

NIH FUNDS:

- **Prostitute/Masseuse Study (NIDA): estimated \$3.2 million** over 5 years
- **Study of Porn Reactions (NICHD): \$147,000** over 2 years
- **American Indian Transgender Research (NIMH): estimated \$3 million** over 6 years
- **Study on Sexual Habits of Older Men (NICHD): estimated \$276,000** over 4 years
- **Study on Mediums/Spirit Possession Religion (NCCAM): to date \$107,000**
- **Study to Promote the Morning-After Pill (NICHD): estimated \$2.5 million** over 5 years
- **Conference on Sexual Arousal (NICHD): \$26,000** for 1 year
- **Study on Mood Arousal & Sexual Risk Taking (NICHD): estimated \$470,000** over 2 years
- **China Panda Research (NICHD): estimated \$1.2 million** over 6 years
- **Sexologist (NICHD): estimated over \$4.6 million** over unknown number of years

NIH-funded Prostitute/Masseuse Study NIH's National Institute on Drug Abuse

(Prostitution is illegal in California)

Funding = estimated \$3.2 million

\$88,127

HIV Risk Reduction Among Asian Women

Researcher: Nemoto, Tooru

Grant Number: 3R01DA013896-02S1 (FY02)

\$552,885

HIV Risk Reduction Among Asian Women

Researcher: Nemoto, Tooru

Grant Number: 5R01DA013896-02 (FY02)

Source: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.californ.txt>

NOTE: This grant received \$641K in FY02. It is a five-year grant. Very often the same amounts or more are granted each year. If that is the case, this grant will get \$3.2 million over five years.

http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6515840&p_grant_num=5R01DA013896-02&p_query=&ticket=4087006&p_audit_session_id=18567535&p_keywords=

Abstract: SPECIFIC AIMS: The proposed study will describe drug use and HIV-related behaviors among Asian female **commercial sex workers at massage parlors (Asian masseuses)** in San Francisco. The study will also conduct an intervention and evaluate the efficacy of two intervention modalities: One which targets the environmental level (Massage Parlor Owner Education Program) and one which targets the individual level (Peer/Professional Counseling Program). Through this intervention study, the determinants of HIV-related risk and protective behaviors among the targeted Thai and Vietnamese masseuses will be identified. The study will be conducted through the collaboration with the Asian and Pacific Islander Wellness Center (APIWC), which has been providing AIDS prevention programs to the target groups. The objectives of the study are: 1) To describe drug use and HIV-related behaviors among Asian masseuses at massage parlors, where risk and urgent needs for interventions are evident but research has thus far been limited, 2) To examine the working conceptual model for the intervention, which is specific to masseuses' gender, culture, and occupation, 3) To develop and evaluate the intervention programs, in which the constructs of the conceptual model will be addressed at both individual and environmental levels to increase masseuses' protective behaviors against drug abuse, HIV/STD infection, and violence, and 4) To disseminate the study findings through local and national networks among AIDS service organizations (ASOs) and Asian American ethnic organizations and in professional journals. METHODS: The study has three stages: 1) Preparation of the study, including staff training, mapping, focus groups, and a pilot study, 2) Conducting the intervention study, and 3) Data analyses and dissemination of the study findings. Eight focus groups (2 for each group: **Thai masseuses; Vietnamese masseuses; massage parlor owners; customers**) will be conducted to identify and describe drug

use and HIV-related behaviors at massage parlors. Based on the focus groups, mapping, and a pilot intervention study (2 owners and 24 masseuses), the intervention study will be finalized. The study will evaluate the efficacy of the intervention based on a 2 (Owner Education vs. Control) by 3 (Peer Counseling vs. Professional Counseling vs. Control), by 2 (Thai vs. Vietnamese) longitudinal design (pre-, post-, and follow-up tests). A total of 12 owners, and 96 Thai and 96 Vietnamese masseuses will be randomly assigned to the conditions. The specific hypotheses and conceptual model will be tested by qualitative as well as quantitative analyses. SIGNIFICANCE: This will be the first HIV prevention intervention study targeting Asian **commercial sex workers** at massage parlors in the U.S. Asian masseuses are hard to reach and have been neglected by HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention efforts and health care systems. The study will assess the impact of drug abuse and HIV/STDs among the targeted and affected populations in the community, promote protective work environment through massage parlor owners, promote protective behaviors among masseuses, and contribute to HIV prevention theories through incorporating the constructs of gender, culture, and occupation.

