center faculty, postdoctoral scholars, and graduate student researchers attended the 2016 annual conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology in San Diego, CA, from January 28-30, 2016, as well as the 28th Annual Meeting of the Human Behavior and Evolution Society in Vancouver, BC from June 29 – July 2, 2016.

International collaborations also continue to serve as a hallmark of the center. The CEP continues to develop a multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional research initiative in conjunction with collaborates at the Laboratorio de Evolución y Relaciones Interpersonales (Evolution and Interpersonal Relationships Lab) at the Universidad de Santiago de Chile. Several grant applications have sprung out of these endeavors, aimed at continuing the ongoing exchange of ideas by providing for faculty and graduate students to travel between the participating groups for extended research stays.

Center Events:
(1) Members of the CEP participated in the 10th annual California Workshop for Evolutionary Social Science (formerly the 3+ UC Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences Conference), held at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, from May 6-8. Several of the CEP graduate students presented posters, and faculty John Tooby (“Things I have learned so far: Retrospective Career Talk”) and Aaron Blackwell (“Issues important to women in our fields” and “Pathogen disgust is related to patterns of cellular immunity”) were featured speakers.

(2) There is a weekly CEP research seminar that provides professional training in the various fields that contribute to evolutionary psychology. It is organized and conducted by the directors. Its attendees include members from the following groups:
• CEP faculty participants (see below)
• CEP post-doctoral researchers: Daniel Sznycer, Sangin Kim, and Joel Thurston
• CEP graduate students (most directly affiliated): Jason Wilkes, Michael Barlev, Tadeg Quillien, and Sakura Arai
• CEP visitors: Henrikas Bartusevicius (visiting professor, Aarhus University), Sören Brähmer (undergraduate research assistant, Germany), Hiroki Ozono (visiting professor, Kagoshima University), and Florencia Lopez Seal (graduate student, Argentina)
• Other graduate and postdoctoral students (most of whom work with faculty affiliated with the CEP) from psychology and anthropology: Sarah Alami, Randy Corpuz, Adar Eisenbruch, Angela Garcia, Rachel Grillot, Erin Horowitz, Melanie Martin, Spencer Mermelstein, and Ann Pisor
• Research assistants (the graduate students and postdocs are assisted by about 6 per quarter) and other interested undergraduate students

**UCSB Faculty Participants:**
Leda Cosmides, (PI) Psychological & Brain Sciences
John Tooby, (co-PI) Anthropology
Aaron Blackwell, Anthropology
Gary Charness, Economics
Miguel Eckstein, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Steve Gaulin, Anthropology
Mike Gazzaniga, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Tamsin German, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Michael Gurven, Anthropology
Stan Klein, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Ryan Oprea, Economics
Jim Roney, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Ann Taves, Religious Studies

**Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:**
Pascal Boyer (Washington University in St. Louis)
David Buss (University of Texas)
Andrew Delton (Stony Brook University)
Elsa Ermer (University of Maryland)
Ana María Fernández (University of Santiago, Chile)
Ricardo Andrés Guzmán (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile)
Max Krasnow (Harvard University)
Aaron Lukaszewski (Oklahoma State University)
Rose McDermott (Brown University)
Steve Neuberg (Arizona State University)
Michael Bang Petersen (Aarhaus University)
Theresa Robertson (Stony Brook University)
Carlos Rodriguez-Sickert (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile)
Aaron Sell (Griffith University)
Danielle Truxaw (Harvard University)
Toshio Yamagishi (Tokyo University)
Mission Statement/Goals

The Center for Information Technology and Society (CITS) is a multidisciplinary center at UCSB spanning the Social Sciences, Humanities, and Engineering. Our overarching goal is to apply the knowledge of these diverse perspectives to understand and guide the development, use, and effects of information technologies in contemporary society.

We operate as a vibrant and effective network of scholars dedicated to interdisciplinary research and education that seeks to understand and help shape the complex development, use, and social effects of information technologies. We foster cutting edge research across engineering, social sciences, and humanities through dynamic connections with academia, industry, and government.

To achieve our goals CITS hosts conferences, workshops, speakers, and long term visitors, supports a variety of working groups, and provides administrative support for the Ph.D. Emphasis in Information Technology and Society.

CITS has three core activities.
1. Research. At CITS, interdisciplinary teams composed of nationally and internationally recognized scholars study how societies and social groups are affected by technologies and how social dynamics impact technological innovation and diffusion. Our affiliates participate in funded research with UCSB faculty and international colleagues from a diversity of granting sources.

2. Educate. CITS is dedicated to refining and passing along the skills involved in understanding transitions in technological and social environments to the next generation of researchers, inventors, educators, policy-makers, and citizens. Besides engaging undergraduate and graduate students in our research, the PhD emphasis in Information Technology and Society enables graduate students to develop interdisciplinary perspectives and diverse expertise in the area. Thirty-four UCSB faculty members offer courses that qualify for the emphasis from 14 departments. As part of the PhD Emphasis, one or more of the emphasis faculty also offer a “gateway” graduate seminar at least one quarter per year, taught as an overload to their normal teaching load. This spring, Krzysztof Janowicz (UCSB- Geography department) taught the gateway course entitled “Smart Cities: Smart Citizens?” to 14 students from 5 departments (Geography, Computer Science, ECE, Communication, Political Science).

3. Connect. It is vital that we connect with other academic units on campus and at other institutions, with industry, with policy-makers, and with the wider public. We accomplish this through public lectures, sponsored visitors, conferences, media outreach, and multimedia content on our website.
**Highlights/Achievements**

CITS experienced a leadership change this year, as Lisa Parks finished her three-year term on August 1, 2015 and Cynthia Stohl took on the Director role. In addition, Elizabeth Belding stepped down as Associate Director. Paul Leonardi took over the Associate Director position on January 1, 2016.

Working with LSIT staff and supported by ISBER technology staff we accomplished a well-reviewed major overhaul of our website. This website was launched at the beginning of Winter quarter, 2016.

During the Summer and Fall 2015, the Director and Center staff worked with the Oxford Internet Institute to host their summer doctoral program here in July 2016. However, after lengthy negotiations we were unable to come to an amenable financial agreement, and we had to forgo hosting the summer doctoral consortium this summer. Given the new facilities opening on campus, we hope to continue to work with the Oxford Internet and bring the program to UCSB in either 2017 or 2018.

The Technology & Society PhD emphasis administered by the Center underwent a few changes this year. The Advisory Committee for the emphasis changed the name of the emphasis and the requirements Graduate students must meet to better reflect what the emphasis is about. The emphasis is now called the Information Technology and Society PhD emphasis. Previously, students were required to take 2 four-unit classes from each of two different categories of classes (i.e., Culture and History; Society and Behavior). These categories no longer divide the courses. Students may now take four four-unit courses from the entire list, irrespective of how the course is categorized.

This year CITS brought the documentary Code: Debugging the Gender Gap to the Pollock Theater. We invited all of campus and the Santa Barbara community to this free screening, which brought in approximately 500 people to the Pollock Theater. Following the film, faculty members involved in STEM work and research, along with the Director and a community member featured in the film held a panel discussion and took audience questions. CITS partnered with the Carsey-Wolf Center for this event.

**Development and Fundraising:**

This year we received final approval for the Bertelsen Presidential Chair in Information Technology and Society. This million dollar endowed chair came from a $500,000 gift from Mark Bertelsen and matching funds from the University of California Office of the President. Working closely with several social science departments, we will be conducting the search for the Chair in the fall. The chair holder is expected to have a distinguished record of scholarship addressing societal, political, and/or organizational implications of the Internet and related information-based technologies and whose work shows intellectual leadership and engagement across disciplines The Bertelsen chair holder will be expected to assume the directorship of the Center for Information Technology and Society for at least three years.
Past director Bruce Bimber and Director Cynthia Stohl, working with Dan Oh from the development office have begun to develop a fund raising campaign and travel schedule. Bimber, Stohl, and Parks visited with advisory board member Jon Seeley Brown in March in Los Angeles to discuss possible development opportunities. We also received a 35,000 gift from Mark Bertelsen, and matching funds from Dean Melvin Oliver.

**Center Events**
In the past year CITS continued its Faculty Lecture Series (FLS), programmed several special events, and administered the gateway seminar for the PhD Emphasis in Information Technology & Society (INT 200).

The FLS provides an opportunity for faculty and graduate students to learn of the ongoing and future research-taking place at UCSB as well as by colleagues around the world. We coordinate our lectures so that they are co-sponsored by other departments and units on campus. This year’s co-sponsors include: Department of Film & Media Studies, Center for Black Studies, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, Computer Science Department, Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Music, and the Transcriptions Center, UCSB Library, and The Office of Research.

**October 14, 2015**
CITS Fall Welcome Gathering
An event to recognize Lisa Parks for her service as the Center's Director, to get to know our newest affiliates, to meet our grad students, and to talk about new trends and initiatives relevant to CITS.

**October 14, 2015**
“Multi-level governance in humanitarian organizations: Implications for information flows” (FLS)
Carleen Maitland, Pennsylvania State University

**November 19, 2015**
“DARK MATTERS: Surveillance of Blackness” (FLS)
Simone Browne, University of Texas at Austin

**December 3, 2015**
“From simulations to social media: Computational resources available to Researchers at UCSB and through XSEDE capacity” (FLS)
Fuzzy Rogers, Materials Research Lab, UCSB
Burak Himmetoglu, Enterprise Technology Services, UCSB

**January 12, 2016**
“Unveiling R-Shief 4.0: A social media archive and analytics system” (FLS)
Laila Shereen Sakr, Film and Media Studies, UCSB
Benjamin Doherty, Caxy Interactive, Chicago
Mahmoud Said, espace, Alexandria, Egypt
Jan. 19, 2016
“For and against sound” (FLS)
Stefan Helmreich, MIT

March 2, 2016
“Mountain, water, game: Environmental play in digital worlds” (FLS)
Alenda Chang, Film and Media Studies, UCSB

May 5, 2016
Film Screening and Panel Discussion- Code: Debugging the Gender Gap
The screening was followed by an expert panel discussion with Robin Hauser Reynolds (Director/ Producer), Cornelia Davis (Director of Platform Engineering in the Cloud Foundry team at Pivotal), Maria Charles (Professor and Chair of the Sociology Department, Area Director for Sex and Gender research at the Broom Center for Demography and Affiliated Professor of Feminist Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara), Karen K. Myers (Associate Professor in the Department of Communication and Associate Dean in the Graduate Division at the University of California, Santa Barbara) and Amr El Abbadi (Professor in the Computer Science Department, University of California, Santa Barbara.) Cynthia Stohl, Professor in the Department of Communication and Director of CITS, was the moderator. This event was co-sponsored with the Carsey-Wolf Center.

June 4, 2016
CITS End-of-the-Year Gathering
An event to recognize all the achievements of our affiliate faculty and the Center’s successes and introduce new faculty affiliates. Approximately 30 people attended.

Spring quarter:
CITS PhD Gateway Seminar for the PhD Emphasis in Information Technology & Society. Krzysztof Janowicz (Geography) taught this year’s gateway seminar in Spring 2016 and enrolled 14 graduate students from 5 departments (Geography, Computer Science, ECE, Communication, Political Science). The organizing topic of the seminar was “Smart City, Smart Citizens?” Course description: The term ‘smart city’ describes a vision in which information and communication technologies radically transform urban systems and the ways we interact with our built environment. Smart cities rely on the widespread presence of networked sensors and the near real-time analysis of their observations to improve traffic and resources management, health care, safety, and quality of living more broadly. The vision as such is part of a bigger picture that includes other topics such as big data, ambient intelligence, ubiquitous computing, information integration, and the Internet of things. Interestingly, all of these topics share similar social implications on our daily lives such as privacy concerns, long term effects on democracy, and vulnerability to cyber attacks to name but a few. This year’s CITS gateway seminar will explore technological and social aspects of the smart city vision by combining lectures, hands-on exercises, discussions, and selected readings.
UCSB Faculty Participants

CITS has a group of 49 faculty members—designated as Faculty Research Affiliates (FRA)—who are affiliated with 16 different departments, spanning the Social Sciences, the Humanities, and the College of Engineering. These faculty members support CITS in various ways, from participation in formal research initiatives, to grant writing teams, to giving and attending faculty talks. In addition, a diverse array of other faculty members and graduate students around campus regularly participate in CITS events.

Three new FRA were added this year: Stephen Barley (Technology Management Program), Amy Propen (Writing Program), and Norah Dunbar (Communication). One FRA left UCSB: Lisa Parks (Film and Media Studies). One FRA is now a Professor Emeritus at the University: Jim Blascovich (Psychology). One FRA retired: Debra Lieberman (Communication).

The complete list of FRA members includes:
Divyakant Agrawal (Computer Science), Kevin Almeroth (Computer Science), Stephen Barley (Technology Management Program), Chuck Bazerman (Education), Elizabeth Belding (Computer Science), Bruce Bimber (Political Science), John Bowers (Electrical & Computer Engineering & IEE), Dolores Inés Casillas (Chicana Studies), Alenda Chang (Film & Media Studies), Dorothy Chun (Education), Jon Cruz (Sociology), Jeremy Douglass (English), Norah Dunbar (Communication), Amr El Abbadi (Computer Science), Anna Everett (Film & Media Studies), Andrew Flanagin (Communication), James Frew (Bren School of Environmental Science and Management), Noah Friedkin (Sociology), Judith Green (Education), Barbara Herr Harthorn (Anthropology), Jennifer Holt (Film & Media Studies), Krzysztof Janowicz (Geography), Lisa Jevbratt (Art), George Legrady (Media Arts & Technology), Paul Leonardi (Technology Management Program), Alan Liu (English), Karen Lunsford (Writing), Rich Mayer (Psychology), Patrick McCray (History), Miriam Metzger (Communication), John Mohr (Sociology), Christopher Newfield (English), Constance Penley (Film & Media Studies), Linda Petzold (Computer Science & Mechanical Engineering), Amy Propen (Writing Program), Rita Raley (English), Laila Shereen Sakr (Film & Media Studies), Dave Seibold (Communication), Greg Siegel (Film & Media Studies), Eric Smith (Political Science), Cynthia Stohl (Communication), Michael Stohl (Communication), Matthew Turk (Computer Science), Cristina Venegas (Film & Media Studies), William Warner (English), Rene Weber (Communication), John Woolley (Political Science), Bob York (Technology Management Program & Electrical Engineering), Ben Zhao (Computer Science).

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators

CITS works with multiple campus units to invite speakers from institutions around the world and US. Many non-UCSB faculty were part of this year’s Faculty Lecture Series and Public Service Events:

Carleen Maitland (Penn State), Simone Browne (University of Texas at Austin), Benjamin Doherty (Caxy Interactive, Chicago), Mahmoud Said (espace, Alexandria Egypt), Stefan Helmreich (MIT), Robin Hauser Reynolds (Director/Producer, Code:
Debugging the Gender Gap), Cornelia Davis (Director of Platform Engineering in the Cloud Foundry team at Pivotal), Shiv Ganesh (Massey University)

International collaborations with the Copenhagen Business School Faculty have provided international recognition for the center. These professors include Mikkel Flyverbom and Michael Etter.

In addition, one fellow (Doc Searls, currently at a visiting scholar with Studio20 in the graduate school of Journalism at NYU) and four external advisory board members (Mark Bertelsen, John Seeley Brown, Charles House, and Dave Toole), who regularly support and advise the Center, are integral to the Center’s functioning and mission.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES (CMES)
Director: Adam Sabra

**Mission Statement/Goals:**
The Center for Middle East Studies (CMES) strives to enrich the academic study of the Middle East. The Center supports graduate and faculty research and teaching broadly related to the Middle East. Students and scholars focus on a range of themes – including religion, gender, language, literature, music, and performance – in a variety of historical moments, from antiquity to the modern period. CMES coordinates visiting scholars, lecture series, funding for research and conference travel, and the Foreign Language Teaching Assistant program, among other services.

The Center for Middle East Studies (CMES) provides an inter-disciplinary framework for the study of the countries and cultures of the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia from antiquity to the present. UCSB faculty specializing in those regions governs it. CMES sponsors events such as lectures, film showings, and musical performances, provides funding for graduate students for the purpose of language study and research, coordinates course offerings between its faculty, and engages in outreach to the Santa Barbara community to educate the public about the region. It also supervises the undergraduate major in Middle Eastern Studies. CMES does not sponsor or fund undergraduate events. CMES falls under The Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research at UCSB.

**Activities/Highlights**
- Sponsored by the Center for Middle East Studies, R. Stephen Humphreys Distinguished Lecture Series, Michael Cook presented “Was the Rise of Islam a Black Swan Event?” Michael Cook is the Class of 1943 University Professor of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University. He is the author of Commanding Right and Forbidding Wrong in Islamic Thought and A Brief History of the Human Race, among other books, and he is also the general editor of The New Cambridge History of Islam.

A Black Swan Event is by definition a highly improbable happening with a massive impact. No one questions the impact of the rise of Islam, but just how improbable was
Two of its central features look very unlikely against the background of earlier history: the appearance among the Arabs of a new monotheistic religion, and the formation of a powerful state in Arabia. Does that add up to two Black Swans, or do they cancel out?

- A four-day research collaboration workshop took place at UC Santa Barbara on the five-year anniversary of the Tahrir Square Uprisings in 2011 that toppled Egypt's long-term dictator Hosni Mubarak. These uprisings in Egypt accelerated waves of anti-crony-capitalist demonstrations, worker organizing, youth revolts, media insurgencies, and police brutality protests that overthrew governments, mobilized populations throughout the Middle East, and inspired the world. These Tahrir uprisings are called the 25 January Revolution in Egypt and the Arab world. It was on that day that millions of protesters first descended on downtown Cairo to reclaim history and power for the people.

The “After Tahrir: Egyptian Revolutionary Experiences and Future Visions” workshop at UC Santa Barbara included 21 sponsors, 28 participants, 18 short films, and a critical commemoration of #Jan25.

- CMES, King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud Chair in Islamic Studies, College of Letter and Sciences and the Department of History co-sponsored the workshop “Political Theologies of Medieval and Early Modern Islam” at UCSB in October 2015. The workshop was open to university faculty and graduate students and included talks from Katheryn Babayan (University of Michigan), İlker Evrim Binbaş (Univeristy of London), Manuela Ceballos (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), Cornell Fleischer (University of Chicago), Richard McGregor (Vanderbilt University), Matthew Melvin-Koushki (University of South Carolina), Azfar Moin (University of Texas, Austin), Bilal Orfali (American University of Beirut), Adam Sabra (UCSB), and Daniel Sheffield (University of Washington).

**Center Events**

**October 5, 2015**
“Exploring the Assyrian Empire (9th to 7th centuries BC) in Iraqi Kurdistan”
Karen Radner, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität-München

**October 16, 2015**
An Evening of East-African Retro-Pop:
Alsarah and the Nubatones, Music Performance

**October 20, 2015**
“Songs of the Souls” an Art Exhibit
Salma Arastu, Artist

**October 26, 2015**
“‘Iffat al Thunayan: An Arabian Queen”
Joseph A. Kérchichian, King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies
October 28, 2015
“Inhumanist Biopolitics: Prehensive Gendering in Occupation”
Jasbir Puar, Rutgers University
*Annual Hull Lecture in Woman and Social Justice*

October 30-31, 2015
“Political Theologies of Medieval and Early Modern Islam: A Workshop”
McCune Conference Room, HSSB, UCSB

November 7, 2015
“Dirty Paki Lingerie” A one-woman play
Aizzah Fatima, Writer and actress

November 12, 2015
“Contemporary Iraq: Walls and Circuits”
Mona Damluji, Stanford University
Paulo Hilu Pinto, Fluminense Federal University, Brazil

November 18, 2015
Turkish Culture Night
Turkish Music and Dance
*Co-sponsored with the Department of Religious Studies*

November 18, 2015
The Yalda Night (Iranian Festival Celebration)
Fulbright Foreign Language Teaching Assistant (FLTA) Cultural Events

November 18, 2015
“From Palestinian Village to an Iraqi Transit Camp: The Story of Khariya, Sakiya and Kafar Ana”
Orit Bashkin, University of Chicago

November 20, 2015
Kazakh Cultural Event
Kazakh national culture, traditions, music and dance

November 21, 2015
The UCSB Middle East Ensemble with special guest artist, Grammy-nominated soprano Isabel Bayrakdarian
Lotte Lehmann Concert Hall, UCSB

November 24, 2015
Egyptian Culture from Cradle to Grave
Cultural and religious aspects of the Egyptian daily life, by Amani Abdulwahed
January 20, 2016
“The Patience Stone: From Folktale to War Novel and Film”

January 22, 2016
“The Patience Stone”
Margaret Mills, Ohio State University (Emeritus)

January 22, 2016
“Men of Capital: Scarcity and Economy in Mandate Palestine”
Sherene Seikaly (History Department) Author

January 22-26, 2016
“After Tahrir: Egyptian Revolutionary Experiences and Future Visions”
Research collaboration workshop at UCSB
Co-sponsored

February 2, 2016
Turkish Culture Night
Co-sponsored with the Department of Religious Studies and Seven Hills

February 17, 2016
Liora Halperin, University of Colorado, Boulder

February 17, 2016
Conversation on Contemporary Middle Eastern Cultures with Members of the Silk Road Ensemble
Professor Sherene Seikaly (History) and scholars from the UCSB Ethnomusicology program will moderate the conversation
Co-presented with UCSB Arts & Lectures and the MultiCultural Center

February 18-19, 2016
“The Islamic Law Roundtable”
Professors Sherman Jackson, University of Southern California
Clark Lombardi, University of Washington Law School
Haider Hamoudi, Pittsburgh Law School
Hosted by UCSB’s Kathleen Moore and Ahmad Atif Ahmad.

February 24, 2016
“Israelis and Palestinians: A New Paradigm?”
David Makovsky and Ghaith Al-Omari, Washington Institute for Near East Policy
Herman P. and Sophia Taubman Foundation Endowed Symposia in Jewish Studies at UCSB
March 5, 2016
The UCSB Middle East Ensemble Winter Concert
With Special Guests:
Bahram Osqueezadeh, santur
Ali Nouri, tar
Mehrdad Siahcheshman, tombak

March 10, 2016
A Concert of North Indian Classical Music
With UCSB Music of India Ensemble, Scott Marcus, Director

April 14, 2016
“Heartbreak and Hope: Refugee Stories from the Island of Lesbos”
Robin and Robert Jones, Santa Barbara residents
Co-sponsored with the Department of History and the Argyropoulos Hellenic Studies Endowment

April 19, 2016
“The Just Prince and the Nation: Muslim Patriotism and the Politics of Notables in Late Ottoman Egypt, 1860s”
Adam Mestyan, Harvard University
Co-Sponsored with the King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud Chair in Islamic Studies

April 20, 2016
“Survivors into Minorities: Armenians in Post-Genocide Turkey”
Lerna Ekmekcioglu, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

April 22, 2016
“Radical Ephemeralities”
41st annual symposium of the Art History Graduate Student Association (AHGSA)
Co-sponsored

May 2, 2016
“Was the Rise of Islam a Black Swan Event?”
Michael Cook, Princeton University
Co-sponsored with the R. Stephen Humphreys Distinguished Visiting Scholar

May 5, 2016
“The Muslim American Life: Crushing Islamophobia with Countercultures of Resistance”
Moustafa Bayoumi, Brooklyn College
Co-sponsored

May 20, 2016
“Identity, Memory, & Diaspora”
Dr. Sherman A. Jackson, University of Southern California (keynote speaker)
The 6th Annual Islamic Studies Graduate Student Conference
Co-sponsored with College of Letters & Science, Graduate Division, Office of Diversity, Equity and Academic Policy, King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud Chair, Associated Students, Departments of History, Political Science, Religious Studies, Global Studies, Women, Gender and Sexual Equity, Sociology, Mellichamp Chair in Global Religion and Modernity

May 21, 2016
The UCSB Middle East Ensemble Spring Concert
Lotte Lehmann Concert Hall

UCSB Faculty Participants
Janet Afary (Religious Studies)
Kevin Anderson (Sociology)
Ahmad Atif Ahmad (Religious Studies)
Paul Amar (Global & International Studies)
Heather Badamo (History of Art and Architecture)
Peter Bloom (Film & Media Studies)
Debra Blumenthal (History)
Marguerite Bouraad-Nash (Political Science)
Juan Campo (Religious Studies)
Magda Campo (Religious Studies)
Adrienne Edgar (History)
Racha El-Omari (Religious Studies)
Hillal Elver (Global & International Studies)
Richard Falk (Global & International Studies)
John Foran (Sociology)
Rober Friedland, Emeritus (Religious Studies)
Nancy Gallagher, Emeritus (History)
W. Randall Garr (Religious Studies)
Lisa Hajjar (Sociology)
Mary Hancock (Anthropology)
Richard Hecht (Religious Studies)
Barbara Holdrege (Religious Studies)
R. Stephen Humphreys, Emeritus (History)
Mark Juergensmeyer (Sociology)
Cynthia Kaplan (Political Science)
Nuha N. N. Khoury (History of Art and Architecture)
John W.I. Lee (History)
Scott Marcus (Music)
Kathleen Moore (Religious Studies)
Jan Nederveen Pieterse (Global Studies)
Gil Ramot (Religious Studies)
Dwight Reynolds (Religious Studies)
Adam Sabra (History/Director, Center for Middle East Studies)
Laila Shereen Sakr (Film and Media Studies)
Sherene Seikaly (History)
Heather Stoll (Political Science)
Stuart Tyson Smith (Anthropology)
Christine Thomas (Religious Studies)
Elliot Wolfson (Religious Studies)
Salim Yaqub (History)

CENTER FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOCIETY (CNS)
Director: Barbara Herr Harthorn
Co-Principal Investigators: Richard Appelbaum, Craig Hawker, W. Patrick McCray
Assistant Director: Bonnie Molitor

Mission Statement/Goals:
Nanotechnology Origins, Innovations, and Perceptions in a Global Society
The global vision for nanotechnology to mature into a transformative technology that furthers social aims in tandem with economic goals depends on an array of complex and interconnected factors situated within a rapidly changing international economic, political, and cultural environment. The NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB pursues an integrated portfolio of interdisciplinary societal research on the challenges to the successful, responsible development of nanotechnology in North America, Europe, Asia, and Latin America at a time of sustained technological innovation. The Center incorporates education for a new generation of social science and nanoscience professionals as it fosters research on the innovation and development systems for nanoscale technoscience across space and time, in conjunction with analysis of the societal meanings attributed to such emergent technologies by diverse stakeholders. CNS-UCSB contributes to responsible development by engaging with those key stakeholders: scientists, toxicologists, policymakers and regulators, EH&S personnel, nanomaterials industries, public and public interest groups, and journalists in the global North and South.

Broader Impacts
CNS-UCSB’s education and outreach programs, which are central to its mission, include a diverse range of students and participants. The Center provides novel interdisciplinary educational opportunities for a new generation of social science, humanities and nanoscience professionals via graduate fellowships (6 in the past year, 4 social science/humanities and 2 science and engineering, for a total of 8 social science/humanities fellows and 7 NSE fellows to date in the current award; graduate research assistantships (13 in the current year, 10 UCSB and 2 with external collaborators); undergraduate summer research internships to regional community college students (15 in the current award) and undergrads at UCSB and partner institutions (3 in 2015-2016, 18 total in the current award) who are mentored at UCSB by graduate students (15 mentorships to date in this award), and 3-5 interdisciplinary social science/humanities postdocs per year (13 at UCSB in this award, 11 at other institutions, 6 of them co-funded). CNS shows its commitment to educating a new generation of socially attuned researchers by convening a year-round graduate research seminar for credit that includes scholarly discussion, professional training and development, research colloquia, and other activities for center graduate students,
along with participation by postdocs, undergrads, visitors, faculty researchers and others. CNS integrates content based on Center research into courses for undergraduate and graduate students in science and technology studies, has contributed to online course materials in the UC CEIN and the NSF NACK center at Penn State, and has developed and piloted a model curriculum for community college science and society education, a primary population for nano workforce development. CNS is conducting a focused research project to document and disseminate lessons learned from the novel S&E Fellows program that embeds S&E grads in the societal implications research enterprise.

