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Expanding Sociology's Impact Through Interdisciplinary Studies

Sociologists work with members of other disciplines to create scientific breakthroughs and solutions of social problems. Examples of such work can be found among the projects funded by the National Science Foundation's innovative interdisciplinary Human and Social Dynamics initiative. A list of interdisciplinary grants that include sociologists (in bold) follows.

Global State Formation

Christopher Chase-Dunn (University of California-Riverside), Peter Turchin, E. N. Anderson, *Global State Formation: Modeling the Rise, Fall, and Upward Sweeps of Large Polities in World History and the Global Future*. The PIs will develop three models of probable future paths for world integration based on the historical patterns of networks between international governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

Social and Economic Effects of a National Disaster

Elizabeth Frankenberg (University of California-Los Angeles), Jed Friedman, Thomas Gillespie, Nicholas Ingwersen, Bondan Sikoki, Cecep Sumantri, Wayan Suriastini, Duncan Thomas, *Social and Economic Effects of a National Disaster*. The PIs seek to research the costs of the 2004 tsunami in Indonesia and how people cope with a disaster of this magnitude

Dissent and Repression in the Middle East

J. Craig Jenkins and **Katherine Meyer** (Ohio State University), Mary Ann Tetreault, Philip Schrodt, Jillian Schwendler, Christian Davenport, *Dissent and Repression in the Middle East*. The PIs examine the types of relationships between political dissent and repression to overcome the inconsistent results provided by previous studies that neglect context, time, and space, conflicting perspectives, and the status of women.

Studies on the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina

Yoshinori Kamo (Louisiana State University), Tammy L. Henderson, Karen A. Roberto, *Aging Families in the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina*. The PIs interview aging families living in Baton Rouge who are recovering from Hurricane Katrina to advance the literature concerning the functioning of aging families in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

Verna Keith (Florida State University), C. Airriess, A.C. Chen, W. Li, K. Leong, S. Russaini, *The Aftermath of Katrina: Differential Responses to Trauma among African and Vietnamese Americans in One New Orleans Community*. The PIs studied the spatial, socioeconomic, and psychological effects on two resource-poor groups of evacuees. They found that lack of resources, emotional and financial support, and linguistic isolation increase the incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Tricia Wachtendorf (University of Delaware), José Holguín-Veras, Noel Pérez, Satish Ukkusuri, Bethany Brown, *Characterization of the Supply Chains in the Aftermath of Katrina: Logistical Issues and Lessons from an Integrated Social Sciences-Engineering Perspective*. The PIs identified three broad issues that led to the logistical challenges resulting from Hurricane Katrina: initial impact on the system, institutional impact, and logistical impact. The PIs are developing models to make recommendations concerning national response to future extreme events.

Infrastructure Change, Human Agency, and Social Ecological Systems

Stephen Perz (University of Florida), Grenville Barnes, Graeme Cumming, Jane Southworth, *Infrastructure Change, Human Agency, and Resilience in Social Ecological Systems*. The PIs studied the impact of new infrastructure on the social-ecological resilience of complex systems and on human resource and livelihood decisions in Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru in order to develop more complete frameworks of human agency and environmental change.

Globalization of Innovation, Migration, and Human Capital Development

Hal Salzman (Urban Institute), Beatiz Clewell, Leonard Lynn, Carlos Acosta, Robert Lerman, B. Lindsay Lowell, Pamela Meil, *Globalization of Innovation, Migration, and Systems of Human Capital Development*. The PIs examined the new "third generation" stage of globalization in which multinational corporations move high-level knowledge employment to emerging economies. They focus on the effects of this change on specific countries, especially for migration flows, changes in education capacity, and shifts in science and engineering work.