Grant Number:	3R01DA013896-02S1
PI Name:	NEMOTO, TOORU
PI Email:	
PI Title:	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
Project Title:	HIV Risk Reduction Among Asian Women
Institution:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO 500 PARNASSUS AVE SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94122
Fiscal Year:	2002
Department:	MEDICINE
Project Start:	05-JUL-2001
Project End:	30-JUN-2005
ICD:	NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE
IRG:	ZRG1

NIH-funded Study of Porn Reactions

NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Grant reported on in The Washington Times, The Drudge Report, Brit Hume Fox News, CNN Talk Back Live, Rush Limbaugh, NY Post, MSNBC Hardball, Jay Leno, Fox News: The O'Reilly Factor (December 2002-January 2003)

Researcher as quoted by *The Washington Times*, "I think it's extremely important research, and I think it's pathetic how skittish the government is about funding research about sex," Mr. Bailey said.

Researcher continued: "Our study used "porn" in the same way that many other worthwhile studies have used it—to evoke sexual arousal."
<http://www.psych.nwu.edu/psych/people/faculty/bailey/arousal.html>

NIH spokesman defends grant in the *NY Post*, "Robert Bock said it's hoped the findings will help in the battle against sexually transmitted diseases. 'People are more likely to engage in risky sexual behavior when they are sexually aroused, so a better understanding of sexual arousal is important to developing more effective strategies,' he said."

Funding = \$147,000

\$73,500

IS FEMALE SEXUAL AROUSAL TARGET SPECIFIC?

Researcher: Bailey, J Michael

Grant Number: 1R03HD041770-01 (FY01)

\$73,500

IS FEMALE SEXUAL AROUSAL TARGET SPECIFIC?

Researcher: Bailey, J Michael

Grant Number: 5R03HD041770-02 (FY02)

Source <http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/fy2001.illinois.txt>;
<http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.illinois.txt>

Grant Number: 5R03HD041770-02

PI Name: BAILEY, J MICHAEL.

PI Email: jm-bailey@nwu.edu

PI Title:

Project Title: IS FEMALE SEXUAL AROUSAL TARGET SPECIFIC?

Abstract: DESCRIPTION (adapted from investigator's abstract): One of the strongest correlates of male sexual orientation is sexual arousal to male versus female stimuli. Subjectively and genitally, gay men respond much more strongly to sexual stimuli depicting men than women, and heterosexual men show an opposite pattern. The investigators refer to the tight linkage between sexual orientation and sexual arousal patterns as "target specificity." There has been inadequate attention to the question of whether female sexual orientation is target specific. However, some research to date, including our own preliminary data, suggests that target specificity is much weaker for women than for men. This is particularly true of genital sexual arousal. To date research has failed to identify any aspect of sexual stimuli, including the sex of individuals depicted in the stimuli, that correlates reliably with female sexual orientation. One interpretation is that female genital arousal is provoked by a broad range of sexual stimuli. **The investigators will assess the subjective and genital arousal of 180 lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual women as they watch erotic video clips of lesbian, gay, or heterosexual interactions.** They will also include a sexual stimulus depicting nonhuman animals, which we expect to be nonarousing, in an attempt to demonstrate at specificity of female genital response. If female target specificity exists, then lesbians should be most aroused by lesbian stimuli, and heterosexual women should be most aroused to the gay male stimuli, with bisexual women showing an intermediate pattern. The investigators argue that results will inform psychological theories of female sexual orientation regardless of specific outcome. This proposed study represents a marked departure from the principal investigator's previous work, which has primarily focused on the genetic and developmental *origins of male and female sexual orientation*.