CNS aims to disseminate both technological and social scientific findings related to nanotechnology in society to the wider public and to facilitate public participation in the nanotechnological enterprise through public engagement in dialogue with academic researchers from diverse disciplines. In April 2015 we held an annual 2-day NanoDays in the Santa Barbara community with 1475 adults and children participating. In addition, CNS also has participated in NanoDays at the Science Center of LA. CNS-UCSB commits significant resources to conferences and workshops for diverse audiences, alternating smaller, more specialized meetings for researchers (Emerging Technologies 2013) with larger-scale international conferences and workshops (“Democratizing Technologies: Assessing the Roles of NGOs in Shaping Technological Futures,” held at UCSB in Nov 2014, and partnered with local and national/international NGOs). In addition to its co-founding role in the S.NET, CNS serves as a key connection hub in the nano in society network, via speaker series, short- and medium-term visiting scholars, and as a dissemination point for research results (as requested by Chemical Heritage Foundation, UC Center for the Environmental Implications of Nanotechnology, and other partners). Outreach to still wider publics and interested parties takes place via electronic forms such as the CNS-UCSB webpage cns.ucsb.edu, CNS-UCSB Facebook, Twitter, and RSS feeds, contributions to leading blogs such as *Science Progress*, *2020 Science*, and *Huffington Post*, podcasts of interviews with researchers, and media briefings, and research developing new media methods using Twitter and exploring online deliberation. The CNS also engages and informs policymakers and governmental agencies (e.g., Appelbaum with OECD on global economic development, Block to Congress on similar issues, Harthorn to the ACS Congressional Briefing program, the US Presidential Commission on Bioethics, NNCO/NNI stakeholder meetings, the EU, the NPEC working group of the NNI and NNCO personnel as well as NAS, NIOSH and California’s DTSC; Pidgeon on an ongoing basis to the UK House of Commons Science & Technology Select Committee inquiry on the Regulation of Geoengineering, and Energy Future (in which he draws on CNS nano research); and McCray to the World Economic Forum. CNS researchers contribute to the UC CEIN evidence-based knowledge of the public, emerging views of nanotechnologies, and past risk controversies for use in developing risk reduction and risk management strategies with regulators and industry. Results of CNS research are being disseminated to wider audiences via traditional media as well as through concerted efforts to use new media (e.g., contributions of research and commentary to high impact and open access science journals that reach a wide array of industry, policy, and academic audiences, and also posts to the prominent blog, *Science Progress*, and *The Blog --Huffington Post*;)
development of online course materials; and interviews with nano and other science journalists.

Synthesis of CNS-UCSB research has culminated in 6 volumes now in print or in progress. First is a book for a wider public audience developed from the CNS-UCSB NanoEquity conference in Washington DC, *Can Emerging Technologies Make a Difference in Development?* edited by Parker and Appelbaum, Routledge, 2012. *The Social Life of Nanotechnology*, edited by Harthorn & Mohr with a foreword by Board co-Chair John Seely Brown, was published by Routledge in July 2012 and integrates all three research groups’ work in a social science and historical analysis of innovation, public perception, and governance. Seely Brown describes the volume as: “An encompassing collection of scholarly works touching nearly every aspect of the social currents underlying the launching of this field, its radically cross-disciplinary nature, and the crucial issue of how to engage the public in a meaningful dialogue about the risks and opportunities that this promising field might produce.” In addition IRG 3 leaders Pidgeon, Harthorn & Satterfield co-edited a special issue of the leading journal, *Risk Analysis* (Nov 2011) of new research from the IRG 3 nanotech risk perception specialist meeting in Santa Barbara, CA in Jan 2010. X-IRG project leader Newfield and his collaborator Boudreaux have developed a volume, *Can Rich Countries Still Invent?*, currently under review, from their *States of Innovation* conference in Lyon, France in April 2010 which explores the critical dimensions of a post-linear model of innovation. IRG 1 researchers are producing a series of papers from their June 2013 specialist meeting on Emerging Technologies. Appelbaum and fellow IRG 2 researchers have signed a book contract for a new volume on *Technology and Innovation in China: China’s Evolving Role in the Global Science and Technology System*. And Harthorn, Engeman, Appelbaum, and Han are developing a volume out of the *Democratizing Technologies* conference (Nov 2014) that integrates scholarly and practitioner perspectives. CNS-UCSB is also in progress with a summative activity development of a series of *research synthesis reports* to extend the implications of this mature research mission.

**Highlights/Achievements**

Nanotechnology Origins, Innovations, and Perceptions in a Global Society

The global vision for nanotechnology to mature into a transformative technology that furthers social aims in tandem with economic goals depends on an array of complex and interconnected factors situated within a rapidly changing international economic, political, and cultural environment. The NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB pursues an integrated portfolio of interdisciplinary societal research on the challenges to the successful, responsible development of nanotechnology in N America, Europe, Asia, and Latin America at a time of sustained technological innovation. The Center incorporates education for a new generation of social science and nanoscience professionals as it fosters research on the innovation and development systems for nanoscale technoscience across space and time, in conjunction with analysis of the societal meanings attributed to such emergent technologies by diverse stakeholders. CNS-UCSB contributes to responsible development by engaging with those key stakeholders: scientists, toxicologists, policymakers and regulators, EH&S personnel,
nanomaterials industries, public and public interest groups, and journalists in the global North and South.

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Outreach to still wider publics and interested parties takes place via electronic forms such as the CNS-UCSB webpage cns.ucsb.edu, CNS-UCSB Facebook, Twitter, and RSS feeds, contributions to leading blogs such as Science Progress, 2020 Science, and Huffington Post, podcasts of interviews with researchers, and media briefings, and research developing new media methods using Twitter and exploring online deliberation. The CNS also engages and informs policymakers and governmental agencies (e.g., Appelbaum with OECD on global economic development, Block to Congress on similar issues, Harthorn to the ACS Congressional Briefing program, the US Presidential Commission on Bioethics, NNCO/NNI stakeholder meetings, the EU, the NPEC working group of the NNI and NNCO personnel as well as NAS, NIOSH and California’s DTSC; Pidgeon on an ongoing basis to the UK House of Commons Science & Technology Select Committee inquiry on the Regulation of Geoengineering, and Energy Future (in which he draws on CNS nano research); and McCray to the World Economic Forum. CNS researchers contribute to the UC CEIN evidence-based knowledge of the public, emerging views of nanotechnologies, and past risk controversies for use in developing risk reduction and risk management strategies with regulators and industry. Results of CNS research are being disseminated to wider audiences via traditional media as well as through concerted efforts to use new media (e.g., contributions of research and commentary to high impact and open access science journals that reach a wide array of industry, policy, and academic audiences, and also posts to the prominent blog, Science Progress, and The Blog --Huffington Post; development of online course materials; and interviews with nano and other science journalists.

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Engeman, Appelbaum, and Han are developing a volume out of the Democratizing Technologies conference (Nov 2014) that integrates scholarly and practitioner perspectives. CNS-UCSB is also in progress with a summative activity development of a series of research synthesis reports to extend the implications of this mature research mission.

In 2015-16 CNS-UCSB continued substantial progress in research on pathways and impediments to socially and environmentally sustainable futures for nanotechnologies, producing 71 new publications, bringing total publications since our renewal 5.5 years ago to 365, with another 46 in the publication stream, and making 61 presentations this year at academic venues. Appelbaum, Harthorn, Pidgeon, and Simon each provided critical input to national policymaking bodies in the US and UK, and CNS researchers made over 40 presentations to key audiences in government, industry, NSE, and the public.

**Honors and Awards to CNS-UCSB Participants, 2015/16:**
Appelbaum, Richard, review panelist and lead author on the final report for the University of Oregon’s International Studies Department review; November, 2015.

Choi, Hyungsub, Appointed Assistant Professor in the School of Liberal Arts, Seoul National University of Science and Technology, September, 2015.

Collins, Mary, Accepted a tenure track Assistant Professor position in Environmental Health at SUNY-ESF, August, 2015.


Collins, Mary B. (PI, with Paul Mohai and Michael Ash) Awarded SESYNC Grant, Examining the Causes and Consequences of Environmental Inequality Over Time: A Data-Driven Computational Approach. The National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center: Computational Working Group ($200,000), Awarded 2015.

Copeland, Lauren, Accepted a faculty position at Baldwin Wallace University as Assistant Professor of Political Science and Associate Director of the Community Research Institute, August, 2015.

Copeland, Lauren, Awarded an Annual Meeting Travel Grant ($250) by the American Political Science Association, September, 2015.

Copeland, Lauren, Elected to the Executive Committee, Information Technology and Politics Section, American Political Science Association.
Copeland, Lauren, Received a grant ($300) from Baldwin Wallace University Field Trip Fund.

Enders, Catherine, Accepted into CNS-ASU’s Program to Increase Diversity in Science & Technology Studies and Science Policy Fields (POSTS), 2015 & 2016.

Engeman, Cassandra, Received the Southern California UC Research Grant, UCLA Institute for Research on Labor & Employment, 2014-2015.

Engeman, Cassandra, Awarded PhD in Sociology from UCSB, December, 2015.

Engeman, Cassandra, Received Honorable Mention for the 2015 Harry Braverman Award from the Labor Studies Section of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, 2015.

Engeman, Cassandra, Awarded a Visiting Scholar Research position at the Social Science Research Center in Berlin (WZB) for 2015-2016.

Gebbie, Matthew, Awarded PhD in Materials from UCSB, 2016.

Gebbie, Matthew, Selected to attend the Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting in Lindau, Germany, Summer, 2015.

Gebbie, Matthew, Awarded a CNS Science & Engineering Graduate Research Fellowship at University of California Santa Barbara, 2015-16.

Gebbie, Matthew, Awarded a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship at Stanford University, Material Science and Engineering, 2016.

Harr, Bridget, Awarded a UC President’s Dissertation Year Fellowship at University of California at Santa Barbara, 2015-16.


Harthorn, Barbara, nominee, AAAS Committee on Nominations, Fall 2015.

Hasell, Ariel, Awarded a CNS Social Science & Humanities Graduate Research Fellowship at University of California at Santa Barbara, 2015-16.


Hawker, Craig, Elected to Fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), 2015.
Hawker, Craig, Elected as Member of the National Academy of Inventors, 2015.

Horton, Zachary, Awarded the PhD in English from UCSB, June, 2015.

Kay, Luciano, Scientific Advisory Panel, the 5th Global Tech Mining Conference held in Atlanta, GA on September 15-16, 2015.

McCray, Patrick, Lindbergh Chair, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, 2015-16.

McCray, Patrick, Invited Speaker and Discussion Leader at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, February, 2016.

Mody, Cyrus, Appointed Full Professor at Maastricht University, the Netherlands, Aug, 2015.

Novak, David, received a Japan Foundation Short-Term Research Fellowship for “The Politics of Festival: The Role of Music in Japan’s Antinuclear Movement,” Summer, 2015.

Parker, Rachel, Accepted the Director of Research Programs position at the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIFAR), September, 2015.

Stevenson, Louise, Awarded a CNS Science & Engineering Graduate Research Fellowship at University of California Santa Barbara, 2015-16.

Tyrrell, Brian, Awarded a CNS Social Science & Humanities Graduate Research Fellowship at University of California Santa Barbara, 2015-16.

Walsh, James, Accepted Assistant Professor position, Social Science and Humanities at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology, 2015.

**Center Events:**

**May 11, 2015**
“Slavery, Inequality and Economic Creativity in Nineteenth Century United States”
CNS Speaker Series Seminar
John Majewski, Professor of History and acting Dean of Humanities and Fine Arts, UCSB

**May 18, 2015**
“Accidents and the Origins of Forensic Reason” Seminar
CNS Speaker Series Seminar
Greg Siegel, Associate Professor of Film and Media Studies, UCSB

**March 2, 2016**
“Energy Biographies, Psychosocial Research, and Sustainable Living”
Karen Henwood (invited speaker), Professor of Social Sciences, Cardiff University
March 3, 2016
CNS Sunset Event
Santa Barbara Wine Cask

April 2-3, 2016
Nanodays Festival
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

UCSB Faculty and Collaborators 2015/16
Sarah Anderson, Associate Professor, Bren School of Environmental Science & Management
Richard Appelbaum (Co-PI), Research Professor, Sociology/Global & International Studies
Javiera Barandiaran, Assistant Professor, Global & International Studies
Edwina Barvosa, Associate Professor, Feminist Studies
Bruce Bimber, Professor, Political Science/Communication
Barbara Herr Harthorn (PI), Professor, Anthropology/Director, CNS
Craig Hawker (Co-PI), Professor Chemical Engineering/Director MRSEC, CNSI
Patricia Holden, Professor, Bren School of Environmental Science & Management
George Legrady, Professor, Media Arts & Technology
John Majewski, Professor, History/Interim Dean, Humanities and Fine Arts
W. Patrick McCray (Co-PI), Professor, History of Science
Aashish Mehta, Associate Professor, Global & International Studies
Miriam Metzger, Professor, Communication
Christopher Newfield, Professor, English
David Novak, Associate Professor, Music
Lisa Parks, Professor, Film & Media Studies
Casey Walsh, Associate Professor Anthropology

UCSB Postdoctoral Scholars and Researchers 2015/16
Lauren Copeland, Political Science
Xueying Shirley Han, Ecology, Evolution & Marine Biology
Luciano Kay, Public Policy
Tristan Partridge, Social Anthropology

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants and Collaborators 2015/16
Christian Beaudrie, Associate, Resource Management & Environmental Studies, Compass Resource Management, Canada
Jennifer Brown, Associate Professor, Sociology/Anthropology, Long Island University
Cong Cao, Associate Professor, Sociology, University of Nottingham, UK
Mary Collins, Assistant Professor, Environmental Studies, SUNY-ESF
Lauren Copeland, Assistant Professor/Associate Director, Political Science Community Research Institute, Baldwin Wallace University
Guillermo Foladori, Professor, Sociology, Universidad Autonoma de Zacatecas, Mexico
Sharon Friedman, Professor, Science Journalism/Communication, Lehigh University
Gary Gereffi, Professor, Sociology/Director CGGC, Duke University
Robin Gregory, Senior Researcher, Psychology, Decision Research
Jennifer Hawken, Independent Consultant, Transcriber, Irving, Texas
Milind Kandlikar, Professor, Science Policy & Regulation, University of British Columbia, Canada
Timothy Lenoir, Professor, New Technologies in Society, Literature & Computer Science & Chair, Kimberly J. Jenkins for New Technologies in Society, Duke University
Cyrus Mody, Professor/Chair, Department of History, MUSTS Research Center, Maastricht University
Emily Nightingale, Science Policy Fellow, Global & International Studies, Science Technology Policy Institute
Rachel Parker, Director of Research Programs, Sociology, Canadian Institute for Advance Research
Nicholas Pidgeon, Professor, Applied Psychology, Cardiff University, UK
Terre Satterfield, Professor & Director, Institute for Resources, Environment & Sustainability (IRES), University of British Columbia, Canada
Denis Simon, Vice Provost, Political Science, Arizona State University
Amy Slaton, Professor, History & Politics, Drexel University
Paul Slovic, President, Psychology, Decision Research
Galen Stocking, Research Associate, Political Science, PEW Research Center

**Non-UCSB Postdoctoral Scholars/Researchers 2015/16**
Mary Collins, Environmental Studies, University of Maryland
Darrick Evensen, Psychology, Cardiff University, UK
Stacey Frederick, Textile Management, Duke University
Anton Pitts, Risk Science, Univ. of British Columbia
Merryn Thomas, Psychology, Cardiff University, UK

**Student Participants**
**UCSB CNS Graduate Fellows 2015/16**
Matthew Gebbie, Materials
Bridget Harr, Sociology
Ariel Hasell, Communication
Louise Stevenson, Ecology, Evaluation & Marine Biology
Galen Stocking, Political Science
Brian Tyrrell, History

**UCSB CNS Graduate Student Researchers 2015/16**
Rosie Bermudez, Chicana/o Studies
Clayton Caroon, Global & International Studies
Chloe Diamond-Lenow, Feminist Studies
Jacqueline Dodd, Economics
Rachel Drew, Global & International Studies
Cassandra Engeman, Sociology
Lisa Han, Film & Media Studies
Isabel Ochoa, Global & International Studies
CENTER FOR NEW RACIAL STUDIES (CNRS)
Director: Howard Winant
Co-Director: John Park

Mission Statement/Goals:
In 2009 a group of University of California faculty located at all ten campuses received a significant grant from the UC Office of the President to launch the University of California Center for New Racial Studies (UCCNRS), a Multi-Campus Research Program. The UCCNRS made its debut in July 2010 and has been offered UC system-wide support for five subsequent academic years (until June 2015). Our Steering Committee includes scholars in the social sciences and humanities, ethnic studies, area studies, public policy, and law.

The mission of the Center is to support innovation in UC-based race/ethnicity research and teaching and to encourage interdisciplinary and collaborative work focused on advancing social/racial justice in an era of changing racial dynamics and persistent racial/ethnic conflict and inequality. While our primary commitment is to establish a research network of UC scholars, we expect to forge links with other academic networks and institutions, as well as non-academic groups that are working on issues of race and racism.

The goals of the UCCNRS are strategic: to contribute to the production of new knowledge and new approaches to contemporary dilemmas of race and racism; to model what an innovative research/teaching center in the general area of racial studies can be under the new racial conditions of the 21st century; to establish new intellectual pathways for promising students; and to promote a racially diverse university at all levels.

Highlights/Achievements:
The Center was not refunded in the 2015 MRPI round. This was a big blow because we were an active and highly productive research network of c. 200 ladder-ranked faculty from all ten UC campuses, plus many graduate students, lecturers, research staff, and even administrators. The projects of the UC CNRS continue in a more fragmented way, as active efforts to expand awareness on topics of race and racism, and to support anti-racist activity at all levels.
We have accomplished a great deal, or rather those who have taken part in this effort have accomplished a great deal. A lot of research has been carried out and published; there has been extensive training. Perhaps most important, there has been a scholarly reimagining of the dynamics of race and racism: global and local, historical and contemporary, this vision of racial studies crosses the disciplines. It begins to reframe our understanding of race and racism as fundamental features of the modern world and core themes in human emancipation. We are not the first to do this, and we will not be the last. Thanks again. We extend our solidarity. And we offer you our best wishes for the future.

EAST ASIA CENTER (EAC)
Director: Michael Berry

Mission Statement/Goals:
The East Asia Center organizes and sponsors lectures by visiting scholars, panels, conferences, film screenings, and other activities related to East Asia on campus. We also administer a small travel grant program for graduate students once per year. We sponsor the affiliation of postdoctoral scholars who wish to spend a year at UCSB with their own funding.

Highlights/Achievements:
Over the past academic year, the East Asia Center collaborated with Arts & Lectures, the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, the Carsey-Wolfe Center, and the Multicultural Center to organize or co-sponsor a wide array of forums, lectures, conferences, public dialogues, and film screenings.

Some of the highlights included co-sponsoring the EALCS department’s inaugural graduate student conference, Networks & Negotiations: A Graduate Student Conference on Premodern Japan. Co-organized by doctoral students Emm Simpson and Travis Seifman, the conference brought graduate students together with veteran scholars, such as keynote speaker Prof. Karen Wigen (Stanford), for two days of vibrant discussion.

World-renowned dancer/choreographer and founder of the Cloud Gate Theater, Lin Hwai-min participated in a rare public dialogue at the MCC Theater before the Santa Barbara premiere of Rice at the Granada Theater. Lin talked about his influences, the history of Cloud Gate Theater, and the creative process.

In May, EAC hosted a rare 35mm screening of Beautiful Duckling, a classic film from the golden era of Taiwan cinema. The event featured the film’s original screenwriter Chang Yung-hsiang, a legendary figure in Taiwan film history who has written screenplays for over 100 films. Winner of the awards for Best Picture, Best Director, and Best Cinematography at the 1965 Golden Horse Awards, Beautiful Duckling is one of the true classics of Taiwanese cinema. The screening was preceded with “50 Years of Taiwan Cinema: A Panel Discussion,” Featuring Dominic Cheung (USC), Austin Hsu (Taipei Film Archive), Edwin Chen (Taipei Film Archive), and Michael Berry (UCSB).
UCSB’s EAC also hosted the event “In the Writer’s Studio: A Conversation with Wang Anyi, which featured an in-depth dialogue with one of China’s greatest living writers, Wang Anyi. Wang Anyi began her career as a writer in 1978. Her books in English include Lapse of Time, Love in a Small Town, Love on a Barren Mountain, Brocade Valley, and the novel Baotown, which was a finalist for the Los Angeles Times Book of the Year award. She has been awarded every top literary award in China, such as the Maodun Prize and the Dream of the Red Chamber Award, she was also a finalist for the Man-Booker Prize.

“Between the Lines: A Workshop on Chinese-English Literary Translation” featured international translation studies scholars such as Zhang Jie (Zhongshan University), Yang Xiaohua (Xi’an International Studies University), Wang Xiaoyuan (Shanghai University), and Zheng Ye (Shanghai International Studies University), along with local UCSB translators and scholars such as Bozhou Men, Yunte Huang, K.C. Tu, and Michael Berry. The events combined a series of dialogues on literary translation with more focused presentations.

Other EAC co-sponsored academic lecturers included: Professor Guo Zhiyuan (Fulbright Fellow and Visiting Scholar, Stanford University) on “Recent Development on Criminal Procedure Law Reforms in China”; Professor Minghui Hu (UC Santa Cruz) XX on “Material Culture and Political Power in Early Modern China”; Professor Weijing Lu (UCSD) on “Arranged Marriage, Talented Women, and the 'Art' of Courtship in Qing China”, Laura Nenzi (Associate Professor of History, University of Tennessee-Knoxville) on “Researching the Margins: Challenges and Consequences of Embarking on a Microhistory Project.”

**Center Events**

**October 13, 2015**

“Researching the Margins: Challenges and Consequences of Embarking on a Microhistory Project”  
Laura Nenzi (Associate Professor of History, University of Tennessee-Knoxville)  
*Co-sponsored with Reinventing Japan RFG, the Departments of EALCS and History*

**February 1, 2016**

Dialogue: An Evening with Lin Hwai-min, founder and artistic director, Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan  
*Co-presented by UCSB Arts & Lectures, East Asian Culture Center and the MultiCultural Center*

**February 12-14, 2016**

“Networks & Negotiations: A Graduate Student Conference on Premodern Japan”  
Keynote by Professor Kären Wigen  
*Co-sponsored with the Department of East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies, Dean of Humanities and Fine Arts, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, International Shinto Foundation Endowed Chair, Departments of History and Comparative Literature and the Graduate Student Association.*
February 17, 2016
“Recent Development on Criminal Procedure Law Reforms in China”
Professor Guo Zhiyuan (Fulbright Fellow and Visiting Scholar, Stanford University)
Co-sponsored with the Department of East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies

May 4, 2016
“50 Years of Taiwan Cinema,” A Panel Discussion
Featuring Dominic Cheung (USC), Austin Hsu (Taipei Film Archive), Edwin Chen (Taipei Film Archive), Michael Berry (UCSB)

May 4, 2016
Film Screening and Dialogue: “Beautiful Ducking, An Evening with Legendary Screenwriter Chang Yung-hsiang”
Co-sponsored with the Carsey-Wolf Center, the Taiwan Academy, Department of East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies, Center for Taiwan Studies, and the Film and Media Studies Department.

May 12, 2016
“Writing Shanghai” A Conversation with Wang Anyi, one of China’s greatest living writers
Co-sponsored with the UCSB Confucius Institute, Department of East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies

May 16, 2016
“Arranged Marriage, Talented Women, and the ‘Art’ of Courtship in Qing China”
Professor Weijing Lu (UCSD)
Co-Sponsored with the Departments of EALCS and History

May 20, 2016
“Between the Lines” Seminar in Chinese Literary Translation
Including presentations and roundtable discussions.

May 26, 2016
“The Scholar’s Robe: Material Culture and Political Power in Early Modern China”
Professor Minghui Hu (UC Santa Cruz)
Co-sponsored with the Departments of EALCS and History, and the IHC

UCSB Faculty Participants:
East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies: Akiyo Cantrell; Bella Shu-chuan Chen; Sabine Frühstück; Daoxiong Guan; Jennifer Chuan-chen Hsu; Xiaorong Li; John W. Nathan; Hyung Il Pai; Fabio Rambelli; Katherine Saltzman-Li; Kuo-ch’ing Tu; Yoko Yamauchi; Mayfair Mei-hui Yang; Hsiao-Jung (Sharon) Yu; Xiaowei Zheng
Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology: Peter Chaillé; Peter Collins
Communication: Howard Giles
Dramatic Arts: Suk-young Kim
Economics: Chenzong Qin
English: Yunte Huang; Shirley Geok-lin Lim
Gevirtz Graduate School of Education: Mary E. Brenner; Hsiu-zu Ho; Yukari Okamoto
Global Studies: Richard Appelbaum
History: Anthony Barbieri-Low; Tsuyoski Hasegawa; Xiaobin Ji, Luke Roberts
History of Art and Architecture: Peter Charles Sturman; Miriam Wattles
Library, East Asian Collections: Cathy Chiu; Seiko Y. Tu
Linguistics: Patricia M. Clancy; Charles N. Li; Sandra A. Thompson
Political Science: M. Kent Jennings, Pei-te Lien
Psychological and Brain Sciences: Julie Rodgers
Religious Studies: Jose Ignacio Cabezón; Greg Hillis; William F. Powell; Julie Spencer-Rodgers; Vesna Wallace; Mayfair Mei-hui Yang;
Sociology: Mark Juergensmeyer

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:
Angela Boyd
Gary A. Colmenar
Susan Chan Egan

MESOAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER (MARC)
Director: Anabel Ford

Mission Statement
The MesoAmerican Research Center seeks to develop a broad understanding of the people, cultures, and environment of the greater Mesoamerican region of Mexico and Central America. Research of the center has emerged in the context of Anthropology and Archaeology, yet is wholly interdisciplinary in focus. The MesoAmerican Research Center continues to maintain its focus on the Maya forest and the broad fields of study in the region.

Highlights/Achievements
The publication of the book, The Maya Forest Garden: Eight Centuries of Sustainable Cultivation of the Tropical Woodlands by Anabel Ford and Ronald Nigh, has increased the visibility of the work of Dr. Ford who has now been invited to many high profile events.

Center Events:
Work has continued to be focused on settlement patterns and land use of the ancient Maya and implications for the conservation of the Maya forest today. July saw the publication of the book The Maya Forest Garden: Eight Centuries of Sustainable Cultivation of the Tropical Woodlands by Anabel Ford and Ronald Nigh. This was celebrated with a presentation at the UNAM Jardín Botanico for the Dia Nacional de Maiz on 29 September 2015 and was followed with a presentation in October for CIESAS in Chiapas. Ford was also included in a UNESCO conference held in December in

**UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators**
Tom Brittnacher (Geospatial Data Curator, Library)
Keith Clarke (Professor, Geography)
Gary Colmenar (Associate Librarian, Humanities/Social Sciences, Library)
John Damuth (Research Biologist, Biology)
Greg Janee (Specialist, Earth Research Institute)
Michael Kim (Head, Cataloging and Metadata Services, Library)
Susan Mazer (Professor, Evolutionary Biology)
Frank Spera (Professor, Earth Science)

**Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:**
Connie Christensen, California State University, Channel Islands
Macduff Everton, Photographer
Blair Gibson (El Camino)
Sherman Horn III (Tulane)
Paulino Morales (San Carlos)
Narciso Torres, Forest Gardener
Alfonso Tzul, Maya Forest Gardener

**ORFALEA CENTER FOR GLOBAL AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**
**Director:** Michael Stohl

**Mission Statement/Goals:**
The mission of the Orfalea Center for Global & International Studies is to provide an intellectual and programmatic focus for the University’s activities in global, international, and area studies.

**Highlights/Achievements:**
Highlights this year were the launching of five research hubs; Development of the Constructions of Terrorism project and $300,000 in gifts to support it; Successful 10th anniversary celebration; and the Successful Joint Workshops of the research hubs.