Institution: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
633 CLARK ST
EVANSTON, IL 60208

Fiscal Year: 2002

Department: PSYCHOLOGY

Project Start: 01-SEP-2001

Project End: 31-AUG-2003

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

IRG: ZRG1

NIH Funds American Indian Transgender Research NIH's Institute of Mental Health

Funding = estimated \$3 million

FY03= \$509,097

FY02 = \$521,022

Health Survey of Two-Spirited Native Americans

Researcher: Walters, Karina L

Grant Number: R01MH065871

Sources: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.washingt.txt>
<http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2003.washingt.txt>

NOTE: This is a 6-year grant through 2007, assuming five more years of \$500K grants, this grant will receive approximately \$3 million.

[http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6607166&p_grant_num=5R01MH065871-02&p_query=\(lesbian\)&ticket=4604417&p_audit_session_id=20553113&p_audit_score=15&p_audit_numfound=17&p_key words=lesbian](http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6607166&p_grant_num=5R01MH065871-02&p_query=(lesbian)&ticket=4604417&p_audit_session_id=20553113&p_audit_score=15&p_audit_numfound=17&p_key words=lesbian)

Grant Number: 1R01MH065871-01

PI Name: WALTERS, KARINA L.

PI Email: kw5@u.washington.edu

PI Title: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Project Title: Health Survey of Two-Spirited Native Americans

Abstract: DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): **American Indian and Alaskan Native lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, and two-spirited individuals (two spirits) are a drastically understudied and underserved group, at risk for multiple health and mental health problems.** There are no national, quantitative, representative studies of this population on any topic. This application, in response to PA-01-096, is for a FIRST TIME R01 by a NEW INVESTIGATOR. Building upon solid preliminary data, it proposes three innovative and significant aims. First, we will conduct structured survey interviews with 400 two spirits drawn from six sites across the U.S. With these interview data, we will test a theoretical model of stress and coping specific to this population. Sub-aims are to (a) establish preliminary prevalence rates of trauma and health outcomes (i.e., HIV sexual risk behaviors, alcohol and other drug use, and mental health indicators); (b) test the direct associations between trauma and health outcomes; (c) determine how cultural and spiritual coping factors moderate the effect of trauma on health outcomes; and (d) examine the mediating role of substance use on the trauma-HIV sexual risk behavior and trauma-mental health relationships. The second aim is to test

the, feasibility of an innovative non-probability sampling methodology that combines targeted, partial network, and respondent-driven sampling procedures in order to approximate a representative national sample of two spirits. Additionally, we will test the feasibility of two different mechanisms (agency based vs. census based) by which we execute this sampling method. Our results will contribute toward the refinement of a sample strategy useful in studying other hidden and stigmatized populations. Our third and final aim is to conduct a qualitative study involving 12 focus groups and 60 key informant interviews in order to identify emergent themes regarding stressors and coping strategies specific to two spirits. Through the course of this project, we aim to develop the research infrastructure at the six community agencies comprising our participant recruitment sites in order to facilitate future goals of designing and evaluating interventions to address the urgent needs of two spirits.

Institution: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WA 98195

Fiscal Year: 2002

Department: NONE

Project Start: 28-JUN-2002

Project End: 31-MAY-2007

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

IRG: ZRG1

NIH Funds Study on Sexual Habits of Older Men NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Grant reported on in The Washington Times and on Fox News (May 2003)

Funding = estimated \$276,000

\$ 69,000 FY02

\$ 68,378 FY01

Longitudinal Trends in the Sexual Behavior of Older Men

Researcher: Johannes, Catherine

Grant Number: 5R03HD039206 (FY02)

Source: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.massachu.txt>

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/fy2001.massachu.txt>

NOTE: This is a 4-year grant through 2004, assuming two more years of \$69,000 grants, this grant will receive approximately \$276,000.

http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6526399&p_grant_num=5R03HD039206-02&p_query=&ticket=3384170&p_audit_session_id=16205242&p_keywords=

Abstract: Sexuality has an enormous impact on the quality of life of aging men. Numerous studies have shown that the decline in sexual function and frequency of intercourse is strongly related to age, but that many men remain sexually active into their 80s and 90s. Studies also suggest that declines in intercourse and function (and other 'objective' aspect of sexual behavior) are often not accompanied by declines in levels of interest or satisfaction (or other 'subjective' aspects). **However, none of these studies provide unconfounded estimates of the normative decline in sexual behavior, especially with regard to behavior, especially with regard to behaviors (such as masturbation) that may be substituted for more rigorous activities.** With the graying of the American population, these issue should become increasingly important. Indeed, a recent conference on Gender and Human Sexuality sponsored by Columbia University and the NIH strongly recommended additional research on aging and sexual function among non-patient samples.