**Center Events:**
**October 2, 2015**
Colloquium: “Global Rights, Democracy, and Governance”
Human Rights and Governance Research Hub
*Co-sponsored with the Mellichamp Chairs of Global Dynamics*

**October 23, 2015**
“Human Rights in Greece: Challenges and Prospects”
George Andreopoulos, City University of New York
*Co-sponsored by the Orfalea Center Interdisciplinary Research Hub on Global Governance and Human Rights*

**November 12, 2015**
“Contemporary Iraq: Walls and Circuits,” An International Panel
Mona Damluji, Stanford University
Paulo Hilo Pinto, Fluminense Federal University, Brazil
Moderator, Paul Amar, Department of Global & International Studies
*Co-sponsored by the Orfalea Center Interdisciplinary Research Hub on Global, UCSB’s Center for Middle East Studies, Department of Global & International Studies, and Department of Religious Studies*

**December 1, 2015**
“Afghan and Kashmiri Frontiers: Feuding and Fighting in Central Asia”
Victoria Schofield, British author, biographer and military historian, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir expert
*Co-sponsored with the Orfalea Center for Global & International Studies Interdisciplinary Research Hub on Global Security*

**December 3-4, 2015**
“Constructions of Terrorism Conference”
*Co-sponsored with TRENDS Research & Advisory*

**January 5, 2016**
“Returns of War: Saigon and the Global Political Economy of Post-Socialist Vietnam”
Dr. Long Bui, Wesleyan University
*Co-sponsored with the Department of Global and International Studies*

**January 8, 2016**
“Development after Statism: Industrial Firms and the Political Economy of South Asia”
Adnan A. Naseemullah, King’s College, London
*Co-sponsored by the UCSB Department of Political Science and The Orfalea Center Interdisciplinary Research Hub on Political Economy and Development*

**February 12, 2016**
Social Impact Film Series: “Dreaming Palestine: Occupation, Exile, and Return”
Carsey-Wolf Center
*Co-sponsored with the Mellichamp Global Studies Initiative, the Center for Middle East Studies, the Department of Film and Media Studies, and the Department of the History of Art and Architecture*
February 24, 2016
Taubman Symposium: “Israelis and Palestinians: A New Paradigm?”
David Makovsky and Ghaith al-Omari, Washington Institute for Near East Policy
*Co-sponsored with the Herman P. and Sophia Taubman Foundation Endowed Symposia in Jewish Studies, UCSB*

February 25, 2016
Orfalea Center 10th Anniversary Celebration and Joint Workshops of the Five Research Hubs

April 7, 2016
“American Elections on the Paris Agreement for Global Climate Protection”
Victor Menotti, Executive Director, International forum on Globalization
*Sponsored by The Orfalea Center Interdisciplinary Research Hub on Global Environment/Climate Justice, UCSB Environmental Humanities Initiative, the 2015-16 Critical Issues in America Series ‘Climate Futures: This Changes Everything’, and the Dehlsen Professorship of Environmental Studies, UCSB.*

April 27, 2016
“Constructions of Terrorism: Confronting the Challenges to Global Security Created by Daesh/Islamic State”
*Co-sponsored with TRENDS and The Stimson Center*

April 28, 2016
“China’s Growth and Implications for Southeast Asia”
Wing Thye Woo, University of California, Davis and Fudan University, Shanghai
*Mellichamp Global Studies Lecture*

May 11, 2016
“From the Revolutionary Cartesian Subject to the Revolutionary 21st Century Subject”
Professor Sandra Angeleri, Universidad Central de Venezuela
*Sponsored by the Orfalea Global & International Studies Endowment*

May 18, 2016
Cinema Exhibition and the Ideal State
Jasmine Trice, University of Los Angeles
*Mellichamp Global Studies Lecture*

**UCSB Faculty Participants:**
Michael Stohl, Communication
Amit Ahuja, Political Science
Mark Buntaine, Bren School of Environmental Science & Management
Aashish Mehta, Global & International Studies
Stephan Miescher, History
Jan Nederveen Pieterse, Global & International Studies
Stuart Sweeney, Geography & Director, Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
Casey Walsh, Anthropology
Alice O’Connor, History
John Foran, Sociology
Ken Hiltner, English
David Pellow, Environmental Studies
Alison Brysk, Global & International Studies
Janet Afary, Religious Studies
John Lee, History
Mark Juergensmeyer, Global & International Studies
Juan Campo, Religious Studies
Mary Hancock, Anthropology
Cynthia Kaplan, Political Science
Fabio Rambelli, East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies
Erika Rappaport, History

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:
Joni Adamson, Arizona State University
Julian Agyeman, Tufts University
Claire Apodaca, Virginia Tech University
Philip Ayoub, Drexel University
Madeline Baer, San Diego State University
Fernando Brancoli, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
Lothar Brock, Peace Research Institute Frankfurt
Touraj Daryaei, UC Irvine
Gary Dymski, Leeds University Business School
Haleh Emrani, UC Irvine
Tamara Eskenazi, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion
Jesus Felipe, Asian Development Bank
James K. Galbraith, UT Austin
Rhoda Howard Hassmann, Wilfred Laurier University/Balsillie School of Int’l Affairs
Shareen Hertel, University of Connecticut
Hans-Henrik Holm, Danish School of Media and Journalism
Felipe Gomez Isa, Duesto University
Hyeran Jo, Texas A&M University
Lasse Lindekilde, Aarhus University
George Lopez, Notre Dame University
Aleksandra Malinowska, UT Austin
Flavia Medeiros, San Francisco State University
Kari Norgaard, University of Oregon
Jenny Rose, Claremont Graduate University
Wayne Sandholtz, University of Southern California
Hans Schattle, Yonsei University
Jan Aart Scholte, University of Gothenberg
Gershon Shafir, University of California San Diego
The Richard C. Blum Center for Global Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development

The Richard C. Blum Center for Global Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development at UCSB will be the campus hub for research and public programming dedicated to better understanding global poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

The Center received the following grants in 2016. SMBLUM - Office of the President - 3 year - UCOP fund for the launch of the UC Santa Barbara Richard C. Blum Center for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development, and SMBLU1 - Office of the President - 2 year - UCOP supplemental fund for the launch of the UC Santa Barbara Richard C. Blum Center for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development

Richard C. Blum Center UCSB Faculty Participants:
Amit Ahuja, Political Science
Mark Buntaine, Bren School of Environmental Science & Management
Aashish Mehta, Global & International Studies
Stephan Miescher, History
Alice O'Connor, History
Stuart Sweeney, Geography & Director, Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
Casey Walsh, Anthropology
Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS)
(Health Data Research Facility)
Director: Ron Williams

Mission Statement/Goals:
The primary objective of the Health Data Research Facility (HDRF) is the continued development and operation of the University’s Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS). The goal of AVSS is to collect and disseminate electronic vital records data for use by public/private agencies and research institutions throughout California as a source of information to improve the health of women and children in California.

Center Events:
The HDRF provides information technology to hospitals, local health departments, and to the California Department of Public Health. It enables state and local health agencies to access an electronic database at UCSB containing all birth certificates that have been registered in California since 2000. The database constitutes the principal source of information for the reporting of California birth data to the National Center for Health Statistics (about 1 in 8 US births). Electronically matched birth and infant death certificates from AVSS are also the source of an annual "birth cohort file" that has been used historically by researchers throughout the state for important epidemiological studies.

Highlights/Achievements:
Now operational in over 300 health facilities throughout the state, AVSS collects, disseminates, and reports a large volume public health data. AVSS is used to produce paper birth certificates and, in so doing, create a database containing nearly 15 million records. This database is used by local, state, and federal statistical agencies to monitor maternal and infant health in California. AVSS continues to collect all-electronic data items that, prior to 2007, were considered too controversial (such as maternal weight gain or the use of tobacco) to be reported on the paper birth certificate. Capturing this information electronically has enabled studies of these important maternal and infant risk indicators for the first time in California. HDRF staff continues to report on the rates of completeness of the new variables and make them available online to hospitals and state/local health departments. The information is used by our collaborators at the California Department of Public Health when hosting workshops for hospital staff to communicate the importance of complete and accurate reporting. Empirical evidence indicates that these activities have had a positive impact on the quality and completeness of maternal and infant variables reported on the California Certificate of Live Birth. HDRF staff is currently participating in the California Department of Public Health’s Certificate Revision Workgroup. The goal of this organization is to study and
make recommendations on the need to revise birth, death, and fetal death certificates by adding new indicators and deleting those that are no longer needed.

**UCSB McNair Scholars Program**

**Director:** Beth Schneider  
**Assistant Director:** Monique Limón  
**Program Coordinator:** Micaela Morgan

**Mission Statement/Goals:**
The goals of the UCSB McNair Scholars Program remain consistent with the national program, despite lack of current funding from the Department of Education. The program is intended to promote entrance into doctoral studies for first-generation, low-income undergraduates and/or students under-represented in graduate study. The program remains available for students in all majors on the UCSB campus. Students in this McNair Scholars program have the opportunity to undertake two years of faculty mentored research and participate in seminars and workshops, which prepare students for entrance to graduate school.

The UCSB-specific goals for the recipients of the McNair Scholarships include: 100% of McNair Scholars participating in a minimum of one faculty mentored research experience; 100% of McNair participants presenting their research at a minimum of two research symposia; 100% of active McNair participants in their senior year applying to post-baccalaureate programs prior to receiving their bachelor’s degree; 75% of bachelor degree recipients enrolling in a post baccalaureate program by the fall term of the academic year immediately following completion of their degree.

The UCSB McNair Scholars Program is fully funded by the offices of the Executive Vice Chancellor, the Letters of Sciences Executive Dean, and the L&S divisional deans, with commitments to continue through June 30, 2018. The McNair team will enter the national competition for federal support from the Department of Education in its next funding cycle in 2017. During the 2016 calendar year, the McNair team secured a gift from Edison International that supports research activities of students in a few STEM fields.

**Highlights/Achievements:**

**Recruitment:** Under the direction of Director Beth Schneider and Assistant Director, Monique Limón, the McNair Scholars Program completes its ninth year on September 30, 2016. Transfer students are recruited in the Fall of each academic year; rising juniors are recruited each spring quarter. In 2015-2016 (through Summer 2016), students in the program majored in the following areas: Anthropology, Biology, Biopsychology; Black Studies, Chemical Engineering, Chicana and Chicano Studies, Classics, Communication, Computer Science, Earth Science, Economics, Environmental Studies, Feminist Studies, Geography, Global Studies, History, Linguistics, Mathematics, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Spanish, and Theater.
**UCSB McNair Scholars Research Journal:** The 6th volume of the McNair Scholars Journal was published in Spring quarter 2016. It contains the work of nine graduating seniors and represents the wide range of fields in which the students major. The journal is on line at: http://mcnair.ucsb.edu/journal.html

**Participation in Summer Research Programs and Student Presentations:** McNair Scholars undertake their first summer of research with UCSB faculty. In their second year, students may remain at UCSB for a second year of faculty-mentored research or they have the opportunity to take part in a second summer research experience with faculty at universities around the United States in undergraduate research programs seeking low-income, first generation or underrepresented students.

In Spring Quarter 2016, McNair participants offered poster presentations at the UCSB Undergraduate Research Colloquium organized by the Undergraduate Research and Creative Activities Office of the College of Letters and Sciences. In addition, McNair Scholars in attendance in the 2015 UCSB Summer Program presented their research posters at the 2015 campus-wide Summer Colloquium Series for participants in all student summer research programs on the UCSB campus. Five McNair Scholars offered oral presentations at the McNair Scholars Research Symposium in August 2015, and in June 2016, five other McNair scholars presented their work at the McNair National Research Conference in Atlanta. All participants in the 2016 Summer program will present in August at the McNair Symposium and the campus summer Colloquium session in August.

In 2015-2016, of twelve seniors, nine with continue with post-baccalaureate training in Fall 2016. Two will attend Master's programs at Columbia University and the University of Edinburgh (UK); one will attend law and public policy programs at the University of Iowa. Students entering Ph.D. programs will attend doctoral programs at the University of Chicago, UCLA, Northwestern, UC-Berkeley and UC-Santa Barbara.

**Faculty Mentors:** In addition to Dr. Schneider (Sociology), faculty members who served as mentors include the following:

Denise Bielby (Sociology); Mary Bucholtz (Linguistics); Melissa Morgan Consoli (Education); Tommy Dickey (Geography); Richard Duran (Education); Barry Giesbrecht (Psychological and Brain Sciences); Brigette Coggins (Political Science); Craig Hawker (Chemistry); Mary Hegarty (Psychology); Maryam Kia-Keating (Education); Heejung Kim (Psychological and Brain Sciences); Danielle Kurin (Anthropology); George Lipsitz (Black Studies and Sociology); Sears McGee (History); Claudine Michel (Black Studies); Rebeca Mireles-Rios (Education); Benjamin Monreal (Physics); Craig Montell (Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Biology); Laury Oaks (Feminist Studies); Victor Rios (Sociology); Heather Royer (Economics); Mark Średnicki (Physics); Jeffrey Stopple (Mathematics); Amber Vanderwarker (Anthropology); John Woolley (Political Science).
Facilities: During 2015-16, the McNair Scholars Program, located in Building 477, continued to work out of 6 rooms (five offices and one student computer-lab and conference room).

Edison-International Program, 2016
Funding from Edison-International in 2016 was intended to support students who are women, low-income, first-generation, veterans and those historically underrepresented in specific STEM fields. The fields included Computer Sciences; Computer Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering, and those with Bachelor of Science majors in Earth Science and Environmental Studies. The funds supported twenty scholarships to undergraduates undertaking research-related activities or preparation for graduate school-related activities during the academic year. During summer 2016, the McNair staff provided a summer research program, providing stipends to eleven students in the Edison-identified fields participating in research under the direction of a faculty mentor; these students also attended a weekly professional development seminar. All students in the Edison-McNair summer program will present their research at the University-wide summer colloquium in August.

Faculty Mentors for the Edison-McNair students included: Carl D’Antonio (Environmental Sciences); Ilan Ben-Yaacov (Electrical and Computer Engineering); Frederic Gibou (Mechanical Engineering); Bradley Hacker (Earth Sciences); Philip Lubin (Physics); Umesh Mishra (Electrical and Computer Engineering); Tyler Susko (Mechanical Engineering); Luke Theogarajan (Electrical and Computer Engineering); Ben Zhao (Computer Science).
ISBER
Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Research in Progress
2015-2016
www.isber.ucsb.edu
How have biological field stations shaped American environmental science and politics since World War II? The project seeks to answer this question through a historical study of the University of California's Natural Reserve System (UC NRS)—the largest and most diverse network of field stations administered by any academic institution in the world.

Science studies scholars have long focused on laboratories as spaces for the production of knowledge. Research on field sites has remained more limited in scope, and most work has focused on the period from 1890 to 1940. This project proposes that, despite this lack of scholarly attention, biological field stations have played crucial roles in environmental science and politics since World War II. Field stations constitute the “missing masses”—present but unaccounted for—in the literature on American environmental history. The following proposal describes a five-year plan to investigate this story through archival and oral history research at the UC Natural Reserve System. The project will produce a series of articles that explore the history of the NRS, and the role of field stations more generally, in American environmental history and the history, philosophy, and social studies of science. I will also complete a book manuscript, based on these experiences that will explore theoretical and methodological problems related more generally to the study of environmental change.

This project integrates research and teaching through a series of collaborative learning activities. Undergraduate and graduate students will enroll in a new field seminar, entitled Field Studies in Environment and History, and build their research skills through internships, trainings, workshops, and tailored mentoring programs. They will also have the opportunity to contribute to the larger project by joining the research team. Each year, the research team will assist in the completion of a new case study focused on a different UC field station. The teams will conduct original research, survey primary sources, and collect materials that will contribute to a new UC Natural Reserve System Archive. The archive will preserve important historical documents, and facilitate further research and teaching programs central to the UC and NRS missions. The project’s four components—research, teaching, outreach, and archival conservation—are thus inseparable.
In the contemporary context of re-born authoritarianisms, re-launched global wars on terror, and re-militarized forms of policing worldwide, an international network of activists, human-right defenders, scholars, journalists and artists are coming together from across the globe to develop a long-term strategy to capture and analyze data with particular focus on policing, civic organization, reporting and media around protests and the safety (physical and digital) of participants. This collaborative initiative aims to analyze best strategies for strengthening movements and advocates for rights to assembly and access to civic space and assess the most positive modes of intervention by international donors.

Global in scope, and comparative in its assessment methodologies, this collaboration nevertheless looks in-depth to certain case studies in order to weigh successes and failures, challenges and limitations in the particular social, cultural and political contexts. The aim is to draw upon the significance of these cases as we look outward toward global trends and develop applications and recommendations for analogous civic struggles as identified with this network’s specific partners Brazil, Mexico, Turkey and Chile, and with the potential to reach to other sites once our first sets of findings and recommendations are drafted. In this light, this process begins with a remarkably inclusive and probing gathering of civic activists and allied scholars to mark the five-year anniversary of the Tahrir Square Uprisings in 2011 which toppled Egypt’s long-term dictator Hosni Mubarak.

An examination of the Egyptian experience serves as the inauguration of this collaboration initiative. Those epochal protests and uprisings in Egypt animated human rights agendas in powerful new ways and unleashed a civic revolution. This moment of assembly, expression and civic engagement was unprecedented in the large numbers of people that participated, for the diverse communities it energized (women, youth, Muslims and Christians, labor, students, urban poor, peasants, children), and for the global support it engendered. The Egyptian Uprisings also served as a global turning point in the history of repression. Immediately following the “January 25th Revolution” in Egypt, at least fifty-eight countries around the world passed draconian laws to restrict or fundamentally cripple the right to protest and occupy civic space. Government in ostensibly “democratic” regions of North America, the European Union, and Latin America ratified repressive dictates. They also developed and deployed new apparatuses of surveillance and criminalization against those using the Internet as one site of many for civic opposition. In the past five years after Tahrir, many of those who comprised this electrifying “2011 Generation” of human rights defenders and youth civic leaders have been fined, beaten by police, and arrested. In this context, a team of human rights defenders and scholar/activists will converge at UC Santa Barbara to launch a six-month intensive process of learning, evaluation, and reimagining that starts with a five-day event.
The project aims to elaborate a methodological framework capable of analyzing nanotechnologies public policies in specific countries. It will rely on the case of Mexico, where the UED-UAZ group has done extensive research on related nanotechnology topics. Nevertheless, the approach of the research will be comparative, including U.S., China and Brazil. The U.S. and China nanotechnology public policies have already been studied by the CNS-UCSB group. Brazil is the leading country in Latin America in nanotechnology development, and therefore useful to take into account both because of its wide public policies instruments, and because substantial information is already available for the purpose of this research. Once we elaborate the framework vis-à-vis the Mexican data, we will have a strong instrument to apply to other cases in future research projects.

Several Science and Technology policies are internationally applied, but each country develops specific instruments and has unique characteristics that require an individualized research approach. Developing a comparative analysis will give us a broad methodological instrument, capable of being applied to other countries in the future. Nanotechnologies, as other advanced technologies, are spearheading innovation, and well-informed public policies are key to reaching expected outcomes.

Our preliminary analysis of enrollment patterns at the UC Santa Barbara suggests that the first, and likely primary, leakage point where we lose female students occurs between the first principles course (microeconomics, Econ 1) and the second principles course (macroeconomics). As is the case in other departments, our retention rate for female students earning A- and B+ grades is substantially below the retention rate for male students with the same grades. Entry into the Economics or Economics and Accounting majors requires a grade point average of 2.85 in the introductory and intermediate micro classes, so we are losing a lot of women who could reasonably expect to be successful in both major entry and the major itself.

We are planning two interventions: 1. Reviving a series of informational meetings for recent Econ 1 students that emphasize the variety of economics courses and career options, and 2. Proving positive feedback to students who have performed well in Econ 1. Since our enrollment levels in Econ 1 are high (about 2000 students per year) the latter intervention will be randomized so that we can test whether this intervention (or “nudge”) is differentially effective for men or women.
Our objective is to explore the extent to which positive departmental feedback about performance after the first principles course changes the propensity of men and women to continue on the second principles course and ultimately to major status. More specifically, does reinforcing with students that they scored well in Economics 1 and asking if they have ever considered economics as a major increase enrollment in subsequent courses? And, does it ultimately increase the probability that students (and particularly female students) choose one of the economics majors?

BEDARD, KELLY, Principal Investigator
ROSSIN-SLATER, MAYA, Co-Principal Investigator
The Economic and Social Impacts of California's Paid Family Leave Program
California Employment Development Department
M6102380/UCSB 20160861 04/16/16 – 08/31/16 $149,471

The Employment Development Department (EDD) is seeking to obtain a quantifiable and qualitative research study of Paid Family Leave (PFL), which addresses a wide range of economic and social outcomes. California’s PFL has been in place for more than a decade. This makes economic and social impact research valuable to current PFL implementation policy discussions across the nation, both locally and federally. We are entering into this Interagency Agreement pursuant to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary, Women’s Bureau Paid Leave Analysis grant.

Many data elements are available via the Departments historical and current databases. Additionally there’s 10 years research done by academic and national researchers. Various researchers have collected and published related data of interest; if accumulated, analyzed and properly segmented would be of enormous value to expanding our current understanding of how impactful affording Californians Paid Family Leave has been. The data would assist in drawing related correlations between States that offer paid family leave and those that do not. The results will allow the department to provide data that either supports or cautions recommended changes to current legislation related to PFL.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Co-Principal Investigator
UCSB 2015-2016 MESA Engineering Program (MEP)
UC Office of the President: UC MESA
14-MEP-09/UCSB 20160006 07/01/15 – 06/30/17 $10,000

The MESA Engineering Program (MEP) at UCSB maintains its commitment to provide guidance, leadership, and skills for MEP students to succeed academically, socially, and professionally. Our ultimate goal is for MEP students to become active alumni, having successfully navigated through a baccalaureate degree (or graduate degree), connecting with corporate and alumni mentors, and starting a STEM career. With economic challenges (including loss of jobs), academic demands, and ever-increasing competition and changes in the workforce (including impacted fields), families face major obstacles in supporting their students to pursue and attain college degrees, particularly in arduous STEM fields.
One way that educationally challenged and hard-working MEP students (and their families, including future college students) can be supported is for the UCSB MESA Engineering Program to fortify the pipeline by continuing its support for undergraduates – helping to provide crucial retention momentum to the baccalaureate. With limited funds, the UCSB MEP provides students with opportunities for academic and social guidance, study skills, mentor and tutoring support, leadership training, industry connections, goal attainment recognition, and tangible resources including books on loan, scholarships, professional conferences, and academic-career support opportunities.

UCSB’s MEP Center will continue its effort to encourage a smooth connection and transfer for MESA students from community college to (and through) UCSB. The Central Coast Regional Alliance was started in 2011-12 and continues with members from UCSB, Allan Hancock Community College, Santa Barbara City College, and Ventura College MESA Programs (MCCPs), in addition to Oxnard College’s STEM Center. This alliance provides a MESA partnership-pipeline or network approach to serving our collective students and to leveraging resources efficiently. With MESA Statewide’s encouragement, this alliance is being revitalized and will include focusing on and Hispanic Serving Institution efforts at each of our campuses, and corporate partnering.

Throughout 2015-16, UCSB’s MEP will focus on promoting its programs, campus connections, student achievement, alumni networks and support, and the vital role in the outreach-retention-career-return loop, which prepares and supports MESA students who contribute to the STEM fields and overall economy. More attention will be paid to developing close MESA Alliance links between all levels of MEP students (including pre- and post-levels). Our burgeoning Regional Alliance will help strengthen supports for individual students, and links between efforts and resources (including academic achievement, retention, and career development).

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Co-Principal Investigator
UCSB 2015-2016 MESA MSP Schools Program
UC Office of the President: UC MESA
14-MSP-17/UCSB 20151151 07/01/15 – 06/30/17 $180,000

UCSB’s MESA vision is to promote inclusive and adaptive initiatives and strategic collaborations and partnerships with university, school, community, industry, and educationally supportive programs so that more educationally underserved students are inspired to pursue, persist, and achieve math, science and engineering qualifications and careers. The UCSB MESA programs continue to evolve in response to and collaboration with education policies, school districts, school site administrators, advisors, MESA segmental partners, and other partnering programs. UCSB MESA remains a prominent and popular program and partner, in tune with the increasing demands for academically prepared and college-oriented students (particularly in STEM fields). Overcoming challenges, UCSB MESA has adapted and succeeded for more than 35 years.
UCSB’s MESA strategic three-year goals for 2014-2017 will be to (1) Recruit, retain, and advance targeted MESA students to be motivated, informed, experienced, academically prepared, confident, and deliberate in their successful pursuit of a STEM college degree and profession; (2) Challenge and involve students in pursuing STEM careers that are intellectually, culturally and ethically fulfilling. Through increased involvement, commitment and momentum, student’s academic and career pursuits will become noticeable worthwhile investments of themselves, their families, and their communities – hence, escalating support for current and future MESA student; (3) Challenge and support MESA Advisors to invest in students’ STEM success to an extent that enhances their own learning, classroom teaching, peer influence, commitment to education, and MESA advisorship; and (4) Inspire and sustain parents who, as STEM Career-and-College Advocates, are informed, resourceful, and committed education consumers for their children, family and community.

BORIS, EILEEN, Principal Investigator
Carework: Beyond the Dichotomy of Public and Private
UCLA Institute for Research on Labor & Employment
BEIRLE 01/04/16 – 06/30/17 $15,000

A vast for-profit care industry has grown in the United States fueled by state monies. These agencies act as middlemen sending home aides and personnel attendants into private households. Simultaneously, domestic work has returned with the enhanced labor force participation of middle and professional class mothers in heterosexual families. Immigrant women of color and African Americans disproportionately staff these care jobs, which continued their rapid growth even with the Great Recession. Still home care and domestic work remained among the poorest paid occupations, with large segments of these workforces excluded from labor protections and the right to organize.

While domestic worker associations in New York, California, Massachusetts, and elsewhere win “bill of rights” (DWBOR), the subject of a previous funded report, unionized home care workers see their right to organize and inclusion in labor law blocked or undermined. “Health” franchise agencies challenged the 2013 Obama administration’s change in the “companionship exemption” that in 1975 wrote home aides out of the nation’s wage and hour law at the moment when most domestic workers gained coverage. The DC Court of Appeals sided with the Department of Labor last August. However, as of this writing, the franchisers have asked the Supreme Court to stay implementation pending an appeal to the Court for reversal. The most recent bouts over the companionship rule followed the Supreme Court’s June 2014 undermining of the basis of home care organizing in the public sector: In Harris v. Quinn, it found that personal attendants paid by the state of Illinois were not real public employees, and thus could not be required to pay a fee for representation by a labor union that engaged in collective bargaining, essentially establishing a precedent to create a national “right to work” regime for public employees, and calling into question the legal basis of the public authority established in California as the “employer of record” for independent providers hired by families under the state’s In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program. Additionally, California’s DWBOR and sick day law currently exclude IHSS workers.
Taking off from Boris’ previous research into the historical relationship between domestic work and home care, this project investigates the paradox of our contemporary moment: a carework economy, in which commodified social reproduction is essential to the maintenance of capital as well as people, has brought care workers and cleaners together in a shared sector, but law and social policy pulls them apart based on their relationship to the private and public organization of care. Workers and their organizations have responded by creating vibrant coalitions, as seen in the March 2015 “Justice for Home Care Tribunal” in Sacramento (where Boris gave testimony at a mock trial against the state for refusing to pay overtime), but we still lack a robust portrait of the similarities and differences between home care and other kinds of domestic workers, especially state-funded home care workers represented by unions and elder care workers belonging to domestic worker and ethnic associations—who may be from the same neighborhoods, families, or ethnic groups or even the same people who move from one part of the carework economy to another. Indeed, the home care worker has one foot in the care sector and another in the larger service society, as the participation of Service Employee Industrial Union (SEIU) members in the “Fight for $15” underscores.

This project further builds upon what we know about conditions of work among unionized IHSS workers by first updating the state of those workers and then comparing them to other providing elder care. Only California residents with a Medi-Cal eligibility qualify for IHSS. Those who do not qualify for Medi-Cal and who are unable to rely solely on relatives seek aides and attendants through private home health care franchises or through informal networks that allow them to tap into a labor market outside of regulation or enumeration, what some scholars refer to as the shadow economy. They engage in direct payment of workers, no matter the source of their funding. With IHSS, states, counties, public authorities, and unions maintain lists of consumers and workers, allowing researchers to sample the experiences of both the receivers and providers of elder care in a systematic manner. But we lack comparable studies of direct-pay workforces, which are as scattered as the people with disabilities and elderly people they serve. The conditions of this work—such as hours, compensation, tasks performed, occupational risks, training, and relationships with consumers/clients—are difficult to ascertain.

**BROWN, MICHELLE, Principal Investigator**
The Energetics of Survival: Feeding Competition among the Fruit-eating Primates of Kibale National Park, Uganda
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)
SS17BM 07/01/15 – 06/30/16 $8,000

Feeding completion affects individual survival and reproductive success, yet its effects on population density and inter-individual relationships are poorly understood in primates. Their long life spans and flexible, diverse diets make it difficult to untangle the subtle pressures imposed by competing individuals and species. In this study, I seek to address this gap using a relatively new technique that non-invasively measures energy balance via assays of urinary C-peptide, a by-product of insulin metabolism. First, I test whether wild primates exhibit the patterns of within-group and between competitions predicted by the
primate socioecological models. Second, I investigate whether the intensity of feeding competition between sympatric species modulates competition within species. Third, I determine whether low-density populations are food-limited year-round or only during critical reproductive seasons. I will address these issues in Kibale National Park in western Uganda, a natural laboratory containing four competing, fruit-eating primate species: redtail monkeys (Cercopithecus ascanius); blue monkeys (C. mitis); grey-cheeked mangabeys (Lophocebus albigena); and chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes). These species vary in their predicted competitive regimes, making for a robust test of the primate socioecological models. Their population densities vary throughout the park so I can weigh the effects of competitor density by comparing competitive regimes at multiple sites. This will be the first direct test of the assumptions underlying the long-standing ecological model of primate social relationships, and of the idea that higher-order competition shapes the nature of inter-individual relationships.

BROWN, MICHELLE, Principal Investigator
Measuring the Effects of Feeding Competition at Multiple Scales in a Frugivorous Primate Community
American Association of Physical Anthropologists
SB160145/UCSB 20161112  06/15/16 – 06/14/17  $5,000

This project builds on the findings of my postdoctoral research on energetics and competition. It is an analysis of the relative strength of within-group, between-group, and between-species feeding competition on patterns of energy skew in a frugivorous guild of primates. I hope to change the way we measure the effects of competition – no longer settling for crude proxies such as dominance hierarchies and aggressive frequencies, but with a focus on the very currency of fitness, which is energy. Moreover, certain forms of competition are expected to promote tolerance and cooperation among individuals; by testing these predictions and identifying the contexts that are most conducive to cooperation, I hope to shed light on possible evolutionary scenarios that may have given rise to human-like patterns of teamwork and collaboration.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator
Latina/o Youth Expertise and Identity Development in Social Interaction
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)
SS16BM  07/01/14 – 06/30/16  $8,000

The project seeks to answer the following question: Does social interaction linking different forms of young people’s expertise across the boundaries of their everyday social settings promote positive identity development and academic achievement? The study draws its theoretical foundation from research on language and social interaction. Recognizing that social interaction is central to social settings, the study examines a key interactional practice, enactment of expertise, as a potential factor in youth identity development within and especially across settings. Expertise is theorized from this perspective not as an individual cognitive capacity but as an interactional identity achievement that requires both the positioning of the self and ratification by others. In conventional educational contexts, it is rare to find interactional enactments of expertise.
that transcend the ideological boundaries between settings. Yet such interactional moments may hold the key to understanding how to help youth gain a sense of themselves as highly knowledgeable linguistic and cultural experts in multiple domains and settings.

The project overcomes this logistical problem by leveraging the unique opportunity offered by an innovative multisited academic preparation program directed by the PI. The study uses qualitative interactional video analysis as well as quantitative measures of youth outcomes to investigate the research question. It thus advances the social-scientific understanding of identity as flexible, relational, and interactionally constituted within social contexts. At the same time, the project seeks to improve youth-serving institutions and programs by documenting youth expertise and identity development in academic, home, peer, and community settings.

BUNTAINE, MARK, Principal Investigator
Harnessing the Crowd to Improve Accountability for the Delivery of Public Services
College of William and Mary
740681-T/UCSB 20150845 07/02/15 - 06/30/16 $35,000

This field experiment seeks to learn the effects of different reporter recruitment methods on the provision, quality, and impact of citizen monitoring of solid waste via mobile phones in Kampala, Uganda. Because solid waste services are visible, we can independently verify the quality and timeliness of citizen reports, enabling precise measurement of treatment effects. Working in partnership with the Kampala Capital City Authority, we will randomly assign two methods of recruiting citizen reporters in Kampala: (1) Open-access crowdsourcing in which enumerators approach residents, invite them to sign up to report on solid waste services using their mobile phones, and distribute flyers about the reporting platform; (2) Crowdseeding by nomination in which enumerators approach residents and ask them to nominate an individual who lives in the area who would be qualified to report on solid waste services for the community using their mobile phone. The nominated residents will then be contacted and provided a flyer about the platform. We will also complete a household survey based on a random walk pattern in the zones of Kampala that are randomly selected for the study. The household survey will be used to identify average resident perceptions of solid waste services in each study zone and to identify sites of waste accumulation. Differences in volume, quality, actionability, and ultimate impact on service provision of the data will be compared both across treatment conditions and to control areas in which no reporters are recruited.

BUNTAINE, MARK, Principal Investigator
Repairing Information Underload: The Effects on Vote Choice of Information Regarding Politician Performance & Public Goods in Uganda
UC Berkeley
0009002/UCSB 20160140 06/01/15 - 01/15/17 $250,000

This project proposes a two-arm randomized control trial in Uganda to learn how information about the audited budget performance of politicians and their provision of public services affects candidate support, political participation, and vote choice. The study
will focus on the March 2016 elections for local sub-county (LC III) and district (LC V) chairs and councilors. We will use a full-factorial design to learn about the independent and cumulative effects of the different types of information on citizen attitudes and political behavior.

BUNTAINE, MARK, Principal Investigator
Harnessing the Crowd to Improve Accountability for the Delivery of Public Services
Hellman Fellows Fund
BMHELM 07/01/15 – 08/31/17 $21,500

Supported by the Hellman Family Fellowship, Buntaine will investigate whether new technology platforms that aggregate citizen feedback from mobile phones can improve the delivery of public services. One of the most widespread challenges of improving public services, like solid waste collection, is the difficulty of monitoring the activities of frontline service providers and staff. In partnership with collaborators at the Kampala Capital City Authority, Buntaine will build and test a citizen feedback platform that allows residents of Kampala to report on solid waste services and missed collections. The data from this platform will be compared to independent audits to assess whether such technology provides timely, accurate, and useful data for city governments like the Kampala Capital City Authority to improve waste collection and oversee the activities of private contractors that deliver services. These types of technologies might rapidly increase the amount and quality of information available to decision-makers and solve fundamental governance problems related to the implementation of environmental policies.

BUNTAINE, MARK, Principal Investigator
Does Transparency Mobilize Citizens and Decrease Corruption? A Field Experiment with Revenue-Sharing Funds in Bwindi National Park
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)
SS17BU 07/01/15 – 06/30/17 $7,924

This research will test whether transparency causes better governance. Although transparency is widely assumed to improve the outcomes of government administration, a strong test of this causal relationship has not been possible. Based on a unique partnership with the Uganda Wildlife Authority, we will complete a field experiment and vary transparency about revenue-sharing funds derived from national park gate fees. In particular, our team will randomly assign some villages receiving revenue-sharing funds to have residents receive repeated notices about the disbursements and implementation status of village-level projects on mobile phones. We will measure whether residents in treatment villages are more likely to participate in park management and to monitor village projects, whether fewer funds are lost to corruption in treatment villages, and whether encroachment into the park decreases near treatment villages. We have already launched the pilot effort for this project. The requested ISBER seed funding is for research assistance with initial data and for a follow-up trip to Uganda to plan a larger, externally-funded project that tests the impact of transparency and participation across the national parks system.
A host of language learning media tools explicitly market themselves as necessities for the “new” global economy, often correlating bilingualism with economic opportunities. Ironically, while bilingual education holds a precarious existence in several states’ public schools, private companies have lucratively capitalized by offering a host of language learning options to adults. Computer software, specialized courses, DVD sets and pocket texts are designed to teach a second language, help erase or gain native “accents,” and/or learn shorthand phrases. Indeed, interest in learning the languages of Spanish and English have spurred two of the fastest growing companies: Rosetta Stone and Ingles Sin Barreras. Both companies are also routinely referenced within English and Spanish-language popular culture, evident of their effective branding on television (infomercials, commercials) and visibility in marketplaces (e.g., flea markets for Ingles Sin Barreras, airports for Rosetta Stone). This market has burgeoned since the early 1990s, in tandem with public sentiments and debates over the place of immigrants and English-Only propositions.

This project aims to document how language learning has largely shifted from school sites to popular, at-home, and at times, social sites of media. Specifically this project uses the recent post 1990s success of Rosetta Stone and Ingles Sin Barreras to: a) compare and analyze their media market campaigns, b) Investigate how their learning methods are framed (“Do-It-Yourself” and “in the privacy of your home”), and c) investigate the motivations behind consumer’s interests in Spanish or English. Broader considerations such as shifts in workplace economies, attitudes towards immigrants and travel, as well as other facets of the larger economic and political motivations behind second language learning acquisition guide this project. Preliminary research and analysis done on their media campaigns of 2010 and 2012 indicate that both companies use overt discourses of “opportunity” steeped in issues of race, class, and place (travel, migrate) to pitch learning Spanish (Rosetta Stone) and learning English (Ingles Sin Barreras).

Women have made great strides in many STEM fields in the past several decades. However, that progress has not been even across fields, and women remain seriously under-represented in engineering fields. While women in fields in the biological sciences, for example, were about 48% of the workforce in 2013, in Engineering fields, women made up only 13% of the workforce. That is a significant increase over the less than 1% of women engineers in 1960, but there is much room for growth. In fact, not only is there room for
growth, the number of women studying in the fields of engineering has plateaued. This suggests that we need to do more to encourage women and reduce obstacles to engineering careers.

Several studies have found important factors that discourage women from pursuing engineering degrees. For young girls, some of the most significant obstacles are stereotypes that negatively impact girls’ aspirations (such that women are not as good at math and science-oriented subjects—especially physical science—as men, and that women who are good in these subjects are less likeable, less attractive than other women), and poor self-assessment and unrealistic high standards regarding their math abilities. These problems can be particularly acute for the low-income students whose parents do not have college degrees. These students tend not to have clear understanding of what an engineering career entails, have not yet learned how exciting and socially productive engineering can be (which is particularly important to females), and they lack role models who can combat the stereotypes and provide inspiration and guidance.

The University of California Santa Barbara’s (UCSB) Mathematics, Science, Engineering Achievement (MESA) program, in collaboration with UCSB’s Women in Science and Engineering (WiSE) and the Santa Barbara Chapter of the Society for Hispanic Engineers (SHPE), proposes a pilot program to help mitigate this problem by providing specialized, year-long outreach to low-income, first-generation, college-bound middle school girls. The program goals are to: 1) Inspire participants to aspire to engineering careers; 2) Counter negative stereotypes that inhibit girls from pursuing engineering careers; 3) Promote a “growth mindset” that will help participants to succeed academically and persevere on an engineering career path; and 4) Increase family support that will provide help and encouragement throughout their schooling and college preparation into careers.

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Principal Investigator
LUCAS, GLENN, Co-Principal Investigator
Ascension: Articulating STEM Cooperatives to Enhance Needs, Success, Integration, Outcomes and Networking
Ventura County Community College District
P031C110025/UCSB 20111196 10/01/11 – 09/30/16 $1,076,961

UCSB Office of Academic Preparation (OAP), specified herein, will work collaboratively with Oxnard College, and other partner institutions, to support the goals of the HSI-STEM grant to facilitate increased student success in high school and increased participation among Hispanic/Latino students in higher education.

CHARNES, GARY, Principal Investigator
Philanthropy and Identity: Testing Three Philanthropic Mechanisms in the Laboratory
University of Chicago
FP049716-V/UCSB 20150017 7/1/14 – 8/31/15 $50,000

There seems to be considerable scope for mechanisms to increase philanthropic contributions by giving would-be donors information about what other people have
contributed. However, it is not yet clear what might be the most effective manner by which to harness the potential underlying willingness to contribute. One avenue that has been explored to a degree offers is a sense of group membership, potentially provided by giving social information. Billig and Tajfel (1973) find that even with minimal groups (formed using a very modest sense of identity), group membership has strong effects on the allocations chosen for in-group and out-group members. Charness, Rigotti, and Rustichini (2007) extend this to a strategic environment and observe major effects of group membership on choices made in two experimental games. Chen and Li (2009) find that, in the aggregate, participants show a 47% increase in charity concerns when they are matched with an in-group member rather than an out-group member.

Thus, there is ample reason to believe that providing information that someone from one’s own “group” has made a (large) charitable contribution would have a substantial beneficial effect on one’s own charitable contribution. However, to the best of my knowledge there has been no research on the effect of strengthening a sense of identity between a would-be donor and a charitable organization. This would appear to have a great deal of potential for increasing donation rates. The contribution of this project is that it would be the first to harness the power of group-membership and identity in the service of charitable contributions. In addition, I am not aware of any study that considers the interaction between seed money and identity effects. I will be conducting a series of experiments designed to test this interaction. I plan to write more than one article on this research and hope to make a serious contribution to the field of philanthropy. The experiments will be conducted in 2014 and the first half of 2015.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator
New Indian Wars: The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty
National Science Foundation
1060384/UCSB 20110154 07/01/11 – 09/30/15 $127,774

The research explores the concept of indigenous sovereignty as a window onto the shifting social, political and legal relations between mainstream US society and its indigenous populations. The concept of indigenous sovereignty has become revitalized and reframed in the early decades of the 21st century, largely as a result of some tribal governments exercising enormous economic power deriving from successful casinos on their reservations. Indian owned casinos have provided the means by which tribes can engage in mainstream political activities for the first time in US history. Native peoples are now buying commercial property, employing lawyers to represent their best interests, hiring lobbyists and contributing to political campaigns. This new status is exemplified by President Obama appointing a number of Native Americans at the highest levels of the federal government.

Unfortunately, accompanying the rising economic and political presence of Native Americans in US society has been a backlash against tribes with successful casinos. There is a new racial politics of resentment mobilizing around the narrative of “rich Indians” having “special rights” (Dudas 2005, 2008; Goldberg-Hiller and Milner 2003). Resentment is articulated in media attacks, political speeches, policy decision-making, anti-gaming
community activism, and perhaps most devastatingly, in the mounting assault on tribal sovereignty by the United States Supreme Court (Cornell and Kalt n.d. 2, 27).

This research explores an apparent contradiction: as more and more Native Americans join mainstream society, and the obvious socio-economic differences between “us” and “them” begin to dissolve, there has emerged more, not less, open resentment and opposition to Native Americans and their demand that indigenous sovereignty be recognized. This proposal asks: What has happened between the late 1990s, when there was general support for Native Americans establishing casino operations on the basis of their legal sovereignty, and now, in which there is widespread public antagonism toward native communities who hold rights unique to their federally-recognized tribal status. In short, why are many ordinary Americans so threatened, confused, and disturbed by the increasing presence of a relatively few wealthy Indians and their revitalization of the concept of indigenous sovereignty?

The PI’s working hypothesis is that the new status of Native Americans in US society, which has directly occurred because of the success of Indian gaming, has triggered two interrelated responses:
1) The racialization of “rich Indians” as undeserving beneficiaries of new rules allowing for gaming operations, and thus a reaction against them at the local level as well as increased calls for state regulation of Indian gaming.
2) Indian gaming, and more broadly Native American sovereignty, have become renewed objects of political contention at county, state and national levels.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator
New Indian Wars: The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty
National Science Foundation (REU Supplement)
1060384/UCSB 20121449 07/01/11 – 09/30/15 $9,987

The project that this REU supplements is a NSF award that examines the shifting social, political and legal status of some Native Americans who have recently benefited financially from gaming and other commercial activities on reservations. In brief, this research utilizes a mixed methodological approach to answer research questions pertaining to the changing status of some Native Americans who for the first time in US history are exercising enormous economic power and have been able to engage in mainstream political activities. One aspect of this increasing power among some tribal governments is a reframing of the concept of indigenous sovereignty as a legal strategy to renegotiate the historically paternalistic relationship between native and non-native peoples.

Unfortunately, accompanying the rising economic and political presence of Native Americans in US society has been a backlash against tribes with successful casinos. There is a new racial politics of resentment mobilizing around the narrative of “rich Indians” having “special rights. Resentment is articulated in media attacks, political speeches, policy decision-making, anti-gaming community activism, and perhaps most devastatingly, in the mounting assault on tribal sovereignty by the United States Supreme Court.
This REU supplement would allow me to solidify and extend a partnership with the UCSB Honors Program by recruiting up to four students from that program to engage in content coding as part of my CAREER award. Strong preference would be given for hiring students who would also integrate data from the NSF project into their Senior Honors Theses. Because of the Honors Program’s substantial success in involving students from underrepresented groups, this partnership would also allow me to increase the research involvement of undergraduates from underrepresented groups. I have a long and proven track record of hiring underrepresented students in my previous research projects.

DUNBAR, NORAH, Principal Investigator
EXP: Teaching Bias Mitigation through Training Games with Application in Credibility Attribution
National Science Foundation
1523083/UCSB 20150645 09/01/15 - 08/31/17 $549,061

Humans rely on heuristics to assess other people on a daily basis. These assessments influence how people communicate and interact with one another. Heuristics are cognitive shortcuts acquired from existing beliefs and past experiences. Although heuristics allow people to make fast decisions with minimal effort, they inadvertently increase susceptibility to cognitive biases. Heuristics are difficult to overcome using traditional training techniques. However, game-based learning mechanisms may offer unique affordances that help meet these challenges.

Heuristics and cognitive biases affect virtually every judgment being made in daily life, including the ability to detect deception (Burgoon, Blair, & Strom, 2008). Recent meta-analyses have shown humans often perform no better than chance when attempting to distinguish truths from deception and that people tend to be over-confident in their own ability to detect deception (Bond & DePaulo, 2006; DePaulo et al., 1997). Even law enforcement officials with professional training perform no better than laypersons at detecting deception (Driskell, 2012). What’s more, humans are rarely aware of their own biases due to the “bias blind spot” (Pronin, 2007), which, along with a sense of over-confidence, makes people resistant to traditional training efforts aimed at changing decision-making processes, particularly when they involve heuristic processing (Driskell, 2012; Masip, Alonso, Garrido, & Herrero, 2009).

Although there is a vast literature documenting the existence of cognitive bias in decision-making, there are few studies verifying our ability to mitigate these biases (Silverman, 1992). Kahneman (2011) argues that cognitive biases are so natural and ingrained, overcoming them is extremely difficult. Thus, the prime objective of this project is to explore an innovative approach to using game-based learning to not only help make people aware of cognitive biases, but also reduce the reliance on simple heuristics.

This proposal asserts that the experiential environment afforded by game-based learning should be particularly effective at facilitating the introspection necessary for learners to actively experiment with more systematic decision-making techniques within an autonomy-supportive environment. A game called VERITAS (Veracity Education and
Reactance Instruction through Technology and Applied Skills) is proposed which is designed to help players identify the heuristics typically used in credibility assessments, affording them the opportunity to mitigate their biased thinking. The design, development, and testing of VERITAS represents a two-year project to develop and experimentally test the effectiveness of a game-based training program targeting law enforcement officials.

FUJINO, DIANE, Principal Investigator
MC AULEY, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator
New Politics and New Polities: Equity-Oriented, Race-Conscious Social Movement Mobilization in California Communities
UC Center for Collaborative Research for an Equitable California
SB150024/UCSB 20141100 09/01/14 – 08/31/15 $19,992

This project seeks to engage activists and scholars in critical dialogues about theories and strategies of organizing, leadership and organizational models, and structural and personal obstacles in social movement development. We bring together five equity-oriented, race-conscious California groups and scholars from UCSB and UCSD through one-on-one discussions, a group planning meeting, and a two-day symposium featuring public and private sessions. Drawing from engaged scholarship studies, feminist standpoint theory, and the Black radical tradition, we promote a methodology centering on the co-production of knowledge among activists and scholars about social movement change. We seek to draw on and create new archives and imaginaries to examine the challenges of developing goals, strategies, and campaigns in the face of neoliberalism; the ways victories can lead to defeats in other areas of organizing and the ways defeats can turn into victories; how the study of history and knowledge about past social movements affect current organizing; and the creative defiance and challenges to the overwhelming structural inequalities in the lives of activists that impedes social justice work. We advocate a process of community-scholar interactions that involve horizontal, egalitarian collaborations in planning and executing dialogues. This project will result in the submission of one or more extramural funding proposals and publications about knowledges and methodologies emerging from these meetings.

GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator
Historic Preservation Fund Grant
State of California, Department of the Interior (Renewal)
C8956514/UCSB 20150659 01/14/15 – 09/30/15 $9,000
C8957513/UCSB 20160263 10/27/15 – 09/30/16 $9,000

The State Historic Preservation Officer (“the SHPO”) is required under federal and state law, and as a condition of receiving federal grant funds from the National Park Service, to maintain a statewide inventory of historical resources, and to provide historical resource management education and assistance to federal, state, and local entities.

The Regents of UC Santa Barbara (“the IC Host”) hosts the Central Coast Information Center (“the CCOIC”), one of ten Information Centers (“ICs”) that are part of the California Historical Resources Information System (“the CHRIS”). The CHRIS, under the authority of
the SHPO, supports the fulfillment of SHPO obligations by 1) gathering, managing, and providing access to the statewide inventory of historical resources ("the CHRIS Inventory"); 2) providing guidance in the use and interpretation of historical resources information; and 3) providing broad public education in support of cultural heritage preservation.

**GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator**  
Shell Mounds, support the fulfillment of SHPO obligations by 1) gathering, managing, and providing access to the statewide inventory of historical resources ("the CHRIS Inventory"); 2) providing guidance in the use and interpretation of historical resources information; and 3) providing broad public education in support of cultural heritage preservation.

**GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator**  
Shell Mounds, Households, and Emergent Sociopolitical Complexity among Hunter/Gatherers: El Montón, Santa Cruz Island  
National Geographic Society  
9446-14/UCSB 20141068  
07/01/14 – 12/30/15  
$16,528

At European contact, the Chumash Indians of the Santa Barbara Channel region had one of the most complex sociopolitical organizations of any hunter-gatherer-fishers in the world. El Montón (CA-SCRI-333), on the western tip of Santa Cruz Island, is a unique Early Period site and is essential in understanding the early emergence of sociopolitical complexity in the region, a major research objective. Situated 8-10 meters above the marine terrace, El Montón is the largest extant shell mound in the Santa Barbara Channel area and a prominent feature on the landscape, visible from sites over 8 km away on Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Islands. Over 43 house depressions are visible on the surface, more than any other archaeological site on the islands or mainland. Three cemeteries with over 200 individuals span a period of approximately 2600 to 6000 years ago. Two of the three have more burials from the time period they represent than any other cemeteries in the Santa Barbara Channel region, making them highly significant. Despite the early dates, some individuals were accompanied by hundreds of shell beads, ornaments, and other items, while most had very few or no grave goods. Features recently excavated at the site include a red abalone and whale bone feature, a large rock oven, and burned house deposits. The significance of El Montón combined with multiple sources of data make it an ideal site to investigate origins of sociopolitical complexity not only among hunter-gatherers-fishers in southern California, but in a broader world-wide perspective.

**GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator**  
Shell Mounds, Landscape, and Social Memory Among Hunter/Gatherers: El Montón, Santa Cruz Island, California  
Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research  
SB140181/UCSB 20141408  
07/01/14 – 03/31/16  
$19,995

The project goal is to investigate the emergence of sociopolitical complexity among the early hunters-gatherers of the Santa Barbara Channel region. The specific focus is on landscapes and the construction of places of social memory through depositional practices, issues linked to identity. Evidence of sociopolitical complexity between AD 1150-1804 in the region is well-documented and includes sedentism, high population densities, specialization, and shell bead currencies. Less is known about emergent complexity between 6000 to 2500 BP. An ideal site to investigate these topics is El Montón, an Early Period shell mound on Santa Cruz Island, the largest extant mound in the region. Forty-five house depressions are clustered on several terraces, and excavations at three cemeteries in
the 1920s uncovered over 100 burials. Archaeological and geophysical methods will be used to address the occupational history of the mound, its formation, and its meaning. Archaeological investigations of shell mounds in other regions are generating new interpretations about the meaning of mounds and intentionality of their construction, but have not been a focus of research in southern California. With its many features and mortuary data, El Montón is an ideal site to investigate the significance of mounds within the context of hunter-gatherers.

**GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator**
CHRIS Modernization and Sustainability Plan
State of California
C13100029/UCSB 20141401  08/15/14 – 06/30/16  $60,329

Task 1: Finalize CCOIC Inventory Resource Data Entry. Contractor to perform data entry from historical resource records currently on file at the CCOIC as well as resource records that may be submitted to the COIC during the contract period. Complete data entry for 2,250 existing records on file. Data entry to be done for resources in both Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, including resources located on Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Barbara Islands. Data to be entered, checked, and stored in a format and manner agreed to with the state, in compliance with CHRIS standards.

Task 2: Finalize CCOIC Geographic Information System Report Data. Contractor create new and check and correct existing Geographic Information System (GIS) data for 11,200 reports currently on file at the CCOIC as well as reports that may be submitted to the CCOIC during the contract period. GIS data creation, verification, and correction shall be conducted in compliance with CHRIS standards, as agreed to with the State.

**GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator**
Consequential Life Cycle Assessment (CLCA) of Steel vs. Aluminum in Vehicles
American Iron And Steel Institute
SB160057/UCSB 20160267  08/25/15 – 12/31/15  $26,658

In June 2015, Dr. Roland Geyer, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, University of California, Santa Barbara, completed a preliminary/screening CLCA of the greenhouse gas (GHG) consequences of replacing conventional steel with aluminum in North American light duty vehicles for the purpose of vehicle mass reduction. An Excel-based model was developed for this purpose that contained the following GHG consequences:

- Changes in material –production emissions due to primary and secondary mass reductions
- Changes in GHG emissions due to changes in prompt scrap recycling
- Changes in vehicle use phase emissions due to vehicle mass reduction
- Changes in GHG emissions due to changes in end-of-life (EOL) scrap recycling

The change in material composition of North American light duty vehicles was based on forecasts from Ducker Worldwide reports prepared for the American Iron and Steel
Institute (AISI) and the Aluminum Association and modelled for the calendar years 2012 to 2025. After review of the screening CLCA, we are requesting the build out of the screening model into a comprehensive CLCA.

The scope of work for this project includes modifications to the CLCA Excel model developed during the screening assessment and a report documenting the key assumptions, findings, and limitations of the project. The project is intended to be collaborative, with the Consultant working closely with the Steel Recycling Institute (SRI) / Steel Market Development Institute (SMDI) to collect data and iteratively review progress, as appropriate.

GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator
STARTZ, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator
Displaced Production Due to Reuse and Recycling: Theory Development and Case Studies
National Science Foundation
CBET-1335478/UCSB 20150321 08/15/13 – 07/31/17 $328,741

The most significant environmental benefit of recycling and reuse is typically their potential to avoid or displace the production of equivalent materials and products from primary resources. This also means that lack of displacement would significantly reduce these environmental benefits. Unfortunately, the treatment of displacement in industrial ecology and life cycle assessment (LCA) is currently based on assumptions instead of scientific theory and evidence. The goal of this project is to advance dramatically our understanding of the causes, mechanisms and dynamics that govern displacement of primary production due to material recycling and product reuse. The project will achieve this by integrating pertinent economic concepts and methods into the analytical frameworks of industrial ecology and LCA. The resulting consequential analysis framework will use market models to determine the interaction between primary and secondary products and materials and thus estimate displacement. These models will account for supply and demand dynamics, competition between imperfect substitutes, and market growth and segmentation. The framework will be tested in several case studies. The case studies will include econometric analyses in order to determine pertinent economic parameters for key products and materials, and thus estimate actual displacement rates. The results from the proposed research will be used to develop recommendations for the treatment of displaced production due to reuse and recycling in LCA, product-based greenhouse gas accounting, and product category rules for type III eco-labels. It will also be used to identify public and corporate reuse and recycling policies and incentives that foster and maximize displacement.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging (renewal)
AG024119/UCSB 20141257 09/15/10 – 08/31/15 $1,220,809

There are three overarching goals for the renewal: a) further document in detail the biology, epidemiology and behavior of aging among the Tsimane, a forager-horticultural
society living in a pre-modern context, and how it changes with acculturation, utilizing further modern methodologies and individual longitudinal data; b) test the hypothesis that aging among the Tsimane is accelerated relative to people in developed nations due to the heavy burden of infectious disease and low energy balance; and c) evaluate a specific theory of human life history and aging developed by the PIs during the course of their research program.

To accomplish these goals, there are three specific aims of this competitive renewal. Aim 1 is to obtain longitudinal sampling of physical and cognitive function, energy production, morbidity, comorbidity, mortality, and social roles after age 40. Aim 2 is to determine rates of immunosenescence for both the acquired and innate arms of the immune system. Aim 3 is to determine rates of vascular, heart and kidney disease, and their associated etiological processes.