Limitations of current knowledge in the area of older male sexual behavior include: (1) the use of cross-sectional rather than longitudinal data; (2) limited data on a range of sexual behavior outcomes; (3) limited information on variables that may confound the relation of age to sexual behavior; and finally, (4) the use of small, clinic-based, convenience samples.

The proposed study will make use of the rich dataset of the longitudinal population-based Massachusetts Make Aging Study to examine trends over a 9-yr period in a range of sexual behavior (e.g., frequency of intercourse, orgasm, erections, and

masturbation, as well as sexual fantasies, desire, interest, enjoyment, and expectations).

Unlike similar studies, the MMAS database has available information on demographics, health status, physiological measures (hormones, anthropometrics), psychosocial and social status factors, and lifestyles. **As proposed, this research will provide the most comprehensive picture to date of the sexual behavior of aging men** with respect to its trends over time, what factors contribute to these trends, and whether declines in sexual behavior are associated with sexual dissatisfaction.

Institution: NEW ENGLAND RESEARCH INSTITUTES, INC.
9 GALEN ST
WATERTOWN, MA 02472

Fiscal Year: 2002

Department:

Project Start: 15-AUG-2001

Project End: 31-JUL-2004

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

IRG: CHHD

NIH Funds Study on Mediums/Spirit Possession Religion NIH National Center for Complementary & Alternative Medicine

Funding = to date \$ 107,000

\$ 37,413 FY02

\$ 36,007 FY01

\$ 33,586 FY00

Psychobiology/Mental Health in Spirit Possession Religion

Researcher: Seligman, Rebecca

Grant Number: 5F31AT000065

Source: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.georgia.txt>

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/fy2001.georgia.txt>

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/fy2000.georgia.txt>

NOTE: The duration of this grant is unknown. Though the abstract lists a start date of October 2002, the grant received funds in FY00 and FY01.

[http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6598498&p_grant_num=5F31AT000065-03&p_query=\(religion\)&ticket=3357512&p_audit_session_id=15776616&p_audit_score=26&p_audit_numfound=44&p_keywords=religion](http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6598498&p_grant_num=5F31AT000065-03&p_query=(religion)&ticket=3357512&p_audit_session_id=15776616&p_audit_score=26&p_audit_numfound=44&p_keywords=religion)

Abstract: DESCRIPTION While it is the business of medical anthropology to investigate the effects of culture on the appearance, interpretation, expression, and experience of illness, of illness, such investigation has rarely focused on issues of mental health. Consequently, the apparent overlap between mediumship and psychopathology noted by researchers from anthropology and cross-cultural psychology has not been critically examined from this perspective. **Mediums, or individuals who regularly enter altered states of consciousness as part of religious ritual**, like individuals who suffer from psychopathologies, are likely to have special characteristics-social, psychological, or otherwise-that contribute to their status. This research will treat mediumship and psychopathology as parallel (but not equivalent) contribute to their status. This research will treat mediumship and psychopathology as parallel (but not equivalent) outcomes, and will seek to model the developmental etiology of mediumship. The factors that contribute to mediumship, and the way social environment, in the form of shared systems of meaning, shapes predisposing factors into different types of outcomes, will be examined. This research will use ethnographic, psychological, and psychophysiological methods to investigate the hypothesis that mediums are distinguished by profiles of physiological reactivity, psychological/personality traits, and social/demographic characteristics that overlap with characteristics associated with vulnerability to certain psychopathologies. **Of direct relevance to public health is the possibility that differences between notions of disorder and deviance found in cultural environments in which such religious beliefs are prevalent**, and ones in which psychomedical paradigms dominate, will contribute to differences in the social interpretations dominate, will contribute to differences in the social interpretation and

public expression of individual characteristics, and more importantly, to the actual mental health outcomes associated with them.