The continuation of this project will allow us to build a longitudinal profile of a large sample of persons who span the adult age range and to model interactions between infection, nutrition, organ functioning and damage, and physical and cognitive functioning in a population that reached maturity in a pre-modern, highly infectious environment. For each of the four specific aims, we will both compare our results to those obtained in the U.S. and other countries, and model individual variation within the Tsimane population. We will also assess the effects of the within-population variance in acculturation at both the community and individual levels on those outcome variables. In so doing, we will model the effects of changing economic activities, housing conditions, use of medical facilities, Spanish competency, and literacy, and link them to data on health, physical and cognitive status, and mortality. The developing gradients of infection and life expectancy or mortality will provide further data to explore evolutionary hypotheses and to explore the details of the relationships between infection, inflammation and the pathophysiology of aging.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)
AG024119-07S1A1/UCSB 20111556 09/01/11 – 08/31/15 $352,642

The goal of this project is to test the general hypothesis that due to the heavy burden of infectious disease and low energy balance, Tsimane forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon experience more heart and kidney damage due to infection but less vascular disease and diabetes due to metabolic pathways than do people in developed nations. The Tsimane are Bolivian forager-horticulturalists that live with no electricity, running water, or waste disposal, and have extremely limited access to modern medicine. To accomplish our goal, there are three specific aims of this competitive revision to the existing R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging”. Aim 1 is to measure the prevalence and incidence of vascular, heart, kidney and diabetic disease among the Tsimane, a forager-horticultural society living in a pre-modern context. Aim 2 is to assess and test hypotheses regarding the relative importance of inflammation, infection and metabolic factors on the etiology of vascular, heart, diabetic, and kidney disease. Aim 3 is
to analyze within and among community variation to assess the physical, behavioral and psychosocial impacts of lifestyle change and of social support on disease risk.

The addition of this project will allow us to build a cross-sectional and longitudinal profile of a large sample of adults to model interactions between infection, diet, physical activity, psychosocial factors and organ functioning and damage in a population that reached maturity in a pre-modern, highly infectious environment. We will employ a combination of methods (serum and urine analysis, electrocardiogram, ultrasound of heart, kidney and carotid artery, and medical exams) to assess atherosclerosis, heart and kidney disease and diabetes. As the Tsimane are undergoing rapid change, we will also be able to assess within-population variance by examining the effects of acculturation on cardiovascular and renal disease at the community and individual level, as well as individual-level estimates of diet, physical activity and psychosocial factors. We will also compare our results to those obtained in the U.S. and other countries, to assess differences in how source of inflammation, whether infection, smoking or obesity, can impact the development of chronic disease, along with other factors, and how the nature of chronic disease itself can vary under different ecological regimes and lifestyles.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)
AG024119/UCSB 20130097       09/01/12 – 08/31/15       $44,350

This is an administrative supplement to an active R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging” (AG024119-06). The funds will help us to monitor energy expenditure, and examine the relative importance of heart function, vascular function and sarcopenia to cardiovascular health among Tsimane forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon. Energy expenditure will be assessed using three advanced methods commonly used in human clinical trials (Actigraph technology, oximetry, and the doubly labeled water method). The different methods will permit measurement of energy expenditure at rest and during exercise/work, in both field and clinical settings. We will also be able to test for comparability across methods; this has not yet been done. Infrastructure and collaborations required to successfully conduct protocols is already in place (through a previous R56 and the current R01). We can thus take advantage of a novel research opportunity at relatively low cost.

We will “test the general hypothesis that, due to the heavy burden of infectious disease and low energy balance, the Tsimane experience more heart and kidney damage due to infection, but less vascular disease and diabetes due to metabolic dysfunctions than do people in developed nations.” From preliminary analysis of 300 echocardiograms, and new data on arterial tonometry, we find that there is very little change in systolic function with age; systolic function remains well above normal limits for virtually all adults who reach age 70. However, we do find more significant decreases in diastolic function with age, even though it remains higher than U.S. norms throughout adult life. This is presumably due to decreased ability of the heart to relax, and may be linked to inflammation. We have also begun collaborating with researchers from the MESA project to investigate arterial
stiffness, and link it to inflammation. The new research opportunity derives from the ability to combine data on arterial stiffness, diastolic function, and muscular strength to determine their relative importance in the decrease in cardiovascular function with age and in turn, their impacts on the ability to work with age. These empirical relationships have never been explored in a subsistence-level population with high pathogen load, no access to modern healthcare, protective diet, and high energetic expenditure.

By using a graded step test and an oximeter, we will be able to determine VO2 max, and then regress this measure of cardiovascular fitness on diastolic function, arterial stiffness and muscular strength to shed light on this question. By taking advantage of Actigraph technology, we will also be able to determine the relationships of all of those measures to actual exercise and work performed. The doubly labeled water method will provide longer-term estimates of energy expenditure using state-of-the-art isotopic enrichment assays. All other equipment and supplies necessary to conduct this study have already been purchased with existing funds. To defray costs associated with the doubly labeled water protocol, Dr. Herman Pontzer (City University of New York-Hunter College) will provide all labor, equipment and supplies at no additional cost. Measures of energy expenditure obtained from this protocol will be directly comparable to measures previously obtained by Pontzer among Hadza foragers of Tanzania, paving the way for cross-cultural studies of aging under traditional socio-ecological conditions.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
Immune Function over the Life Course among Forager-Horticulturalists
NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)
AG024119-07/UCSB20110522 09/01/11 – 08/31/15 $602,676

The goal of this project is to test the general hypotheses that: (1) early and frequent exposure to pathogens accelerates immune system development and 'primes' the immune system to higher levels of baseline immune activity and 2) this chronic immune system activation throughout life results in more rapid immunosenescence and a decline in the ability to defend against novel pathogens. The Tsimane are Bolivian forager-horticulturalists that live with no electricity, running water, or waste disposal, and have extremely limited access to modern medicine.

To accomplish our goal, there are five specific aims of this R01. Aim 1 is to measure the levels of cytokines, inflammatory biomarkers, and immunoglobulins in Tsimane sera. Aim 2 is to test cytokine responses during in vitro stimulation of fresh whole-blood with bacterial, viral, and helminthic antigens. Aim 3 is to quantify in vivo lymphocyte and T-cell populations with flow cytometry to characterize cellular components of immunity by age and sex. Aim 4 is to test a series of predictions derived from the above two hypotheses. Aim 5 is investigate the relationships between disease states, functional status, mortality and immune system function.

The addition of this project will allow us to build a cross-sectional and longitudinal profile of a large sample of adults to model interactions between infection, immune system development and immunosenescence in a population that reached maturity in a pre-
modern, highly infectious environment. We combine four methods to investigate immune responsiveness to infection: 1) physician exams combined with laboratory analysis to diagnosis infections by type; 2) measurement of serum cytokines, inflammatory markers and immunoglobulins; 3) In vitro whole blood challenges with common and novel helminthic, viral and bacterial antigens; 4) flow cytometry to identify number and proportions of memory- and senescent- T and B cell phenotypes.). As the Tsimane are undergoing rapid change, we will also be able to assess within-population variance by examining the effects of acculturation on immunity at the community and individual level. We will also compare our results to those obtained in the U.S. and other countries, to assess the impacts of the infectious burden of disease on immunity over the life course.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)
AG024119/UCSB 20111490 09/01/12 – 08/31/15 $60,500

This is an administrative supplement to an active R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging” (AG024119-06). We are requesting $60,500 in total direct costs (see budget and budget justification below) in order to (a) conduct three dimensional, high resolution ultrasound of the heart, kidney, and other organs among Tsimane’ forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon, and (b) to increase the volume of serological analyses conducted in our Bolivian laboratory.

The 3D ultrasound machine will enable us to take advantage of recent technological advances to study diastolic dysfunction, which is now considered to be the standard for measuring aging of the heart. Through the use of this new machine, we will be better able to study prevalence and incidence of organ disease, and quantify change in organ structure with age and sex. Since the machine will also enable us to calculate the thickness of the Intima Media of the Carotid artery automatically as the images are being acquired. This will save approximately $300 per individual for measurement by an external laboratory (the price we have paid previously).

Supplemental funds are also requested for an additional piece of laboratory equipment, which will enable us to take advantage of the opportunity to conduct the majority of serological analyses necessary for our research in Bolivia at a much reduced cost, rather than having to transport thousands of samples to the US. The new opportunity derives from the purchasing, installation and pilot testing of a new flow cytometer in Bolivia. This cytometer was purchased to conduct analyses of lymphocyte subtypes prior to and after antigen stimulation. This can only be done with fresh blood in situ. However, this machine is also capable of measuring cytokines, immunoglobulins, and inflammatory biomarkers (e.g., CRP), which we have previously done at much higher cost in the US. In order to handle the increased volume of samples, however, a 96-well vial-feeder (C6 sampler) is necessary.

Infrastructure required to successfully conduct protocols is already in place (through a previous R56 and the current R01). Over 90% of Tsimane adults age 40+ and a subsample of individuals under age 40 are transported to our clinic in the town of San Borja as part of
an annual health exam. The clinic contains three private receiving rooms for medical exams and a laboratory. Here we accomplish what our team had been doing for the past five years in the study villages (e.g., medical check-ups and treatment, biospecimen sampling, collection of anthropometric data and measures of functional status, interviews on disease histories), in addition to flow cytometry and ultrasound imaging. Addition of an autosampler to the flow cytometer will facilitate rapid, high throughput serological analysis. “On-thespot” serology and ultrasonography will allow us to take full advantage of our clinical infrastructure while ensuring a representative sample. This research will thus provide a unique opportunity to investigate cardio-vascular and immune aging at the population level in a pre-modern context using state-of-the-art technology at relatively low cost.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)
AG024119/UCSB 20150073 09/01/14 – 08/31/15 $15,000

This funding is for an administrative supplement to an active R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging” (AG024119). We are requesting $15,000 in direct costs to measure bone mineral density (BMD) and to examine the relative importance of pathogen burden, physical activity level, and diet in affecting skeletal health among Tsimane forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon. BMD will be assessed via quantitative ultrasonography, a technique that has been validated against gold-standard clinical techniques such as dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA).

The ultrasound we will purchase (Sunlight MiniOmni by BeamMed) is the only portable, “field-friendly” ultrasound capable of measuring BMD at multiple skeletal sites among both children and adults. We are thus able to measure changes to osseous tissue during development and senescence. Data collected with the MiniOmni will provide the foundation for two subsequent R01s focusing on 1) bone development and infectious disease among Tsimane children and adolescents, and 2) sarcopenia and bone loss among older Tsimane adults. An initial wave of data will be collected among 1,000 Tsimane aged 3 to 80 (50% female); the sample will be distributed across villages that vary in modernization and access to healthcare to allow for within-population comparisons. Infrastructure and collaborations required to successfully conduct protocols are already in place (through a previous R56 and the current R01). We can thus take advantage of a novel research opportunity at relatively low cost.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)
AG024119-1052/UCSB 20151139 07/15/15 – 08/31/15 $108,360

This is an administrative supplement to an active R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging” (AG024119). Funds are requested to measure brain and cognitive aging among Tsimane forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon, and to
estimate the prevalence and correlates of dementia at the population level. To evaluate age-related changes in cerebral morphology that influences cognitive function, we will conduct computed tomography (CT) scans of the brain among a cross-section of 400 adults aged 45+. This is a new research opportunity which will take advantage of an ongoing thoracic CT study that assesses cardiovascular function; CTs are conducted on a GE BrightSpeed 16-slice scanner at the German Busch Hospital in Trinidad, Bolivia. The same patients will participate in both studies. This has the dual advantage of leveraging the logistics of patient transport already in place for the thoracic study, and of being able to link coronary and aortic calcium to age-related changes in cerebral morphology. Non-contrast, low energy brain CT scans will be conducted by the same U.S.-licensed radiology technician and imaging physician performing thoracic CTs. Scans will be performed using the lowest energy settings consistent with obtaining diagnostic quality CT images (magnetic resonance imaging or positron emission tomography, the alternative technologies, are not feasible in Bolivia). Radiation delivery will be customized to each subject depending primarily on body size. No more than 4 mSv will be delivered to each subject (up to 2 mSv for thoracic CT and 2 mSv for brain CT). Patients will be asked to lay supine (feet first) in the scanner, and to briefly hold their breath during the CT scan. The head will be immobilized to prevent movement during the scan. An angled brain CT protocol will be used, as it limits radiation to the eye. The brain scan range will be from the top of the head to the bottom of the chin. Preparation and scanning will take about 15 minutes per patient. Scan images will be saved on a CD and external hard drive, and results will be interpreted by certified American radiologists.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging
2R56AG024119-11/UCSB 20160226 09/30/15 – 08/31/17 $590,660

Modification of our R01 renewal to one-year:
Main revisions:
1. A more focused and reduced set of predictions and statistical analyses that would simplify Aims 2 and 3, and would address concerns about our ability to distinguish between hypotheses, our limited sample size and multiple statistical testing. The work to be accomplished in one year would have three principal Aims:

Aim 1: Conduct the biochemical analyses of the relevant lipid and immunological biomarkers for Aims 2 and 3.
Aim 2: Evaluate the genetic risk for LDL cholesterol among the Tsimane and explore new genetic variants for LDL, controlling for multiple statistical testing.
Aim 3: Test hypotheses regarding the atherogenic effects of infection and inflammation, utilizing a single outcome variable (arterial plaques in the femoral and carotid arteries).
2. Addition of biostatistics consultation
3. More explicit comparisons with other datasets (Strongheart, MESA) would increase relevance of Tsimane population
GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
Telomere Length and Immune Function in a High Infection Population
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)
SS16GM 07/01/14 – 06/30/16 $8,000

The SSRG will fund the analysis of 465 blood samples for leukocyte telomere length estimation, to provide preliminary results for a large-scale R01NIH grant to be submitted in the next funding cycle. The proposed project will test among Bolivian forager-horticulturalists whether greater exposure to infections is associated with more rapid leukocyte telomere shortening, and as a consequence, more rapid aging of the immune system, as well as faster physical senescence. Telomeres are the protective caps at the end of chromosomes, whose length shortens with each cell replication. For the NIH project, telomere length for 3,000 individuals will be estimated at baseline, and associated with measures of immune function, current and prior infectious history, physical function, and psychosocial stress. At longitudinal follow-up (~5 yrs. post-baseline), repeated sampling will permit estimation of the rate of telomere shortening, and repeats of the same phenotypic measures listed above, in addition to mortality. Our cross-sectional and longitudinal design will therefore permit stronger causal inference. By linking telomeres with infectious history and several aspects of immune function, we should be able to establish important causal connections between cellular senescence and organismal aging, and elucidate the greater significance of telomeres for whole-body organismal aging. Additionally, this study provides an assessment of telomere lengths and their shortening over time in a high mortality, subsistence population living in a very different epidemiological environment from the populations commonly studied.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
PISOR, ANNE C., Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: Expanded Group Affiliation, Trust and Prosociality in Lowland Bolivia
National Science Foundation
BCS-1357209/UCSB 20140149 06/01/14 – 11/30/16 $15,249

Trust and prosociality are critical to cross-population collaboration, particularly for heterogeneous groups. Trust is the belief that others will not take advantage of you, and prosociality refers to behavior favoring others at personal cost. Though researchers have found that socioeconomic change (termed differently across social science disciplines) is often associated with more trust and prosociality toward strangers, most studies of prosocial behavior and trust rely on data from large-scale, market societies like the US. Little is known about how trusting and prosocial behavior shift as populations undergo socioeconomic change. The proposed project investigates how changes in trust and prosociality may be related to the expansion of a person’s group affiliations, increasing the number of individuals in her in-group(s). An individual will expand her group affiliation strategically when the pay-offs of a larger network exceed the gains she can achieve in her current in-group. A person’s expectations of strangers may shift as former "others" become in-group, increasing the number of individuals she trusts and her prosociality toward strangers.
The proposed research asks: (1) Are people with expanded group affiliations (EGA) more trusting of, and prosocial toward, strangers than those with fewer people in their in-groups? (2) What contextual and individual characteristics make EGA more likely? (3) Does EGA mediate the effects of socioeconomic change on prosociality and trust? These questions will be investigated in three populations of horticulturalists from the Bolivian lowlands: the Tsimane’, the Moseten, and the multicultural district of Tucupi. The project adopts a mixed-methods approach, including a semi-structured interview and economic experiment, to better elucidate relationships between these variables established by existing research.

GUTIÉRREZ-JONES, Carl, Principal Investigator
WALKER, BARBARA, Co-Principal Investigator
Opening New Doors to Accelerating Success (ONDAS)
U.S. Department of Education
P031S150021/UCSB20151248 10/01/15 – 09/30/20 $2,624,366

The University of California – Santa Barbara, is a public, Hispanic-Serving, four-year degree granting institution that serves over 20,000 students. The service area includes high percentages of Hispanic populations and UCSB’s student demographics are beginning to reflect this, with a 26% Hispanic population, 70% of students who receive financial aid, and 39% who are first-generation. This is a departure from the past, when UCSB students were more often from affluent families. To meet the unique needs of the institution’s increasingly diverse and high need students, UCSB is proposing to develop ONDAS (Opening New Doors to Accelerating Success), a Title V activity that will help to eliminate many challenges identified at UCSB, including high probation rates in specific majors; lack of supportive services for students in targeted courses; lower GPA, first year retention, and completion rates for under-represented students; few training opportunities in alternative delivery methods for faculty; and student learning data that is collected from different systems that is not appropriately analyzed.

These problems were identified through a self-study and a review of several related documents. They will be addressed through new support activities that will enable UCSB to increase services to high-need students. The project will produce clear outcomes, addressed through three components: Component 1: First-Year Experiences; Component 2: Student Learning Analytics; and Component 3: Faculty Development.

HAN, HAHRIE, Principal Investigator
Assessing the Effectiveness of Integrated Voter Engagement Models in Ohio
Center for Community Change
SB160064/UCSB 20160155 08/01/15 – 06/30/16 $38,526

This study is designed to test the efficacy of long-term integrated voter engagement (IVE) models, as compared to traditional models of staffing-up and staffing-down around each election cycle. “Traditional” programs refer to vendor and party programs that are solely about electing a particular candidate, involve short term staff that are hired and then laid off. IVE is distinct from these models because it focuses not only on short-term,
transactional goals related to the current election, but also longer-term transformational goals related to leadership development (of staff, volunteers, and the people being contacted), and building long-term civic capacity within a community.

In the second year of the study, we will extend a study that began in the fall of 2014, in which we are comparing an IVE program to a control group where no mobilization activity is going on. This will enable us to establish a baseline of what effect the IVE program has on voter outcomes and post-election activity. The research goals are to understand the effect of IVE models relative to no mobilization on the following dimensions:
(a) Cost (what is the cost per vote)
(b) Voter turnout: how many people turnout to vote

We will also observationally track civic engagement among volunteers to observe rates of post-election civic activity among volunteers and other changes in their political behaviors.

**HAN, HAHRIE, Principal Investigator**
Proposal to Conduct a Program Review of the Ford Foundation’s Promoting Electoral Reform and Democratic Participation Initiative
The Ford Foundation
CON02942/UCSB 20160213 09/01/15 – 06/30/17 $84,948

As the Ford Foundation redizes its overall grant-making strategy in 2015, it has requested a systematic review of its Promoting Electoral Reform and Democratic Participation Initiative. This proposal puts forward a plan to undertake this review. In particular, the Ford Foundation identified three main questions it wants to answer with this review:
1. “In broad terms, what is your independent assessment of what has been more or less effective in the Initiative's approach so far?”
2. “How relevant is the Initiative's approach in relation to the: (a) changing electoral landscape (e.g., Supreme Court decisions on voting rights and money in politics, demographic trends, and the use of data and technology in politics and organizing); (b) changing Ford Foundation strategy; and (c) emerging evidence on what works? What aspects should remain and be strengthened and which should be phased out?”
3. “Looking forward, in relation to the Ford Foundation’s focus on inequality and its new goals, present a sketch of options, trade-offs, and key considerations with which the Foundation will need to contend in taking this work forward over the next five years. How broad and deep should it shape its grant making? What other roles should it play?”

Answering these questions necessitates a research approach that includes:
1. Developing a shared understanding of how “effectiveness” is defined and what indicators can be used to assess it. Any definition of effectiveness needs to be sensitive to multiple considerations affecting the Initiative, including (a) the strategic intent of the Ford Foundation’s previous grant-making, (b) its goals for the future, (c) the changing landscape of democracy in America, and (d) a strategic assessment of Ford’s comparative advantage in taking action in this area. At the same time, the definition needs to be clear enough to provide clear benchmarks against which we can assess the strengths,
weaknesses, constraints, and opportunities for the Initiative. Traditional program evaluations begin with clearly specifying the definition of effectiveness at the outset, and then gathering data to assess the extent to which the program did or did not meet those criteria. In this case, however, because the definition of effectiveness itself is so multi-faceted, I expect that it will evolve through the data collection process (the interviewees, for example, may have insights that will help us clarify and develop the measures of effectiveness). Thus, the research process outlined below is based on an emergent analytic framework that can adapt to the evolving definition of effectiveness. Through the framework described below, the goal will be to develop a rubric against which we can assess the Initiative. The rubric will define a set of principles by which “effectiveness” can be defined. It will also identify a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators that can be used to assess the extent to which the Initiative met the objectives defined by the principles.

2. Clearly identifying and assessing the different strategic approaches the Initiative can take to maximize its impact in this area. This includes making explicit different assumptions and “theories of change” that govern the strategic choices the Initiative might make, and spelling out the implications associated with each one. As we clarify a definition of what “effectiveness” is for the Initiative, we will also begin to uncover a set of strategies that can be used to achieve the desired level of effectiveness. Each of those strategies rests on a set of assumptions about how the world works, and how the Initiative can best leverage its resources. A key part of this evaluation will be (a) uncovering what those assumptions are that underlie the strategic approaches that were used in the past and those that are being considered for the future, and (b) assessing the existing evidence-base for those assumptions to identify both things that are known and questions that need to be answered as the Initiative moves forward. All interview and document data will be analyzed using Atlas.ti, a qualitative data coding system that is consistent with the emergent analytic framework specified, and capable of managing multiple kinds of qualitative and quantitative data.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator
HAWKER, CRAIG, Co-Principal Investigator
MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator

NSEC: Center for Nanotechnology in Society at University of California, Santa Barbara
National Science Foundation (Renewal)
SES-0938099/UCSB 20091366 09/15/10 – 08/31/16 $6,076,000

CNS-UCSB Vision and Goals: Nanotechnology Origins, Innovations, and Perceptions in a Global Society. The global vision to have nanotechnology mature into a transformative technology depends on an array of interconnected and complex factors situated within a rapidly changing international economic, political, and cultural environment. These include the resolution of scientific and technological questions, the safe creation, development, and commercialization of nanoproducts, and the acceptance of nanotechnology by diverse publics. The NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB provides a clear and comprehensive approach to understanding the challenges to the successful development of
nanotechnology in the US, Europe, Asia and other regions. Through a mixed and complementary portfolio of interdisciplinary research, education, and engagement activities, the CNS-UCSB produces basic knowledge about a linked set of social and environmental issues at a time of sustained technological innovation through close examination of the development; commercialization, production, consumption, and control of nanoscale technologies. The Center addresses education for a new generation of social science and nanoscience professionals as it fosters research on the origins of the nano-enterprise, the innovation and globalization of nanotechnology, and the social response, media framing, and the publics’ risk perception of nanotechnology. With an outlook that is global in scope, detailed in its focus, and rigorous in its methodologies, the CNS-UCSB will continue to use its evolving international research infrastructure to create a genuine learning community of diverse participants who can pool their knowledge for the simultaneous benefit of society and technology.

CNS brings together a diverse and talented interdisciplinary, international group of researchers to conduct collaborative research on pathways and impediments to socially and environmentally sustainable futures for nanotechnologies. In years 6-10, CNS will introduce further collaborations from the most junior (2 Assistant Professors-to-be) to the most senior and highly regarded (e.g., Paul Slovic, Fred Block). CNS has a strong commitment to produce work at the cutting edge of disciplinary work as well as contributing high quality publications and products to the growing body of literature on nanotechnologies in societal context. In a little over 3 years CNS research teams have produced 44 new publications, have another 9 currently under review, and have made almost 240 presentations at academic, industry, and community venues. CNS researchers publish their work in leading science and technology studies, social, economic and behavioral science, nanoscale science and engineering, and science and environmental policy journals. For example, CNS’s paper on the first ever cross-national comparison of public deliberation processes was published in Feb 2009 as one of three social science research articles ever published in the journal Nature Nanotechnology. CNS will synthesize the results of the first 5 years research and meetings to integrate those results into a number of meta-analysis papers and reports on innovation policy, patents and technology transfer, nation-state industrial policy, the role of collaboration in NSE in the US and abroad, media frames for nanotechnology, and the factors driving formative nanotechnology risk perception among diverse publics. In addition, CNS plans to synthesize the key collective results of the CNS research and education programs in the first 5 years into a single, high quality edited volume. These plans for integration and synthesis will be continued throughout the 10 years of Center funding.
This supplement is for a 2nd year of funding for a highly successful new seed grant program for the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at University of California at Santa Barbara. The supplement will build on the success of the first year of the program, funded by a supplement in 2012, to continue to enhance the ability of Center to attract new faculty researchers and scholars into active participation in CNS research and planning for a future entity/entities at UCSB that will build on and extend the significant successes of CNS in ethical, legal and social aspects of new, innovative technologies.

Supplemental funding of $300,400 will fund an additional year of the CNS Seed Grant Program, initiated in 2012-13 with NSF supplemental support. The 1st year of the program drew a large and excellent pool of proposals that greatly exceeded available funds to support. Therefore, the CNS anticipates an excellent response to the proposed 2013 Call for CNS Seed Grant proposals. The budget request anticipates funding up to 4 new seed projects in 2013-2014, with total seed grant budgets of about $50,000 (excluding IDC). The costs of social science research vary greatly depending on methods and aims, so actual seed grants awarded will be tailored to ensure success within the seed grant time frame of 1 year.

This supplement is for a set of activities in Year 10 that will document and hence extend the impacts of CNS-UCSB’s research, education and outreach activities, and will broaden participation of underrepresented minorities in those activities. This supplement will substantially improve the ability of CNS-UCSB to provide evidence-based outcome products that can be used by the Center, by NSF, by the NNI, and others to demonstrate the effectiveness of a social science research center in enhancing innovation system analysis and STEM outcomes.

Education: Regarding the first project, the supplement would primarily be applied to Fastman’s salary and travel to conduct the research and disseminate its findings. The ability to conduct our research in-house streamlines our costs, both financial and intellectual. Because Fastman is already on staff at CNS, and is familiar with its research
and the Fellows themselves, much of the background knowledge and administrative infrastructure to complete this study are already in place, and work could begin immediately.

Research: The 2nd project is a bibliometric study of the two CNS’ publications and their citation around the globe; the supplement will cover a portion of postdoc Kay’s salary - the 25 percent of his time we expect him to spend on the project.

Outreach: CNS’ primary outreach activity for 2014 is a large international conference on and with NGOs’ role in technology development. While the conference itself is included in the budget plan for Year 10, support is lacking for the excellent doctoral fellow who has been coordinating the conference development process while also conducting a CNS IRG 3 research project on the nearly 200 NGOs involved in nanotechnology dialogue, debate, and activism. With the requested support for a partial fellowship in 2014-15, Fellow Engeman will be able to devote time throughout the year to developing and editing capstone publication(s) planned for the conference.

Broadening participation: Supplement support is also requested to enhance participation by underrepresented students, postdocs and developing world participants in the NGO conference. A poster program announcement will provide a mechanism for eliciting applications from potential participants, and supplement participant support funds will be awarded, following a competitive review by the interdisciplinary conference planning committee, much as CNS has repeatedly managed funds from NSF to enhance participation in the S.NET conferences.

In addition, CNS-ASU’s proposed supplement will provide an opportunity for us to recruit and fund underrepresented undergraduates from UCSB to participate in their science policy program, including training on site in the ASU DC program office.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator
HAWKER, CRAIG, Co-Principal Investigator
MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator

NSEC: Center for Nanotechnology in Society at University of California, Santa Barbara National Science Foundation (Supplement)
SES-0938099/UCSB 20151352 09/15/10 – 08/31/16 $250,000

The Center for Nanotechnology in Society at University of California at Santa Barbara (CNS-UCSB) requests supplemental funding from the NSF for work within the scope of work of the main award that will enable the Center to further the research and education outcomes of the CNS and their dissemination to suitable public, science and engineering, industry, and policy outlets. The Center is approaching its mandated sunset after 10 years of NSF support and will be operating on a no cost extension in Year 11. Consistent with the 6-month period for supplemental support, the proposed supplement will be expended during the first 6 months of the upcoming Year 11 (Sept 2015-Feb 2016). The requested supplement will bring supplement support over the life of the current cooperative
agreement (#SES-0938099) to $1,001,759 or 16.5% of the total award amount of $6,076,000 i.e., less than the 20% ceiling on total supplementation.

To best complete the ambitious scope of work for this national center, we request a $250,000 supplement for essential administrative and infrastructure support and for support for timely completion, data management, and dissemination of ongoing CNS research. Support requests include partial support for essential CNS core staff Assistant Director Molitor to continue to provide vital administrative support in year 11 and to increase the FTE for Education Coordinator Fastman to enable more timely completion of planned IRG synthesis reports. Funds to extend postdoc Kay for an additional 3 months and provide him with resources he needs to do more analytics and publications on CNS outcomes will further broaden impacts of the Center. On the research side, additional funding will allow extension of partial year support to students and postdocs in the IRGs to enhance timely research project completion, publication preparation and dissemination, including at the S.NET conference in Fall 2015.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
PARTRIDGE, TRISTAN, Co-Principal Investigator
Postdoctoral Fellowship: Energy, Risk and Urgency — Emergent Public Perceptions of Unconventional Oil and Gas Extraction
National Science Foundation
1535193/UCSB 20161391 09/01/15 – 10/31/17 $107,788

This postdoctoral research project will examine US and UK publics’ attitudes on unconventional oil and gas extraction technologies for connections between those emergent attitudes and broader ideas about energy, society, and risk in both countries. More specifically, the project will focus on ideas about urgency as they figure in emergent public views on the risks, benefits and impacts of technologies used in hydraulic fracturing (‘fracking’) to access oil and gas in deep shale rock. This project will conduct focused comparative analysis of qualitative data on how diverse groups of everyday people attach ideas about urgency to economic, environmental, social, and political aspects of new unconventional oil and gas technologies. The proposed analysis will be conducted using an existing set of extensive qualitative data collected from four public deliberation workshops convened in October 2014 by a collaborative team including the PI and co-PI of this project in the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UC Santa Barbara (CNS-UCSB). The separate postdoctoral research project proposed here will take place over 14 months from July 2015-Aug 2016 at UCSB. NSF support is requested for full-time salary support for the postdoctoral fellow, conference and meeting travel for him to disseminate research results, and a modest budget for other essential research expenses.

The project is a cross-national comparative case analysis of the effects of fracking technologies on diverse publics’ social values, relationships, livelihoods and practices in the two study countries through the lens of urgency. Both the US and UK have distinct histories of risk controversy and attitudes about climate change, but fracking is increasingly contested in both, amid public debates about its role in future energy provision. This project argues that ideas concerning urgency provide a critical, yet little studied, discursive
frame for examining both place-based and subjective aspects of risk, benefit and harm around issues of energy and society. Contention over the temporal aspects of new technology development and deployment constitutes a particularly important site for examining emergent ambivalence, uncertainty and risk attenuation or amplification - views of interest to many in technological innovation.

**KAM, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator**  
Using a Stress-Coping-Resilience Framework to Identify risk and Protective Factors for Latino/a Adolescents in Santa Barbara County  
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)  
SS17KJ 07/01/15 – 06/30/17 $8,000

Based on a stress-coping-resilience framework, this project examines whether cultural stressors associated with ethnic minority group status, as well as immigration and acculturation processes place Latino/a adolescents at risk for substance use and other problem behaviors, adverse mental health outcomes, and poor academic performance. Furthermore, this project investigates whether certain parent-adolescent communication factors and individual coping mechanisms can protect Latino/a adolescents against the negative effects of cultural stressors. Although this project considers several stressors, it primarily focuses on Latino/a adolescents' separation and reunification with a migrant parent(s). Past research indicates that separation (e.g., child is left behind for a period of time, while one or more parents migrates to another country) is related to adverse mental health outcomes, a variety of risky behaviors, and poor academic performance. Reunification (i.e., child lives with parent again after being separated) also poses many challenges such as managing feelings of abandonment and resentment, addressing uncertainty regarding each other’s role, and learning how to build family cohesion. Despite the stressful nature of separation and reunification, limited research has been conducted to uncover protective factors and healthy coping strategies. This project will identify such factors and coping strategies, with a particular emphasis on parent-child relational maintenance behaviors, forgiveness, and hope. The project will include collecting three waves of survey data from Latino/a junior high school students in Santa Barbara County. The findings can help develop a theory of stress-coping-resilience responses that guide more effective culturally-grounded programs aimed at promoting well-being for Latino/a adolescents and their families.

**KLAUNDUNN, MARGARET, Principal Investigator**  
School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV)  
US Department of Education  
S184S1500002/UCSB 20150874 02/19/15 – 02/17/17 $569,725

On May 23, 2014, six UC Santa Barbara students were killed and thirteen people were wounded (nine of them UC Santa Barbara students) during a mass murder/shooting rampage in the campus-adjacent community of Isla Vista. UC Santa Barbara students make up approximately half of the 23,000 residents of the community of Isla Vista, which comprises a one-half square mile area and is an unincorporated part of Santa Barbara County. During the rampage, the gunman, Elliot Rodger (later revealed to be a student at
Santa Barbara City College and resident of Isla Vista), drove his car through the crowded streets of Isla Vista shooting at victims and running over and dragging pedestrians and bicyclists. The rampage ended with a gunfire between Rodger and Santa Barbara County Sheriff’s Officers in which Rodger took his own life. Later that evening it was determined that Rodger had earlier murdered three UC Santa Barbara students inside an off-campus apartment that he shared with two of the three victims. Elliott Rodger left behind a widely publicized 100+ page manifesto and videos that were posted on YouTube. Both his writings and his videos featured misogynistic rants and premeditated plans to seek revenge for his social isolation through killing “sorority girls” and other residents of the community of Isla Vista, whom he believed had rejected him.

The ten-minute rampage involved thirteen crime scenes. Thousands of Isla Vista residents, most of them UCSB and Santa Barbara City College students, were directly impacted as victims, witnesses, first responders, friends of those killed and injured, or residents living in or near one of the thirteen crime scenes. Specific UCSB populations have been particularly impacted. These populations include members of UCSB’s sorority system, who were directly targeted by the killer (two of the six students murdered and one severely injured were members of the Delta Delta Delta sorority); students, faculty and staff in the College of Engineering and its Computer Science Department in which three of the murdered students were enrolled; residents of UCSB-operated Manzanita Village, an on-campus residence hall in which two of the murdered victims resided; and international Chinese/Taiwanese and domestic Asian-American students as three of the victims were relatively recent immigrants to the U.S. of Chinese or Taiwanese descent.

The most immediate activity needed to restore the learning environment at UC Santa Barbara is adequate and timely access to counseling and crisis services for our 21,000 students and to behavioral health programming and consultations for over 10,000 staff and faculty. Even under normal circumstances, the number of mental health professionals employed by UCSB to work with students is inadequate to meet student demand with wait times of up to three weeks for regular appointments (non-crisis) with both psychologists and psychiatrists. While we were able to supplement our existing counseling staff in the short-term by bringing in approximately 40 counselors from other UC campuses (see request below to reimburse lodging expenses), this was only a short-term solution that enabled us to increase access through the end of the 2013-14 academic year.

Additional funding provided by this grant will enable us supplement our existing campus-based mental health staff who serve students through the hire of one additional student mental health services coordinator; two additional counseling psychologists; and one additional social worker. These additional staff will help to meet the increase in demand for services, and the need for a higher level of response to crisis cases that we anticipated when students returned to school in early October, 2014.
KLAWUNN, MARGARET, Principal Investigator  
CZULEGER, CATHY, Co-Principal Investigator  
Sailing at UC Santa Barbara  
California Dept. of Boating and Waterways  
C8960305/UCSB 20160678 01/01/16 – 12/31/31 $14,070

The mission of the Sailing program at UC Santa Barbara is to provide beginning to intermediate sailing and boating safety instruction to undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at the University and to the adults (18+) who live in the County of Santa Barbara, including students from Westmont College in Santa Barbara and Santa Barbara City College. UC Santa Barbara’s Recreation Department offers academic credit classes in both beginning and intermediate sailing, as well as non-credit sailing classes open to the public. The Sailing program’s purpose is to offer high quality, affordable instructional sailing instruction and boating safety education to the diverse population of adult students and nonstudents. The target population is residents of the County of Santa Barbara.

The requested DBW grant funding is to replace old and unusable equipment, increase boating safety education and awareness in the community, and allow the coach (or program representative) to attend the annual mandated meeting.

KLAWUNN, MARGARET, Principal Investigator  
EQUINOA, KIMBERLY, Co-Principal Investigator  
Strengthening Services for Victims on Campus  
USDJ: Office of Justice Programs  
2014-WA-AZ-0009/UCSB 20151011 10/01/14 – 09/30/17 $289,004

University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) is a residential university with a diverse student population made up of 19,362 undergraduate students and 2,863 graduate students, totaling 22,225 students as of Fall 2013 quarter. The service area where this continuation grant will take place is the UCSB campus in Santa Barbara, and in the adjacent community of Isla Vista, which houses nearly half of the UCSB student population. Since the implementation of the 2011-2014 OVW Campus Grant UCSB’s CARE program advocates have seen a 278% increase in the number of students served for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. The 2014-2017 continuation proposal addresses two core goals: having a dedicated investigator available to work with CARE advocates and survivors to ensure that their case is handled by someone specifically trained to work with survivors of interpersonal violence. In addition to receiving information about legal, medical and psychological options, victims will have the opportunity to work with one dedicated investigator throughout their entire process. There is strong evidence from CARE Program advocates to support the need for a dedicated, female investigator to work with survivors of interpersonal violence at UCSB. The bulk of funding in this proposal is allocated to the investigator salary, which represents a significant increase in the ability to provide adequate services to survivors on campus. This position fulfills the requirement that 20% of program funds must be used to develop, enlarge and strengthen services to victims.
The second goal is continued prevention education through CARE Connect and Green Dot, a nationally recognized bystander intervention education program for students. Moving forward from the 2011 campus grant, there will be multiple ways for students to become trained on interpersonal violence issues and response at UCSB. The CARE Connect training and Green Dot will be continued/implemented by the Prevention Education Coordinator. The primary activities for Broad Campus and Community Engagement are 1. Conduct quarterly CCR meetings. 2. Issue a report to campus administrators, including campus Title IX coordinator, about ongoing trends in interpersonal violence and barriers to reporting. 3. Check in with a representative from each CCR member department or agency on an annual basis to discuss updates to protocol and response procedures for the department and to discuss training needs in order to track effectiveness of new/revised policies from the 2011-2014 grant. The primary activities for Reduction of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking are 1. The graduate assistant will be responsible for training Gaucho FYI peer facilitators each summer.

This training will focus on how to present to their peers about interpersonal violence in a sensitive way and how to respond to disclosures during training. 2. Continue CARE Connect trainings developed during 2011-2014 grant, and implement Green Dot training, increasing number of students trained through both programs to 500 per year. 3. Monitor and evaluate CARE Connect and Green Dot training to assess effectiveness of each program. The primary activities for Effective Intervention are 1. The dedicated investigator will work with CARE staff to develop and present training to law enforcement officers at UCSB PD annual training. 2. The investigator will work with CARE staff to institutionalize annual training with Isla Vista Foot Patrol officers on appropriate response to interpersonal violence reports. 3. The investigator will work with the county DA’s office to identify trends on cases don’t meet prosecutorial merit.

This continuation grant will impact the campus community as a whole by creating a system by which each student who has experienced interpersonal violence and is making a law enforcement report will work with the dedicated investigator from start to finish. This will reduce existing barriers to reporting. This grant will impact the campus community in terms of education, outreach and awareness through the prevention education coordinator position, which will involve training 500 students each academic year through Green Dot and Care Connect trainings.

KUCZENSKI, BRANDON, Principal Investigator
EL ABBADI, AMR, Co-Principal Investigator
CyberSEES: Type 1: Preserving the Privacy of Life Cycle Inventory Data in Distributed Provenance Networks
National Science Foundation
CCF-1442966/UCSB 20141166 10/01/14 – 09/30/17 $398,512

Estimating the environmental implications of consumption activities requires extensive information about industrial processes throughout the global economy, known as life cycle inventory (LCI) data. These data are often considered confidential by industrial process operators. Computing results from LCI data is analogous to traversing a distributed
provenance graph. Current practice requires all data to be known by a single party and often available to the public. As a consequence, data providers may be reluctant to share, and estimates of industrial activities are limited in precision, highly uncertain, and challenging to interpret. The proposed project will develop methods for computing LCI results that preserve the privacy of inventory data, drawing inspiration from current research in sharing provenance data among collaborators with limited mutual trust. The work will consider both scenarios in which secret results are shared among collaborators and in which results are made available for public query. The work will lead to the development of security schemes to respond to / defend against threats to private data used in LCI computations; algorithms for performing LCI computations under privacy restrictions; and data anonymization strategies for data publication satisfying data providers’ privacy requirements.

KUCZENSKI, BRANDON, Principal Investigator
GEYER, ROLAND, Co-Principal Investigator
An Online Tool for Public Review of Used Oil LCA Results
Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)
DRR13026/UCSB 20140048  09/17/13 – 09/15/15  $269,162
DRR13026/UCSB 20140957  09/17/13 – 09/15/15  $127,734
DRR13026/UCSB 20151089  09/17/13 – 09/15/15  $20,725

As part of Senate Bill (SB) 546 (Lowenthal, Statutes of 2009, Chapter 353), CalRecycle contracted with third party contractors to perform a lifecycle assessment (LCA) and economic analysis of the used oil management system in California. The results of that analysis are being made available to the public via extremely lengthy and highly technical reports. CalRecycle, in its continued efforts to provide information to the public in the most transparent and useful manner possible, has decided to provide this information in a web-accessible application. This will not only allow public access to the very technical information but will also allow CalRecycle to easily update the data, and likewise the analysis, when new data becomes available.

The Contractor will convert the data, information, and analysis contained within the Used Oil LCA that was created in response to SB 546, along with material flow analyses and combustion modeling into a format that is able to be accessed and manipulated by the public via a web browser. This system must be capable of being hosted by CalRecycle’s existing Information Technology infrastructure.

KURIN, DANIELE, Principal Investigator
Lethal Conflict, Deprivation and displacement in Failed States: A Bioarchaeological and Biogeochemical Perspective from Ancient Peru
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)
SS17KD  07/01/15 – 06/30/17  $8,000

This timely study investigates potential associations between restricted movement, elevated morbidity and excess mortality in the wake of archaic state collapse. Despite its prescient significance, the direct, bodily impacts of deprivation, violence, and restricted
mobility – which often follow modern state failure – remains understudied. However, because chronic health problems permanently deform bones, and given that violent trauma breaks bones, and finally, due to the fact that geo-dietary patterns uniquely transform the elemental composition of bones, bioarchaeologists can operationalize and quantify changes in morbidity, mortality, and mobility among individuals, families/social groups, and entire populations. In this study, cortisol biomarkers reflecting stress hormone levels will be analyzed on five hairs from 10 mummies to infer morbidity rates; 200 (5mg) bone samples will be collected and exported to UCSB for stable and radiogenic isotopic analysis of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, and strontium. This approach will allow us to reconstruct ancient dietary and nutritional patterns as well as geo-locate people to specific places on the landscape. Ultimately, this project aims to 1) better understand how restrictive living in destitute conditions impacts the relationship between chronic illness and violent death, and 2) evaluate with greater detail potential coping strategies employed by geographically circumscribed families in troubled times.

LA MON, SHELLEY, Principal Investigator
PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Co-Principal Investigator
From the Far South to the North: The New International Migration of Indigenous Mexicans to the United States
UC Mexus
SB150096/UCSB 20150307 01/01/15 – 12/31/16 $12,000

This dissertation research project will employ ethnographic methodology to study the recent international migration of indigenous Tsotsil Maya migrants from Chiapas, Mexico to the United States. The arrival of a new wave of indigenous Mexican migrants offers a pivotal opportunity to study the changing sociocultural landscape of U.S.-Mexican migration as well as the role of indigenous ethnic identity in the formation of pan-ethnic alliances and transnational communities. An overarching research objective is to test existing theories on the relationship between indigenous Mexican migration and ethnogenesis (ethnic renewal and identity transformation) by examining the migration experiences of two different indigenous communities residing in the United States: Mixtecos in Oxnard, California and Tsotsil-Maya in Tampa, Florida. Data gathered on 1) levels of inter- and intra-communal cohesion or conflict in migrant-sending and -receiving communities, 2) the density and composition of transnational networks and 3) interactions between and among native U.S. residents, Mexican mestizo immigrants, and new indigenous migrants within receiving communities will allow for deeper understandings of the ways new immigrant groups employ cultural resources and ethnic identity to navigate the challenges of adaptation in the United States.

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator
Scientific Leadership to Advance the Research and Design of Health Games
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
69651/UCSB 20120413 09/01/12 – 09/30/15 $730,000

The University of California, Santa Barbara, under the direction of principal investigator Debra Lieberman, will provide scientific leadership to the health games research field during the three
year period from September 1, 2012 to August 31, 2015. For the five years prior to that, 2007 through 2012, Debra Lieberman has directed the Health Games Research national program funded by RWJF’s Pioneer Portfolio. The grant will continue and extend much of the work that was started by the national program and it will be headquartered in the university’s Digital Games Research Center, which Lieberman will direct.

The grant will focus on the following goals and activities:
1) Scientific leadership: Speak, publish, advise, and advocate in order to encourage research participation in the field, advance current and newly discovered principles of health game design, and show how theory and research can be applied to the design of effective health games
2) Research dissemination: Identify and promote the best research findings and scientific evidence in the field
3) Advocating for research funding: Encourage funding agencies to support the research and evidence-based design of digital games that improve health behaviors and the delivery of care
4) Game-building community: Support the Body Game Builder community developed by Health Games Research and continue to provide new information, game components (artwork, animations, sounds), and game-making tools
5) Information access: Compile information about resources useful to researchers, game developers, and health care providers interested in health games; make the information available on the online searchable database that Health Games Research created; and provide links to the database on the Digital Games Research Center web site
6) Health game dissemination: Provide online links to not-for-profit games, simulations, and apps developed by universities and other organizations, in one central location
7) Future of the field: Identify future directions for health games research
8) Leadership development: Train and mentor leaders in health games research

We will address all the goals listed above throughout the three-year period, with a special emphasis each year:
Year 1: Promoting and disseminating new research findings and game design principles
Year 2: Supporting the community of researchers and health game developers
Year 3: Building leadership and planning for the future of the field

LINZ, DAN, Principal Investigator
Campus Sexual Misconduct: Using Perpetrator Risk Assessment and Tailored Treatment to Individualize Sanctioning
Fairleigh Dickinson University
DOJ0007-01/UCSB 20151342 05/15/15 – 04/30/16 $3,000

The site collaborator for the DOJ grant, will provide assistance for survey administration as follows:

a) Selection and supervision of student proctors including adherence to procedures outlined by Fairleigh Dickinson University regarding survey administration and compliance with the DOJ privacy certificate and confidentiality requirements;
b) Facilitating access to the respective institution’s student populations; and
c) Securing IRB approval, as necessary.
Student proctors will oversee survey administration, survey collection, debriefing of participants, and packaging and mailing surveys to FDU. The faculty member/site collaborator on this project will facilitate access to the student populations. This may include contacting various student organizations, i.e. Greek Life, Athletics, etc., and/or facilitating the process in order to list this project on the institution's submit pool, if applicable.

**LUNA, ZAKIYA, Principal Investigator**

Health in Paradise: Dynamics of Care and Wellness Amidst Coastal Diversity (HIP)

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)

SS17LZ  
07/01/15 – 06/30/16  
$2,500

Everyone wants to be “healthy” but what that means varies between individuals and institutions. Further, there is extensive scholarly research on health. However, there is limited scholarly research that examines non-urban spaces. An assumption is that non-urban spaces are suburban and better resourced and therefore people have more access to health care. Alternatively, when studying rural areas, an assumption is that they are less resourced and therefore people have less access to care. However, while geography is important, so is the level of economic stratification in any given area. This qualitative study proposes to investigate the dynamics of health care provision in South Santa Barbara county, a site of mixed suburban and rural geography with high level of economic stratification and large percentage of non-English speaking population. The study will use qualitative content analysis and interviews to explore and map health care provision. The findings from this exploratory study will be used to inform a larger-scale study of health in the region, including a possible collaborative project in North SB County.

**MAAS, GRAYSON, Principal Investigator**

**STONICH, SUSAN, Co-Principal Investigator**

Bridging the Identity Gap: Affordances and Constraints to becoming a “Science Person”

UC Mexus

SB140093/UCSB 20140268  
01/01/14 – 12/31/15  
$4,867

In the United States there exist long-standing inequalities in the science workforce, and in higher education, for underrepresented minority groups and especially for Latinas/os. Mainstream education policy frames the issue as an "achievement gap" problem, yet framing equity concerns as such implies improvements in content knowledge to be the solution. Are we to assume that if all students performed equally well on standardized exams, underrepresentation would cease to exist? To better understand underrepresentation, we must understand how culture shapes students’ school science identities. Perceptions of "science people" are influenced by powerful cultural-historical models of who these people are and who they are supposed to be. School science is shaped by sociopolitical legacies that reproduce these cultural models, which students draw on in ways that may encourage or constrain the understanding of themselves as competent and/or successful "science people". This research will answer the following questions: In what ways, and under what conditions, do underrepresented Latina/o youth develop and
maintain successful school science identities? What are the barriers to these processes of development and maintenance, and what are the implications for future engagement with science?

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Principal Investigator
DANIELS, DON, Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: The History of the Sogeram Language Family
National Science Foundation
BCS-1264157/UCSB 20130250  06/15/13 – 11/30/15  $14,363

This project will document the Sogeram languages of Madang Province, Papua New Guinea and reconstruct the morphosyntax of Proto-Sogeram. The nine Sogeram languages (Gants [gao], Mand [ate], Nend [an], Manat [pmr], Apali [ena], Mum [kqa], Sirva [sbq], Aisi [mmq], and Kulsab [faj]) have, to date, been poorly documented. Aside from wordlists published by Z’graggen (1980a), published materials are available for only two Sogeram languages: Nend (Harris 1990) and Apali (Wade 1993, 1997), while unpublished materials are available for Mum.

This project will document and describe the remaining six Sogeram languages, which are completely undocumented morphosyntactically. The co-PI has already conducted ten months of research on this language family over three trips, culminating in a seven-month field trip in 2011 and 2012 during which he collected basic descriptive material on all six languages. The proposed project will fund a three-month follow-up trip to Papua New Guinea during which the co-PI will conduct targeted elicitation to fill descriptive gaps in the previously collected data. He will also expand the corpora that have already been collected to include conversational data (a discourse genre which is under-represented in the corpora at present).

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Principal Investigator
WDZENCZNY, DIBELLA CAMINSKY, Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: The History of the Koryak Language and Its Dialects
National Science Foundation
1451796/UCSB 20150020  06/01/15 – 05/31/17  $20,034

This project investigates the history of the Koryak language [kpy] via linguistic documentation and analysis of its varied dialects, which form a broad, divergent continuum across the Kamchatka peninsula in the Russian Federation. The project will constitute a part of the co-PI’s ongoing dissertation research on the Koryak language(s), and will contribute towards the completion of the dissertation “Proto-Koryak Morphosyntax”. The ultimate research goal of this project is a reconstruction of Proto-Koryak phonology, morphology, and syntax and a better understanding of the diachronic developments leading to each of the divergent Koryak dialects, as well as the internal divisions within the Chukotko-Kamchatskan family at large. The value of a comparison of a large number of dialects lies in the potential it offers to demonstrate incremental change and highlight stages of grammatical change. However, given the nearly non-existent state of
documentation and description for the Koryak dialects other than Palana Chawchu and Chavchuven, the project will also necessarily involve a great deal of documentation, primary description and grammatical analysis.

**O'CONNOR, MARY, Principal Investigator**  
Access to Health Care for Mixtec Immigrants  
UC Mexus  
SB150146/UCSB 20151102  05/01/15 – 04/30/17  $1,499

The Central Coast of California is home to some 40,000 indigenous Mixtec migrants from the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. Mixtecs are culturally quite distinct from the those in the larger immigrant Mexican population. They speak their own language rather than Spanish or English, many do not read or write in any language, and all are very poor. I propose to conduct research on access to health care for Mixtecs, comparing the two communities of Oxnard and Santa Maria. Using grounded theory, I will address two major factors that may limit this access: ethnicity and language. The distinct culture of the Mixtecs tends to separate them from the majority of Mexicans, who discriminate against indigenous Mexicans generally. At the same time, the inability of Mixtecs to speak Spanish tends to create barriers to health care, because of the limited availability of Mixteco-Spanish interpreters. The results of the project will form the basis for proposals for extramural funding.

**OPREA, RYAN, Principal Investigator**  
Revealed Preferences and General Equilibrium in the Laboratory  
UC Santa Cruz  
UCSCMCA-14-008/UCSB 20140176  05/01/14 – 04/30/17  $58,853

For this grant, PI Ryan Oprea will collaborate in designing and testing the experimental software, designing the experimental treatments and running the experiments proposed in the project description. Ryan will also be the primary data analyst on the grant and will be responsible for statistically characterizing the results of the experimental investigations. Ryan will also take a lead role in preparing manuscripts for review and undertaking revisions of the manuscripts. Finally Ryan will be responsible for presenting the findings of the studies proposed in the grant at academic conferences and invited seminars.

**PARK, JOHN, Principal Investigator**  
Coming into an Awareness: Status and Illegality Among Children and Young Adults in American Law  
Russell Sage Foundation  
93-16-05/UCSB 20160512  04/01/16 – 03/31/18  $34,258

This project contributes to scholarly discussions about illegal status among younger people in the United States. Rather than considering the circumstances of such persons as novel, this project argues that the conditions of illegality are a recurring problem. By examining key cases and legal disputes, the project shows how many Americans suffered from a troublesome status, which often entailed family separations. Although this study presents
archival materials, with evidence collected from several research institutions, the approach is designed to engage contemporary debates about illegal status in our own time, among yet another generation of persons living in the United States.

PLANTINGA, ANDREW, Principal Investigator
COSTELLO, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator
DEACON, ROBERT, Co-Principal Investigator
DESCHENES, OLIVER, Co-Principal Investigator
LIBECAP, GARY, Co-Principal Investigator
OLIVA, PAULINA, Co-Principal Investigator
Dissertation Workshops in Environmental Economics
Environmental Protection Agency
83497801/UCSB 20140245 07/01/11 – 06/30/16 $148,390

This proposal addresses Area 1 of the EPA RFP: Environmental Economics Workshops. In particular, we propose a series of dissertation workshops, continuing the highly successful series “Occasional California Workshop on Environmental and Resource Economics.” These workshops are designed for junior scholars: graduate students and junior faculty. In fact, the primary objective is to help such scholars develop better research ideas and programs, as well as assist in communication among colleagues. Thus efforts are made to facilitate attendance and participation by PhD students from around California and the rest of far Western North America (Washington, Oregon, BC, Nevada, Arizona, northwest Mexico, Hawaii). Because of the reputation of these workshops, we frequently have attendees from other parts of the US and overseas. We do not typically support travel from outside the West.

Approximately every other year one of these dissertation workshops will be held at UC Santa Barbara. We expect approximately 100 participants for the 1-2 day event. We pay for a van to travel from each of the major universities in the state (most will have PhD students attending) and we house graduate students, two to a room, at the conference. To underscore the informal nature of the event, we only solicit papers and abstracts 4-5 months in advance. Graduate students at UCSB are used to screen the submittals. We also expect a number of faculty to participate. Presentations are of two types – short 5-10 minute presentations for which no papers are involved and longer (30 minute) presentations with discussants. Graduate students are used as discussants. We have found from experience that this design provides great opportunities for intellectual discussion and exchange.

In terms of results, we expect the field of environmental and resource economics to be strengthened by this effort. In fact, the earlier efforts (our first dissertation workshop at UCSB was in 1993, supported by the UC system) were so successful that similar regional workshops began in other parts of the US. We have also found that economists and graduate students may be attracted to the field of environmental economics through participation in the workshop. Deliverables consist of a proceeding in the form of a hyperlinked program for the workshop.
The symbolic system underlying Japanese religion presupposes a continental, “landlocked” environment, centered on agriculture (especially rice cultivation) and focusing on mountains as the privileged sites of sacredness. Within this context, received scholarship tends to downplay (if not ignore altogether) the role of the sea in Japanese religiosities. This conference gathers together many of the leading experts on Japanese religious history, as well as some emerging young scholars, from several countries, in what is perhaps the first systematic endeavor to address Japanese religious history as seen from the sea, by focusing on sea-centered cults, deities, and symbolic systems. The conference papers will be published in a book.

The conference will take place over three days at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Participants will circulate their papers in advance, and at the conference they will briefly present their work and engage in discussion with the other participants. Topics to be addressed include:

1. Cosmology of sea religion and its differences from land- and mountain-based religiosities;
2. Decentered nature of sea religion, related to local cultic sites (Sumiyoshi, Munakata, Kashima, Itsukushima, etc.);
3. Networks of shrines, deities, and cults dedicated to sea deities, in Japan and across East Asia;
4. Sea deities (Sumiyoshi, Sukunabikona, Awashima, etc.): legends, cults, and rituals, and their transformations in time and place;
5. Religious systems and ritual calendar of fishing communities in Japan;
6. Critical evaluations of past scholarship on sea religion;
7. Role of the sea and its imagination in Japanese culture (as a space of mediation between the familiar and the foreign, this world and the other world). This conference will be a unique venue for scholars working on different aspects of Japanese religion and intellectual history to engage with a new theme and its related perspectives.

A large part of the symbolic system underlying Japanese religion presupposes a continental, “landlocked” environment, centered on agriculture (especially rice cultivation) and focusing on mountains as the privileged sites of sacredness. Within this context, the role of the sea has been severely downplayed (if not completely ignored) by received scholarship. This conference aims at redressing this situation by focusing explicitly on the sea and its role and significance in various aspects of Japanese religious history. This conference is the first of its kind here in the United States. It brings together many of the leading experts on Japanese religious history, as well as some emerging young scholars, from several countries. By shedding new light on well-known aspects, but also by opening up entirely new areas of inquiry, this conference promises to become a first step toward a
novel understanding of Japanese religion and culture in general. As an additional value to this project, we plan to publish the papers presented at the conference in a collective volume, which will be the first book in English on the subject. Academic publishers have already expressed interest in this project.

The conference will take place over three days at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Participants will circulate their papers in advance, and at the conference they will briefly present their work and engage in discussion with the other participants. Topics to be addressed include: (1) Cosmology of sea religion and its differences from land- and mountain-based religiosities; (2) Decentered nature of sea religion, related to local cultic sites (Sumiyoshi, Munakata, Kashima, Itsukushima, etc.); (3) Networks of shrines, deities, and cults dedicated to sea deities, in Japan and across East Asia; (4) Sea deities (Sumiyoshi, Sukunabikona, Awashima, etc.): legends, cults, and rituals, and their transformations in time and place; (5) Religious systems and ritual calendar of fishing communities in Japan; (6) Critical evaluations of past scholarship on sea religion; (7) Role of the sea and its imagination in Japanese culture (as a space of mediation between the familiar and the foreign, this world and the other world). This conference will be a unique venue for scholars working on different aspects of Japanese religion and intellectual history to engage with a new theme and its related perspectives.

ROSSIN-SLATER, MAYA, Principal Investigator
Special Analyses on the Effects of Paid Leave Policies
L&M Policy Research, LLC
UCALSB-PL-2014-01/UCSB 20141392 05/09/14 – 05/08/16 $77,050

The goal of this research project is to review the existing evidence on paid family leave policies in the U.S., and to conduct novel research on outcomes and policies that have not yet been studied. More specifically, I will contribute to work on the following three tasks:

(1) Review of current state of knowledge on state paid parental leave laws:
Three states have implemented paid parental leave laws: California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. These programs are still fairly new, and relatively little is known about their impacts to date. We will therefore produce at least one policy brief that summarizes the current state of knowledge about these state paid parental leave laws and what their impact has been on leave utilization and duration, as well as other impacts on employers and employees. In addition, we will complete an updated analysis of the impact of California’s paid parental leave law. Two studies to date have analyzed the impact of California’s paid parental leave law on labor market outcomes such as leave utilization, employment, and earnings. Rossin-Slater, Ruhm, and Waldfogel (2013) analyzed the impact of the law using Current Population Survey data through 2010. Baum and Ruhm (2013) analyzed the impact of the law using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 through 2010. It is possible that take-up of the law may have increased since 2010 and/or that longer-run effects may now be detected. Accordingly, we will update one or both of these analyses taking advantage of more recent waves of data.
(2) Analysis of the impact of RI’s new paid leave law:
Rhode Island’s law came into effect in January 2014. A baseline survey of employers in Rhode Island and two neighboring states (Connecticut and Massachusetts) was administered in December 2013 by a group led by Bartel, Rossin-Slater, Ruhm, and Waldfogel. The survey is scheduled to be re-administered in late fall 2014 to gather data on how employer provisions and experiences have changed in the year since the law came into effect. Analysis of the data will shed light on baseline vs. post-law results in Rhode Island and the other two states.

(3) Analysis of paid leave effectively (but not explicitly) provided through other programs: New Jersey, Rhode Island and two other states, have Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI) programs that, under a Supreme Court decision, have the effect of providing paid leave to women during a portion of their pregnancy and after childbirth. Currently, we know little about how the effects of paid leave provided in this way are similar to or different from that provided explicitly through paid family leave programs. We therefore propose to extend the Rossin-Slater et al. (2013) analysis of paid leave in California to consider the effects of California’s TDI program, as well as the other four states offering TDI, to examine how the provision of TDI affects leave-taking and how these effects are similar or different from those of explicit paid family leave. This analysis is particularly important since all three of the states that have implemented paid parental leave laws have TDI laws.

ROYER, HEATHER, Principal Investigator
Commitment Contracts for Health-Behavior Change
National Institutes of Health/NIA
AG042051/UCSB 20140011 06/01/12 – 05/31/16 $448,419

Many serious health problems, particularly those associated with aging, can be improved by regular exercise, yet many Americans struggle to establish a consistent exercise habit. One-third of Americans today do not participate in any leisure-time physical activity. As a result, health officials and policy makers have a keen interest in interventions that can promote exercise. This proposal takes a close look at commitment contracts - an innovative, but not-yet-widely-studied incentive program. Commitment contracts offer individuals the opportunity to set a goal and put their money at stake to reach that goal. If the person meets their goal, they get their money back, but if they do not succeed, they lose the money. Behavioral economic theory suggests that these contracts are useful for overcoming issues of self-control. Additionally, this theory predicts that the desire for commitment is stronger the further in the future the commitment begins.

We test these assertions by addressing the following specific aims: 1) to conduct a survey to better understand the demand for commitment contracts and their effectiveness, 2) measure the fraction of people interested in creating commitment contracts and test whether demand for them varies with contract starting date, and 3) estimate the effect of commitment contracts on exercise behaviors and the relative effectiveness of different commitment contracts. Under a unique partnership with a fitness gym consisting of 3,100 members, we propose to conduct a randomized real-world field experiment to study the effectiveness of these contracts. The population of gym members is particularly relevant for
studying commitment because the purchase of a membership demonstrates a clear interest in exercising more, yet our preliminary data show that many fail to follow through with this intention.

We plan to study two types of contracts: a standard commitment contract with an immediate start date and a new type of commitment contract, a delayed commitment contract with a start date one month in the future. Our intervention combines gym-use data with unique survey measures, including information on self-efficacy, self-control, and time budgeting. We use these measures to better understand how individual characteristics predict commitment contract takeup. Our findings then can be used to target these contracts to individuals who may most benefit from them. Although our focus is on improving exercise behaviors, since problems of self-control are so pervasive in other dimensions of health behavior, commitment contracts may find wider application. Relative to other types of incentive programs, commitment contracts are appealing because they are low-cost, as they do not rely on external funds, and promote individual responsibility for setting and achieving health goals rather than relying on externally imposed health targets. Thus, they may be implemented in settings where few resources are available for changing health behavior.

**ROYER, HEATHER, Principal Investigator**
The Impact of Community Health Centers on Access to Care and Health Outcomes
University Of Michigan
3002531057/UCSB 20160043 07/24/12 – 05/31/17 $253,850

Heather Royer will take lead in the contemporary analysis of community health centers. She will also collaborate on the more historical analysis of community health centers. Given her background, her primary efforts will be aimed at using the regression kink design for the contemporary analysis of the impact of community health centers. Her work will involve understanding and then implementing studies based on historical survey data from the Office of Economic Opportunity as well as implementing research studies based on a regression kink design using current CHC funding rules. In the near term, the deliverables include (1) the preparation of an application to access the Census Research Data Centers (RDCs) at the University of Michigan and USC in order to access the Detailed Natality and Multiple Cause of Death Vital Statistics data and the restricted National Health Interview Survey data, (2) to characterize the data and measures contained in the 11-city OEO surveys and (3) to conduct preliminary analyses with these data. In year 2 I will use the OEO data to complete analysis by race, age-group, income, and insurance status of: sources of care, medication utilization (including separate measures of over-the-counter and prescription drug use), a range of test and treatments (including x-rays, spinal taps, operations on the heart, immunizations for those under age 14, dental care, etc.). In years 2 and 3, I will conduct analysis of more recent effects of CHCs on health care access using the NHIS data at USC’s RDC. Years 4 and 5 will be dedicated to the write-up of our final results.
ROGER, HEATHER, Principal Investigator  
The Penn Roybal Center on Behavioral Economics and Health  
University of Pennsylvania  
566604/UCSB 20151120 07/01/15 – 05/31/16 $39,704

The Project's specific aims are to:
1. Estimate the treatment effect of both the standard monetary incentive and the endowment-effect incentive relative to a control in terms of the fraction of members using the gym over time.
2. Test whether the endowment-effect treatment increases the fraction of participants meeting the program gym-use goals relative to a standard treatment with the same monetary value.
3. Estimate the size of a standard monetary incentive that is expected to generate the same success rate as the endowment-effect incentive.

SALDIVAR TANAKA, EMIKO, Principal Investigator  
Ethnic-Racial Formations and Racisms at the End of the Multicultural Turn in Mexico, Preliminary Research  
UC Mexus  
SB150071/UCSB 20150349  11/01/14 – 10/31/15 $1,500

The project is a comparative research project, which seeks to explore the impact of twenty-five years of multicultural policies and discourses on indigenous and afro-descendent peoples in Mexico. Specifically, the project directs its ethnographic and qualitative data analysis on the apparent contradiction between: the widespread implementation of multiculturalism policies and discourses, since the 1989 signing of the International Labor Organization (ILO) Treaty 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Rights, while at the same time, the persistent ongoing social inequality, racial discrimination and limits to effective participation for indigenous and afro-descendent people. Through three case studies, the project will generate a full appraisal of the multicultural period (from the 1989 ILO 169 treaty to now), guided by the following questions: How to account for the end of expansion of indigenous rights, while at the same time afro-descendent populations are finally gaining long overdue recognition? In what ways have ethnic and racial inequalities changed under multicultural policies and discourses?

The answers to these guiding research questions will provide a more complex understating of the pervasiveness of ethnic-racial inequality despite multicultural reforms, through a largely understudies area of study in Mexico - expressions of racism and ethnic-racial formations. The three case studies are situated in the colliding states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca that together have the largest indigenous population in the country, as well as a strong presence of indigenous mobilizations, and more recently, afro-Mexican organizations.
The UCSB McNair Scholars Program is fully funded by the offices of the Executive Vice Chancellor, the Letters of Sciences Executive Dean, and the L&S divisional deans, with commitments to continue through the end of September 2018. The McNair team will enter the national competition for federal support from the Department of Education in its next funding cycle in 2017. The McNair team also secured a gift from Edison that supports research activities of low-income STEM students.

The goals of the UCSB McNair Scholars Program remain consistent with the national program, despite lack of current funding from the Department of Education. The program is intended to promote entrance into doctoral studies for first-generation, low-income undergraduates and/or students under-represented in graduate study. The program remains available for students in all majors on the UCSB campus. Students in the McNair Scholars Programs have the opportunity to undertake two years of faculty mentored research and participate in seminars and workshops, which prepare students for entrance to graduate school.

The UCSB-specific goals for the recipients of the McNair Scholarships include: 100% of McNair Scholars participating in a minimum of one faculty mentored research experience; 100% of McNair participants presenting their research at a minimum of two research symposia; 100% of active McNair participants in their senior year applying to post-baccalaureate programs prior to receiving their bachelor’s degree; 75% of bachelor degree recipients enrolling in a post baccalaureate program by the fall term of the academic year immediately following completion of their degree.

Empires use strategies that are tailored to local socio-political and economic circumstances to expand their territory and consolidate new peoples and regions. Investigating the local circumstances (i.e., the historically contextualized local cultural practices, sociopolitical organization, and economic practices and organization) is therefore integral to a study of imperial interaction. The proposed project will investigate the impact of imperial encroachment on local cultural, political, and economic practices during the Middle Horizon (AD 750–1000) at a local habitation site Zorropata, located in the Las Trancas Valley in Nasca, Peru.
A 10-month program of archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis is proposed to investigate Nasca-Wari interactions during the Middle Horizon from a local perspective. Nasca culture developed in the arid Nasca and Ica Valleys during the Early Intermediate Period (EIP) (AD 1–750). In the Southern Nasca Region (SNR), the Wari Empire established three colonies, Pacheco, Pataraya, and Inkawasi in the northernmost valley, Nasca, and its two tributaries, Aja and Tierras Blancas, at the beginning of the Middle Horizon. Concomitant shifts in settlement patterns resulted in the majority of the local population relocating away from the Wari in the southernmost valley, Las Trancas. Settlement patterns from Las Trancas indicate increased stratification with the development of a hierarchical arrangement of sites. Zorropata is one of the largest Middle Horizon habitation sites (c. 30,000 m) in the Las Trancas Valley. Identified as a domestic site with a ceremonial function and a possible second-tier center this site is well suited for an investigation of imperial interaction from a local perspective. It has the potential to provide data on domestic life and economic activities and as a second-tier center, if Las Trancas communities interacted with the Wari this site may be a point at which that interaction occurred.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator
Collaborative Research: Impact And Accommodation Through Cultural Contact
National Science Foundation
BCS-1359496/UCSB 20140181 08/01/14 – 07/31/17 $194,185

This project at the Third Cataract of the Nile in Sudanese Nubia investigates the impacts of Egyptí’s New Kingdom Empire (c. 1500-1050 BC) on the Nubian Kerma Culture and their interactions and entanglements with the colonists who settled at Tombos. The combination of Egyptian and Nubian sites at the cataract provides an opportunity to assess the cultural dynamic of Egyptí’s colonization. This proposal builds on previous excavation in the cemetery at Tombos, moving forward by situating the site and its ancient inhabitants within a larger cultural and biological landscape. This will allow for a comparison of the impacts on health and identity before and after the conquest and colonization of the area. The work funded by this proposal will explore the relationship between Egyptians and Nubians during the New Kingdom through excavation: 1) within the elite pyramid field in the cemetery, following up a geophysical survey; 2) in the previously unexplored settlement, which lies beneath the modern village of Tombos; 3) at a Kerma settlement and cemetery nearby at Hannek and Akkad. This project replaces older acculturation theory with a model of cultural entanglement that takes into consideration the agency of both indigenous and intrusive groups. Archaeology will be combined with a multi-disciplinary bioarchaeological approach, making possible a comparison of cultural entanglements through a study of material culture and social practices with biological affinities, geographic origins, and indications of health and disease. This research project will address these questions through three seasons of archaeological fieldwork, with additional laboratory and statistical analyses at Purdue University and the University of California, Santa Barbara.
This project will investigate colonial interactions between the ancient Egyptian state and the Nubian kingdom of Kerma (ca. 2500-1000 BC) in the northern part of Sudan. The period in question is characterized by stages of political unrest in which both states vied for control of the region. Such contexts are often characterized by distinct shifts in the ways local groups assert their cultural identities (Jones 2007; Smith 1995, 2003). Many scholars have assumed that colonial encounters necessarily result in the widespread assimilation of indigenous groups into the cultural practices of the colonizer. Increasingly, however, researchers eschew this perspective, arguing that such assumptions overlook several crucial aspects of colonial interactions: 1) that these interactions occur not as isolated episodes but as long-term processes of entanglement; 2) that a colonizer-colonized dichotomy does not exist in every colonial setting, and 3) that culture change is multidirectional and transforms participants in colonial processes diverse ways.

This project adopts the latter approach, investigating these conditions at the sites of Hannek and Abu Fatima at the Third Cataract of the Nile River in northern Sudan. Data from these sites will allow for a diachronic settlement and mortuary perspective that spans the Kerma period and a more thorough reconstruction of rural lifeways. The project is therefore well suited to examining identity markers in both varying contexts during the period when Kerma controlled the region, and also during the subsequent Egyptian colonial period. Identities can be expressed through personal adornment, foodways, decorative motifs, architectural styles and construction techniques, and ceramic and lithic styles and production methods. The proposed research is therefore poised to provide insight into the ways long-term colonial entanglements influenced local conceptualizations of identity in the Kerma hinterlands.

A two-month program of targeted excavation will be executed in the settlement at Hannek and the cemetery at Abu Fatima. Specifically, these excavations will generate data in the form of ceramics, lithics, faunal and botanical remains, tools, jewelry, human remains, and domestic, public, and funerary architecture. An additional ten months of data analysis will be conducted in the field laboratory in Sudan and at the Nubian and Egyptian Archaeology Laboratory at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

SONSTELIE, JON, Principal Investigator
California's Parcel Tax
Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
TRO031414/UCSB 20140971 03/18/14 – 12/31/15 $25,000

The PI will write a paper for the Lincoln Institute on California's parcel tax. The paper will document the use of the tax and place it in the context of land taxation more generally. The
paper will also identify practical difficulties in implementing a parcel tax and suggest ways in which these difficulties might be overcome. The paper will be aimed at policy makers.

The parcel tax is an outgrowth of Proposition 13, an initiative passed by California voters in 1978. The initiative limited the property tax rate to 1%, capping the main source of discretionary revenue for local governments. The Proposition allows local governments to levy “special” taxes with the approval of two-thirds of their voters. It was not specific about the nature of these taxes, however. In the early 1980s, a few school districts exercised this authority by levying taxes on parcels of land. Cities and counties soon followed suit. Because ad valorem taxes are limited to 1% by Proposition 13, parcel taxes cannot be taxes on the value of land. Instead, parcel taxes are generally a fixed amount per parcel. Every landowner pays the same tax regardless of the size or value of his or her property. In a few cases, local governments levy taxes on the square footage of property. In 2010, about 10% of California school districts levied a parcel tax.

Parcel taxes have a tenuous legal status. No legislation officially authorizes local governments to levy a tax on parcels of land. In a recent case, a California appeals court ruled that a parcel tax levied by the Alameda Unified School District was unconstitutional because it violated the uniformity principle. The California Supreme Court has declined to review that ruling. The tax in question was a flat $120 per parcel for residential and small commercial properties. For parcels over 2,000 square feet, however, the tax was $0.15 per square foot up to a limit of $9,500 annually. While the court found this tax unconstitutional, it did not provide much guidance on what parcel taxes would be constitutional. The court did suggest that a flat tax per parcel would be constitutional, but it was less clear about a tax on square footage applied uniformly to all properties. In the end, this issue can only be clarified by explicit legislation. The aim of this paper is to influence that legislation.

THÉBAUD, SARAH, Principal Investigator
Gender Inequality in Entrepreneurship
Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation
20150494/UCSB 20151379 08/01/15 – 08/01/18 $35,000

This grant funds a series of studies on the topic of gender inequality in entrepreneurship. A first set of studies focuses on identifying how cultural beliefs about gender affect individuals’ perceptions of new business startup ideas. Specifically, I am conducting social psychological experiments (via Amazon’s online “Mechanical Turk” platform) that evaluate how systematic gender bias in individuals’ first impressions of entrepreneurial business ideas may be mitigated under certain social conditions, such as when there is less uncertainty about an entrepreneur’s background and qualifications, when there is no gender information available, or when there are more resources available to investors. I also plan to evaluate whether respondents’ chances of recommending a female-led business for advancement to a second round of competition for investment differs depending on how many entrepreneurs they are able to select as competition finalists.

In a second set of studies, I am investigating the theoretical pathways through which gendered features of the institutional and social context affect men’s versus women’s
interest and intention to start a business. This includes a series of experiments that measures individuals level of interest in starting a business, as well as their rationale for such interest (or lack thereof), while manipulating the institutional conditions under which they are asked to respond. For instance, to evaluate the theory that policy context matters, some participants will be asked to state their level of interest in starting a business under the assumption that paid family leave and subsidized childcare are available to them, whereas others will not be given any information about such policies. To evaluate the theory that normative context matters, some participants will be asked to respond after reading a vignette that frames entrepreneurship as a male-dominated endeavor, whereas others will read a vignette that explicitly dissociates entrepreneurship from gender. I may also conduct some interviews with local men and women entrepreneurs to gain more insight into the work, family, and personal situations that motivated them to start a business in the first place.

TYBURCZY, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator
Binational Museum Exhibition of Women Artists in the US and Mexico
UC MEXUS
SB160038/UCSB 20160176 09/01/15 – 08/31/16 $1,500

The project involves the implementation of two art exhibitions, one in Mexico City and the other in San Francisco, with the aim of promoting binational and cross-cultural exchange between female-identified artists in Mexico and the United States. Six Mexico-based artists and six US-based artists with Latin American heritage will display works that fit within the genre of portraiture and the exhibition theme of "Volver Atrás...y redimensionar de nuevo" (looking back, redefining/resizing anew). Twenty-first century conceptualizations of portraiture as viewed from a female and feminist perspectives on both sides of the border serve as the cultural bridges and topics of dialogue between the twelve artists. The curatorial exercise will be implemented by artist Susana GO and Jennifer Tyburczy, assistant professor of Feminist Studies at UCSB, Santa Barbara in coordination with Gisela H. Muciño and Mauricio Galguera. In October 2015, GO, Tyburczy, Muciño, and Galguera will gather to plan the exhibition in Mexico City at the Casa Frissac in Tlalpan, Mexico City.

WALKER, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
Strengthening Team Science and Work-Life Satisfaction in the UC System
Elsevier Foundation
SG140065/UCSB 20160514 01/01/14 – 12/31/16 $120,435

Collaborative, interdisciplinary, team science-based research has become increasingly central in scientific discovery. Team science garners more funding and yields more impactful research, greater publication productivity, and higher impact publications (Stokols et al. 2008; Falk-Krzesinski et al. 2011; Elfner, et al. 2011, Hall et al. 2012, Salazar et al. 2012). Having a strong network of collaborators and mentors is critical to a more productive and successful academic career (Hitchcock 1995, Bland et al. 2005). Yet, women are less likely to participate in team science collaborations, and their participation in these networks develops later in their careers (Kyvik and Teigen 1996, Fox and Mohapatra 2007, Joshi 2010, Malmgren et al. 2010, Bear and Woolley 2011, Misra et al. 2012). The delay of
women’s participation in team science is linked to the critical time of family formation which also accounts for the largest leaks in the pipeline between Ph.D. receipt and tenure for women faculty (Goulden et al. 2009, Mason et al. 2013). Despite the importance of research productivity to tenure and promotion in academia, there are few formal training and mentoring opportunities in team science and collaboration.

The UC Team Science Retreat will ameliorate these disparities among early- to mid-career women scientists (including non tenure-track and post-doctoral scholars) in the 10 campuses of the University of California (UC) system. We will execute a series of retreats over three years that build capacity for team science leadership, research design, and proposal writing among women researchers across STEM disciplines. The retreats will accommodate families and include child care, allowing participants to devote the time to initiate new research endeavors without being absent from their families or paying for child care. While the retreats will focus on issues facing women scholars, we will invite participation from multiple members of teams, including male members; this addition will create a climate of inclusion and will give women scholars the opportunity to address these issues with male colleagues in a supportive atmosphere. Greater work-life balance and satisfaction will result for participants who can gain team science leadership skills, experience and productivity earlier in their careers.

The Key Activities of each 4-day retreat are:
1. Training to develop the capacity for team science as well as the leadership and management skills necessary to be an effective team leader and member. This training includes an understanding of the challenges and benefits of diverse scientific teams, strategies for recruiting team diversity and increasing women’s participation and leadership roles in team science, team management best practices, and a better understanding of diversity and inclusion issues in academic settings as it relates to research productivity and recognition.
2. Intensive team science proposal development and grant writing workshops and 1:1 consultation. Workshops include identifying team science funding opportunities, understanding the differences between individual and larger collaborative proposals, developing specific proposal sections (introduction, conceptual framework and scope, theoretical orientation, methodology, budget), and crafting a unifying central theme and maintaining consistency in a complex proposal. Research development/team science and scientific writing experts will provide 1:1 consultations.

WALKER, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
ADVANCE PLAN IHE: Center for Research, Excellence and Diversity in Team Science (CREDITS)
National Science Foundation
1464064/UCSB 20150318 10/01/15 – 09/30/20 $749,623

The Center for Research, Excellence and Diversity in Team Science (CREDITS) is an integrated research and training program to increase and enhance Team Science (TS) capacity, effectiveness, and excellence in California. Over the past two decades, TS-based research has become increasingly central in scientific discovery. Diversity on teams is
known to have positive effects on creativity, innovation, and productivity. Apart from its contribution to scientific breakthroughs and grand challenge problems, TS has beneficial impacts on individual research careers. TS projects garner more funding, and yield greater publication productivity, and higher impact publications. Having a strong network of collaborators, mentors, and co-authors is critical to a more productive and successful academic career. However, women and URM scientists are less likely to participate in team science collaborations, and their participation in these networks develops later in their careers. This is linked to the critical time of family formation, negative perceptions of women and URM scientists, and decisions not to participate in TS because of awareness that credit for team work is more likely to accrue to White and male team members.

CREDITS will forge collaborative relationships and partnerships among Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) in the University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) systems. The program is targeted to women faculty from all ladder ranks and researchers (non-tenure-track positions), with a focus on underrepresented minorities (URMs). The three interrelated core activities are: 1) Annual TS Leadership and Team Formation Retreats (Years 1-4); 2) TS and Institutional Change Training/Seminar for UC and CSU Leadership (Year 1-5); and 3) Evaluation and Research that will increase our knowledge about TS and diversity and inform CREDITS programming (Years 1-5). Through adaptive evaluation over the course of the program, we will expand and refine CREDITS programing to fit a range of institutional types, in addition to potential differential needs based on gender, ethnicity, career stage, and other forms of difference and intersectionality.

**WALSH, CASEY, Principal Investigator**

Groundwater Use and Management in the Context of Globalized Agriculture and Climate Change

UC Mexus

SB150016/UCSB 20141029 07/01/14 – 12/31/16 $13,558

Agriculture in North America is confronting a water crisis with both environmental and social drivers. Climate change and globalized agriculture are combining to increase the demand for groundwater and the depletion of aquifers. In this project we analyze the use and management of groundwater in two settings: the Central Coast region of California where wine grapes are grown, and the Rio Duero watershed in northwestern Michoacán that produces berries. Conflicts have emerged in recent years in both these settings as expanding agricultural production has led to increased demand for subsoil water. Despite the similarities, however, these two socio-environmental fields are quite different, and the practicalities and politics of provisioning water thus take quite different forms in each.

Scholars from El Colegio de Michoacan and UCSB will undertake a collaborative research program that asks the following questions: How is agribusiness organized? What environmental and social conditions make these regions attractive to agribusiness? How are water sources used in this agriculture? What is the legal/policy framework for water use? What social actors and institutions are involved in the production of high-value commodities? How do these actors participate in politics of water provisioning? What are the impacts of this agriculture on groundwater?
WEBER, RENE, Principal Investigator
Neurophysiology of Entertainment
SevenOne Media
SB070058/UCSB 20070341  11/01/06 – 12/31/21  $21,730

The SevenOne Media Research Award was granted for supporting my general research activities, which will comprise several different research projects in the media research arena. Particularly, but not exclusively, I will use the award money to support my “Neurophysiology of Entertainment” research program. In this line of research I am conducting a series of studies that are designed to explain and predict why people enjoy specific entertaining media messages of various entertaining media genres.

WEBER, RENE, Principal Investigator
Is Media Enjoyment an Emergent Property of the Synchronization of Attentional and Reward Networks? A Grant Proposal
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)
SS17WR  07/01/15 – 06/30/16  $8,000

For the last 40 years, researchers have used flow as a construct to understand how everyday experiences can result in intense enjoyment. Communication scholars have also adopted flow theory in an attempt to explain how media content features interact with individual differences to result in enjoyment. Unfortunately, this research has been held back by a lack of conceptual and operational clarity as to what exactly constitutes flow. Recently, the synchronization theory of flow attempted to overcome these ambiguities by characterizing flow as an energetically optimized, gratifying, and wholly absorbing experience resulting from the neural synchronization of attentional and reward networks under conditions of a balance between task challenge and individual skill. While recent advances support some synchronization theory assumptions, no study has directly tested the theory. This proposal reviews the flow theory literature, offers a study design for testing synchronization theory, and concludes with a review of preliminary results and a research outlook. A better understanding of the causes and consequences of flow will help design more fulfilling media experiences and greatly assist in efforts to distinguish between positive outcomes of media use and negative consequences such as addiction. This is a major research agenda for my lab and receiving this grant will help advance additional extramural funding applications.

WILLIAMS, RON, Principal Investigator
AVSS Technical Assistance
California Department of Health
11-10077/UCSB 20140582  07/01/14 – 12/31/16  $749,031

The Health Data Research Facility provides information technology to hospitals, local health departments, and to the California Department of Public Health. This enables state and local health agencies to establish and maintain electronic databases containing all birth certificates that have been registered in California for over a decade. The databases are the source for the reporting of California vital events to the National Center for Health
Statistics. Electronically matched infant birth and death certificates from AVSS are also the source of an annual "birth cohort file" that is used by researchers throughout the state.

WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator
FRIBERG, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Research: Cahokian Influence and Local Innovation: A Perspective from the Neighboring Lower Illinois River Valley
National Science Foundation
1614379/UCSB 20160452 06/01/16 – 05/31/17 $25,100

The political expansion of complex societies is best understood when identity formation and shifts in daily practice are considered in tandem with economic relations and the negotiation of political alliances. The goals of the proposed project are to evaluate how and why the complex Mississippian polity of Cahokia extended its influence over the North American midcontinent, and the ways in which Woodland communities negotiated new identities and practices by participating in this process. Cahokia was the largest PreColumbian polity in North America and its inhabitants spread aspects of Mississippian culture as far north as the Red Wing locality in northwest Wisconsin and southeast Minnesota, some 800 km from Cahokia (Emerson 1991; Emerson and Pauketat 2008; Galloway 1989; Hall 1991; King 2007; Knight 2006; Stoltman 1991). However, little is understood about how Cahokians initiated these distant interactions, and how and why local groups participated in them. Settlements in the American Bottom region of southwestern Illinois show evidence of direct political and economic ties with the paramount center of Cahokia. Archaeological research in Cahokia’s northern hinterland has further shown that the inhabitants of frontier settlements selectively adopted certain aspects of a Mississippian way of life, while maintaining a number of Woodland traditions (Bardolph 2014; Birmingham and Goldstein 2005; Delaney-Rivera 2000, 2004; Emerson 1991; Finney 1993; Friberg 2015; Millhouse 2012; VanDerwarker et al. 2013; Wilson 2011, 2012; Zych 2013). Negotiating contact with Cahokia had diverse outcomes in different regions. In order to understand variation in the nature of interactions in Cahokia’s hinterland, this project focuses on both political and economic interaction and the social implications for identity and daily practice.

The Lower Illinois River Valley (LIRV), located on Cahokia’s immediate northern periphery is well suited to this investigation of the Mississippianization process. The late 11th century and early 12th century Audrey site village (11Ge20) is targeted for excavation and analysis in order to determine (1) the inhabitants’ social, political, and economic relationships with Cahokians and (2) how the LIRV’s regional culture contact dynamic differed from that of other hinterland regions further north. This will be accomplished through an analysis and interregional comparison of craft production and exchange (political and economic interaction) in addition to household and community organization (daily practices) at the Audrey site.
While much attention has been paid to why small communities change over time (i.e., causative forces), less has been paid to how these changes manifested across social and spatial dimensions. Scholars have argued that changes in resource availability, population packing, and territorial circumscription often contribute to changes in social organization (Price and Brown 1985; Arnold 1996; Kennett 2005). Archaeological research has revealed that such conditions often correlate with the formation of well-defined corporate kin groups who coordinate their everyday production and consumption activities (Ames 1994; Fitzhugh 2003; Gamble 2008; Habu 2004; Hayden 1998; Hayden and Cannon 1982). However, the material signatures of these actions can sometimes be difficult to detect. Furthermore, the impact of such conditions on social organization are not well understood within the contexts of predominantly sedentary groups with inherited leadership positions and land ownership (Eerkens 2010:73) that lack other characteristics (e.g., elaborated social hierarchy) that would merit a "complex hunter-gatherer" designation.

The Owens Valley in eastern California is an ideal place to study the aforementioned issues. Beginning roughly 650 years ago, the regional inhabitants became more densely populated and logistically sedentary, intensified their collection of seeds, and began to manufacture and use pottery containers more widely. These changes mark the transition between the earlier Haiwee period (1400-650 BP) and the later Marana period (650 BP-contact) in the region. The funding requested here would contribute to work for a dissertation project that will ultimately analyze changes in social organization and interaction, specifically targeting household and communities. Work will include analysis of existing collections from sites CA-INY-3806/H and -INY-8768, and excavation and analysis of collections from CA-INY-3904.

This archaeological research project seeks to determine the impacts of chronic warfare on the everyday lives of people living in the 13th-century Central Illinois River Valley. Archaeological data linking escalating violence with both settlement nucleation and declining health in the Central Illinois River Valley from A.D. 1200 to 1425 reveal that the causal dimensions of warfare were not restricted to political centralization and collapse but reshaped other, more mundane aspects of life. Determining the impacts of this violence on the Mississippian groups subject to these hostilities will help explain the historical
trajectory of conflict culminating in the abandonment of the region around A.D. 1425. A geophysical survey, combined with three seasons of excavation targeting residential groups at the Eveland site will identify subsistence practices and household/community organizational patterns that predate the period of escalating violence in this region. Laboratory analysis of collections from a previously excavated site (Orendorf) that post-dates the increase in violent attacks will also be conducted, enabling the documentation of domestic changes occurring as a result of the intensification of warfare.

Project goals include determining (1) if and how people altered their subsistence pursuits in response to the increased risk of attack while foraging, fishing, and farming, and (2) if and how people altered the size and arrangement of their households and communities as a result of nucleation into fortified villages. The study will accomplish these goals through: (1) an analysis of the archaeobotanical assemblages from the Eveland and Orendorf sites; (2) an analysis of the faunal, ceramic, and lithic assemblages from the Eveland site, with comparison to the unpublished analyses of datasets from the Orendorf site; and (3) a GIS-based analysis of the Eveland site map and existing site maps from the Orendorf site, linking artifacts with architecture to determine changing spatial arrangements and activity areas.

**WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator**
**VANDERWARKER, AMBER, Co-Principal Investigator**

Collaborative Research - Living with War: The Impacts of Chronic Violence on Everyday Life in the Central Illinois River Valley

National Science Foundation (REU Supplement)

BCS-1062290/UCSB 20111568  04/01/11 – 03/31/16  $1,927

In 2011, Drs. Greg Wilson and Amber VanDerwarker were awarded NSF funding for three seasons of fieldwork at the Eveland site in the Central Illinois River Valley of west-central Illinois. This research explores the catastrophic and wide-ranging impacts of chronic violence on the lives of Mississippian peoples in the region. Specifically, we investigate several research hypotheses concerning how Mississippian groups may have modified their subsistence strategies and community spatial patterns to cope with the intensifying risk of attack. Our REU supported student will conduct a research project related to a specific subsistence-related hypothesis of the larger project. The project co-PIs hypothesize that concerns over safety would have lead to new constraints on mobility, which in turn would have negatively impacted villagers’ abilities to produce and collect subsistence resources as violence escalated in the region. The REU candidate would address this issue as it relates to changes in fishing strategies throughout the regional sequence, by comparing the fish assemblage recovered during the Eveland excavations (in which Ms. Haas will be participating) to one of the existing fish assemblages from the Orendorf site, which post-dates the Eveland occupation.

This proposal seeks funding for a Research Experience Grant for Undergraduates (REU) supplement to an existing NSF award (BCS-1062290). The REU would fund an undergraduate Anthropology student at UCSB for six weeks of field research at the Eveland site in the Central Illinois River Valley. This research would significantly benefit this student as
it would provide hands-on experience in data recovery and analysis. The selected student plans to attend graduate school in Anthropology, specializing in Archaeology. The REU supplement will also fund the undergraduate student during the academic year 2011/12.

**WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator**  
**VANDERWARKER, AMBER, Co-Principal Investigator**  
Collaborative Research - Living with War: The Impacts of Chronic Violence on Everyday Life in the Central Illinois River Valley  
National Science Foundation (REU Supplement)  
BCS-1062290/UCSB [2016002720160027] 04/01/11 – 03/31/16 $8,370

This grant is for a Research Experience Grant for Undergraduates (REU) supplement to an existing NSF award (BCS-1062290). The REU would fund two undergraduate anthropology students (Ms. Allison Gracer and Ms. Leslie Castro) at UCSB for six weeks of field research at the C. W. Cooper site in the Central Illinois River Valley. This research would significantly benefit these students as it would provide hands-on experience in data recovery and analysis. The selected students plan to attend graduate school in anthropology, specializing in archaeology. Following participation in the field project, Ms. Gracer and Ms. Castro would pursue a related research project during the 2012-2013 academic year, culminating in a senior thesis project for Ms. Gracer (Ms. Castro is a rising junior) and conference presentations at the Society for American Archaeology.

**WINANT, HOWARD A., Principal Investigator**  
**MRPI: New Racial Studies in the Age of Obama**  
UC Office of the President  
09-146867 07/01/10 – 09/30/15 $341,169

What is the significance of race in the post-civil rights era, the post-colonial era, the era of Obama? Enormous transformations are occurring in racial dynamics: not only in the momentous 2008 election, but also in the transition to a US national demographic of a “majority-minority” society: one in which no single racially-defined group represents a majority of the population. That pattern was established in California in the year 2000, and now exists in numerous other states, and many of the nation’s major cities as well. As usual, California leads the nation, but according to current projections the entire US will become “majority-minority” around the year 2042; the US population under 30 will be “majority-minority” in 2028, a mere two decades from now (US Dept. of the Census 2008). [US Department of the Census, National Population Projections, http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/, release date Aug.14, 2008.] What are the implications of this trend for social policy, political processes, and cultural life? How will this transition affect local, state, and national patterns of social/spatial organization and social control, legal regulation, employment and residence, communications and the arts, and overall socio-economic status? What effects will this “identity shift” in the US have upon the country’s foreign relations and its international role? A “great transformation” is underway in the meaning and social structure of race, and UC is uniquely situated to play a positive role in it.
This MRU will be an active network that links race-oriented UC scholars from across the disciplines. We will create faculty-led Research Working Groups (RWGs), provide Innovative Graduate Training, and build a New Racial Studies Network, first across the UC system and later nationally and internationally. We intend to offer support and training for faculty-led, innovative research on race-oriented topics; to support postdoctoral and pre-doctoral research linked to specified research priorities; to host meetings and symposia at participating UC campuses; and to establish significant publication and internet programs. Most centrally, we seek to revivify, and most importantly to influence, the study of race. This MRU has the real potential, we believe, to re-establish the UC system -- once the institutional home of Ralph Bunche, Troy Duster, Gene Cota-Robles, Ralph Guzman, Yuji Ichioka, and Sucheng Chan (to name but a few of many pioneering UC race scholars -- at the forefront of national influence on race and justice issues in the 21st century.
Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Space Allocation
2015-2016

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University of California Santa Barbara

Publications & Presentations
2015-2016

www.isber.ucsb.edu
PUBLICATIONS
July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

PETER ALAGONA


RICHARD APPELBAUM


GLEN BELTZ
MARIO CASTELLANOS


EILEEN BORIS


Boris, E. (Guest Ed.) (Fall 2015) Special issue on Domestic Workers, International Labor and Working Class History. Cambridge University Press

MARY BUCHOLTZ
DOLORES INÉS CASILLAS


LEDA COSMIDES
JOHN TOOBY


EVE DARIAN-SMITH


**MICHAEL GLASSOW**


**MICHAEL GURVEN**


Stocking, Galen (2015). *The Dynamics of Attention: Agenda Setting in the Modern Media Environment.* PhD, Department of Political Science, University of California, Santa Barbara.


Záyago Lau, Edgar; Foladori, Guillermo; Frederick, Stacey; Arteaga, Ramón and García Guerrero, Miguel (2015). Investigación sobre los riesgos de los nanomateriales en México. En Foladori, Guillermo; Hasmy, Anwar; Invernizzi, Noela and Záyago Lau, Edgar (Eds.), Trabajo, riesgos y regulación de las nanotecnologías en América Latina (pp. 155-170). México, D.F.: Miguel Ángel Porrúa.


**BARBARA HARTHORN
TRISTAN PARTRIDGE**


**BRANDON KUCZENSKI
AMR EL ABBADI**


PETER KUHN


**ANNE PISOR**  
**MICHAEL GURVEN**

doi:10.1038/srep30435

**STUART TYSON SMITH**


**CYNTHIA STOHL**


**BARBARA VOORHIES**


**GREG D. WILSON**

**AMBER VANDEWARKER**


PRESENTATIONS
July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

PETER ALAGONA


Peter Alagona presented “There and Back Again: The Past, Present, and Future Histories of the UC Natural Reserve System,” at the UCSB Natural Reserve System 50th Anniversary Celebration, Santa Barbara, CA, October 2, 2015.

Peter Alagona presented “Place and Pedagogy: Teaching Environmental History through Experiential Education,” a Roundtable Panelist, at the American Society for Environmental History annual meeting, Seattle, WA, March 31, 2016.

Peter Alagona presented “From the Classroom to the Countryside: The University of California’s Natural Reserve System and the Role of Field Stations in American Academic Life,” at the Landscape and the Academy, Dumbarton Oaks annual symposium in Garden and Landscape Studies, Washington, DC, May 2, 2016.

RICHARD APPELBAUM


EILEEN BORIS


Eileen Boris presented “Elder Companions and Quasi Public Employees: Racialized Gender and the Devaluing of Home Care Work” at the American Studies Association, Toronto, Canada, October 2015.


Eileen Boris presented “Decent Work in the Home: Care and Domestic Workers,” (invited) at the National Center for Scientific Research, Paris, France, March 16, 2016.

Eileen Boris was a panelist at the “New Directions in the Study of Paid Domestic Work: Race, State, and Struggle,” Organization of American Historians, Providence, Rhode Island, April 7, 2016.


MARY BUCHOLTZ
DOLORES INÉS CASILLAS

Mary Bucholtz presented “Sociolinguistic Justice and the Affective Agency of Latinx Youth,” (invited) at the Conference on Language, Interaction, and Culture, University of California, Los Angeles, April 2016.

Mary Bucholtz presented a data workshop “Sociolinguistic Justice and the Contestation of Language Ideologies among Latinx Youth,” (invited) at the Conference on Language, Interaction, and Culture, University of California, Los Angeles, April 2016.


MARK BUNTAINE

Mark Buntaine and Daniel Nielson presented “Repairing Information Underload,” at the 17th Evidence in Governance and Politics meeting, Santiago, Chile, May 13-14, 2016.
Mark Buntaine presented “Harnessing the Crowding to Improve Solid Waste Management: A Field Experiment in Kampala, Uganda,” at the 2nd Annual Environmental Politics and Governance Conference, Gerzensee, Switzerland, June 17-18, 2016.

Mark Buntaine presented “Does Transparency Mobilize Citizens and Decrease Corruption?” at the Transparency and Sustainability Conference, Wageningen University, Netherlands, June 24-25, 2016.

**GARY CHARNESSE**

Gary Charness presented “Group Membership and Charitable Contributions in the Laboratory,” at the Society of Philanthropy Institute conference, Chicago, IL, September 12, 2015.

**LEDA COSMIDES**

**JOHN TOOBY**


Daniel Sznycer presented “Social Valuation and Recalibrational Emotions,” at the Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, April 2016.


Michael Barlev and Rachel Grillot presented “One Concern Regarding the Use of Phylogenetic Methods to Study Transmitted Culture,” at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society, Vancouver, Canada, June 29 - July 2, 2016.

Tadeg Quillien presented “Price Fairness Judgments are Selectively Sensitive to Information About Marginal Profit,” at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society, Vancouver, Canada, June 29 - July 2, 2016.

EVE DARIAN-SMITH

Eve Darian-Smith presented “What is Legal Ethnography?” (invited) at the Transnational Law Summer Institute, King’s College London, England, July 2, 2015.


Eve Darian-Smith presented “Indigenous Litigiousness: The Ovenbird’s Song and the Miner’s Canary,” (invited) at the meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of David Engel’s The Ovenbird’s Song, SUNY Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, NY, October 23, 2015.


CHRISTINA FRIBERG
GREG WILSON


LYNN GAMBLE


Lynn Gamble and Brian Barbier provided discussions about the CHRIS Modernization and Sustainability Plan, the Assembly Bill 52, CHRIS and OHP updates, and tribal access to CHRIS data, at a session titled “ICPAC – Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee,” at the 2016 Annual Meeting for the Society for California Archaeology, Ontario, CA, March 2016.


ROLAND GEYER


MICHAEL GLASSOW

MICHAEL GURVEN


Michael Gurven presented "High Maintenance Costs Due to Infection Among Neotropical Forager-farmers," at the European Human Behaviour and Evolution Association Meeting, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom, April 5-8, 2016.

Adrian Jaeggi, Raymond Hames, Karen Kramer, Michael Gurven, Cristina Gomes and Hillard Kaplan presented “Human Grooming in Phylogenetic Perspective: Grooming Rates and Dyad Composition in Six Traditional Societies in Comparison to Other Primates,” at the American Association of Physical Anthropology Meeting, Atlanta, GA, April 14, 2016.


Michael Gurven presented “The Evolution of Human Sociality,” at the Université de Lausanne, School of Biology, Lausanne, Switzerland, April 14, 2016.


**HAHRIE HAN**

Hahrie Han presented her report at a discussion on Political Participation and Social Change to the Ford Foundation, New York, NY, March 9, 2016.

**BARBARA HARTHORN**  
**RICHARD APPELBAUM**  
**CRAIG HAWKER**  
**W. PATRICK MC CRAY**

Mikael Johansson presented “Research Methods- How To Do Participatory Observation Among Nanoscientists,” at Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark, 2015.


Denis Simon presented “China’s International Science and Technology Relations: From Passive to Pro-Active Player,” at the SASE (Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics), London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom, July 2, 2015.


Cong Cao presented “China’s Science and Technology Enterprise: Can Government-Lead Efforts Successfully Spur Innovation?” at the SASE (Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics), London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom, July 2, 2015.

Javiera Barandiarian presented “Credibilidad científica y conflictos ambientales en Chile: algunas reflexiones,” at the Universidad Austral, Valdivia, Chile, July 2, 2015.
Javiera Barandiaran presented “¿Qué rol juega la ciencia en decisiones colectivas en un estado que “raya la cancha”?” at the University of Santiago Colloquium on Science, Citizenship, and Experts in Environmental Impact Evaluations, Santiago, Chile, July 13, 2015.


Mary Collins and Anya Galli presented “Power Disproportionalities: Linking Emissions Extremes to Social Forces,” at the Meeting of the American Sociological Society ES&T Regular Paper Session, Chicago, IL, August 2015.


Patrick McCray presented “Museum Plays Art and Technology Matchmaker,” (guest speaker) at Science Friday on NPR, August 21, 2015.


Barbara Herr Harthorn presented a “Congressional Briefing on ‘Nanotechnology Policy: Evolving and Maturing’” at the American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, October 9, 2015.


X. Han, R. Appelbaum and C. Cao presented “China’s Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Research Environment,” at the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.NET), Montreal, Québec, Canada, October 18-21, 2015.

Luciano Kay presented the preliminary findings of an impact study, Center for Nanotechnology in Society, CNS-UCSB, at the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.NET), Montreal, Québec, Canada, October 18-21, 2015.


G. Stocking, Ariel Hasell and S. Han presented “Science on Social Media: How People Discuss Risks Related to Emergent Technologies on Social Media,” at the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.NET), Montreal, Québec, Canada, October 18-21, 2015.


Cyrus Mody presented “Science as Occupation and Avocation: Deflating Science without Disenchanting It,” at the IZWT 10th Anniversary Workshop, Wuppertal, Germany, November 5, 2015.


Amy Slaton presented “Diversity in the Meritocracy: Thinking about Talent and Identity in High-Tech America,” at the Department of History, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX, December 2, 2015.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Contributions and Legacy of a Decade of Societal Work on Nanotechnology,” (invited plenary talk) at the NSF Nanoscale Science and Engineering annual meeting, Arlington, VA, December 6-9, 2015.


Patrick McCray presented “A Brief History of Industrial Revolutions,” (invited) at the World Economic Forum, Davos, Switzerland, January 20, 2016.


Edgar Zayago presented “Creating a Database of Mexican Nanotech-companies,” at UdeG CULAGOS, June 2016.
TRISTAN PARTIDGE


Barbara Herr Harthorn, Terre Satterfield, Mary Collins and Lauren Copeland presented “Public Understanding of Fracking as an Environmental Hazard in the US,” at the Society for Risk Analysis, Arlington, VA, December 6-9, 2015.


Tristan Partridge presented “ExtrAction: Topical Interest Group,” (invited round-table participant) at the Society for Applied Anthropology annual meeting, Vancouver, Canada, April 1, 2016.


**SARAH KERCHUSKY**

**KATHARINA SCHREIBER**

Sarah Kerchusky presented “Textiles from Zorropata, a Middle Horizon Habitation Site in the Southern Nasca Region,” (poster) at the IAS conference, Berkeley, CA, January 9, 2016.

**BRANDON KUCZENSKI**

**AMR EL ABBADI**


Brandon Kuczenski presented “Distributed Information Management in Industrial Ecology,” at the Geography Colloquium, UCSB Department of Geography, UC Santa Barbara, CA, October 1, 2015.


BRANDON KUCZENSKI
ROLAND GEYER

Brandon Kuczenski presented “CalRecycle Used Oil LCA Online Tool Project,” at the CalRecycle Headquarters, Sacramento, CA, September 8, 2015.


DEBRA LIEBERMAN


MARY O’CONNOR

Mary O’Connor presented “Are Mixtec Immigrants Integrated into California Society?” at the Immigrant Integration: California and Beyond Conference, sponsored by the UC-Immigration Research Initiative, a UC-Multi-Campus Project on Immigrant Integration in California (UCSD, UC-Berkeley, UCI, UCLA, and UCR), UC Irvine, CA, April 22, 2016.

RYAN OPREA

Ryan Oprea presented “Are Biased Beliefs Fit to Survive,” at the World Meeting of the Econometric Society, Montreal, Canada, August 17, 2015.

Ryan Oprea presented “Are Biased Beliefs Fit to Survive,” at a department seminar, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, January 26, 2016.

Ryan Oprea presented “Are Biased Beliefs Fit to Survive,” at a department seminar, at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), Mexico City, Mexico, February 4, 2016.

Ryan Oprea presented “Are Biased Beliefs Fit to Survive,” at a department seminar, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, April 4, 2016.
Ryan Oprea presented “Are Biased Beliefs Fit to Survive,” at the Rady School of Business Seminar, UC San Diego, La Jolla, CA, April 5, 2016.

Ryan Oprea presented “Are Biased Beliefs Fit to Survive,” at a department seminar, Center for Experimental Social Science (CESS), New York University, New York, NY, May 5, 2016.

ANNE PISOR
MICHAEL GURVEN


Anne Pisor and Michael Gurven presented “Risk Buffering and Resource Access Shape Valuation of Out-Group and In-Group Strangers,” (for which Anne was awarded the New Investigator Award) at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society meetings in Vancouver, British Columbia, June 29-July 2, 2016.

FABIO RAMBELLI


**MAYA ROSSIN-SLATER**


**HEATHER ROYER**


**EMIKO SALDIVAR**

Emiko Saldivar and Monica Moreno presented “Soy Afro: Me Reconozco y Cuento”: Race, Racism and Representation of Blackness in Mexico,” at the Latin America Studies Association (LASA) Meeting, New York, NY, May 2016.

**JENNA SANTY**


**STUART TYSON SMITH**


MICHAEL STOHL


BARBARA WALKER


Barbara Walker presented “Barriers to Diversity in Higher Education and the Promise of Diverse Scientific Teams,” at the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS), University of California Santa Barbara, January 27, 2016.

DIBELLA CAMINSKY WDVNZCNY
MARIANNE MITHUN


RENE WEBER


CATHY WEINBERGER

RON WILLIAMS


GREG D. WILSON
AMBER VANDERWARKER

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR: Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research

## 1. Academic personnel engaged in research:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>Professional Researchers (including Visiting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Scientists</td>
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<td>Specialists</td>
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<td>Postgraduate Researchers</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>133</strong></td>
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## 2. Graduate Students:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed on contracts and grants</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed on other sources of funds</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating through assistantships</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating through traineeships</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>174</strong></td>
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## 3. Undergraduate Students:

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<tr>
<td>Employed on contracts and grants</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed on other funds</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of volunteers, &amp; unpaid interns</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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## 4. Participation from outside UCSB: (optional)

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<tr>
<td>Academics (without Salary Academic Visitors)</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (HS teachers, Alumni &amp; Industry volunteers)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
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</table>

## 5. Staff (Univ. & Non-Univ. Funds):

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<td>Administrative/Clerical</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
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## 6. Seminars, symposia, workshops sponsored

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<td>112</td>
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## 7. Proposals submitted

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<td>92</td>
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## 8. Number of different awarding agencies dealt with*  

<table>
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<th>Number</th>
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<td>80</td>
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## 9. Number of extramural awards administered

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<th>Number</th>
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<td>104</td>
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## 10. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year**

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<td>$21,063,488</td>
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## 11. Number of Principal Investigators***

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<td>142</td>
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## 12. Dollar value of other project awards ****

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<td>$2,451,329</td>
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## 13. Number of other projects administered

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<td>144</td>
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## 14. Total base budget for the year (as of June 30, 2016)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>$771,625</td>
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## 15. Dollar value of intramural support

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<td>$2,415,395</td>
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## 16. Total assigned square footage in ORU

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<th>Amount</th>
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<td>13,274</td>
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## 17. Dollar value of awards for year (08 Total)

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<th>Amount</th>
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<td>$4,494,645</td>
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</table>

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* Count each agency only once (include agencies to which proposals have been submitted).

** If the award was open during the year, even if for only one month, please include in total.

*** Number of PIs, Co-PIs and Proposed PIs (count each person only once.)

**** Other projects - such as donation, presidential awards, fellowships, anything that isn't core budget, extramural, or intramural.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abu-Omar, Mahdi</td>
<td>Chemistry &amp; Biochemistry</td>
<td>Professor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ahuja, Amit</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akmenkalns, Jessika</td>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>Graduate Student</td>
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<td>Chicano Studies</td>
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<td>Assistant Professor</td>
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<td>Kay, Luciano</td>
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ISBER
Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Unit Participant
2015-2016

www.isber.ucsb.edu
## UNIT PARTICIPANTS
### July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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| Woolley, John       | Political Science Professor             |                                              | Center participant / McNair Mentor |
| Wright, Adam        | Economics Graduate Associate           |                                              | Center participant    |
| Yaqub, Salim        | History Professor                       |                                              | Center participant    |
| Yamamoto, Traise    | UC Riverside Associate Professor        |                                              | Center participant    |
| Yamauchi, Yoko      | East Asian Languages &amp; Cultural Studies Lecturer | Center participant |
| Yang, Mayfair       | East Asian Languages &amp; Cultural Studies Professor | Center participant |
| Yates, Hannah       | Center for California Languages and Cultures Graduate Student | Center participant |
| Yepez, Maria        | Center for Nanotechnology in Society Research Assistant | Center participant |</p>
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<td>Zavella, Pat</td>
<td>UC Santa Cruz</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Center participant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zayago-Lau, Edgar</td>
<td>Professor / Visiting Postdoctoral Scholar</td>
<td>Autonomous University of Zacatecas / CNS</td>
<td>Center participant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao, Ben</td>
<td>Computer Science</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Center participant / Edison-McNair Mentor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zheng, Xiaowei</td>
<td>East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>Center participant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zilberg, Elana</td>
<td>UC San Diego</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>Center participant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Stuart Sweeney

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Jana Bentley, Business Officer
Trea DePrima, Center Program Assistant
Claudia Diaz, Contract & Grant Administrator/Student Personnel
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Barbara Walker

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