Institution: EMORY UNIVERSITY
1784 NORTH DECATUR ROAD
ATLANTA, GA 30322

Fiscal Year: 2002

Department: ANTHROPOLOGY

Project Start: 01-OCT-2002

Project End:

ICD: NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY & ALTERNATIVE
MEDICINE

IRG: ZAT1

NIH Funds Study to Promote the Morning-After Pill NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Funding = estimated \$2.5 million

\$538,367 in FY02

\$528,560 in FY01

Increased Access to Emergency Contraceptive Pills [The morning-after pill]

Researcher: RAYMOND, ELIZABETH G.

Grant Number: 5R01HD039907

Source: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.north.carolina.txt>
<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/fy2001.north.carolina.txt>

NOTE: This is a 5-year grant through 2005, assuming three more years of \$500,000 grants, this grant will receive approximately \$2.5 million.

http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6526421&p_grant_num=5R01HD039907-02&p_query=&ticket=3445721&p_audit_session_id=16630460&p_keywords=

Abstract: DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): Emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) can substantially reduce the chance of unintended pregnancy after unprotected intercourse. However, over the longer term, broad availability of this method could affect women's use of other contraceptive methods, which could in turn have either beneficial or adverse consequences on the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Data on this issue are needed to inform policies and practices regarding provision of ECPs to women. The primary purpose of the proposed randomized trial is to evaluate the impact of maximally increased access to ECPs on pregnancy and STI rates. Secondary research aims are (1) to determine what contraceptive or STI-prevention behaviors are influenced by ready access to ECPs, and (2) to examine determinants of these behaviors. The trial will be conducted in young, primarily minority women, a population with a disproportionately high risk of these two outcomes. Sexually active women who are using barrier methods of contraception, oral contraceptive pills, or no contraception will be enrolled at two clinics in Indiana and California. Each woman will be randomly assigned to one of two groups. **In the standard care group, women will be counseled about ECPs and invited to come to the clinic to obtain them (at usual clinic charges) when necessary. In the advance provision group, women will be given a supply of ECPs free of charge to keep at home in case of need.** The two groups will be monitored over the following year. The primary analysis will compare the two groups for: 1. the 12-month incidence of pregnancy, and 2. the combined 12-month incidence of three STIs: cervical gonorrhea infection, cervical chlamydia infection and vaginal trichomoniasis. In addition, we will also compare behaviors in the two groups, specifically use of condoms, other contraceptive methods, and ECPs, and also motivating or deterrent determinants of these behaviors using a modified Health

Behavior framework. These secondary analyses should help explain the primary biologic outcomes and should be useful in the development of counseling messages and service protocols in the future.

Institution: FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL
BOX 13950
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709

Fiscal Year: 2002

Department:

Project Start: 01-AUG-2001

Project End: 31-JUL-2005

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

IRG: SNEM

NIH Funds Conference on Sexual Arousal NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Funding = \$26,000

\$26,000 in FY02

(NIH Publicly posted Abstract Title) Conference on Reproductive Psychophysiology
(Original Application Title) Kinsey Institute Conference on Sexual Psychophysiology
Researcher: Janssen, Erik
Grant Number: 1R13HD043068-01

Source: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.indiana.txt>

http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6557011&p_grant_num=1R13HD043068-01&p_query=&ticket=3644816&p_audit_session_id=17219592&p_keywords=

[Note the abstract available publicly on the NIH website notes that it “revised by applicant.” When comparing the researchers original grant application with the revised version it appears the main modification by the applicant was to remove the words “sexual” and “arousal.” The original phrasing of the grant application has been added by this editor to demonstrate how this researcher made public access to his grant abstract much more vague and perhaps less controversial]

DESCRIPTION (revised by applicant): A four-day conference on reproductive **[In Original: sexual]** psychophysiology is proposed to be held from July 12 - 15, 2003 at the Indiana Memorial Union Hotel & Conference Center, Indiana University, Bloomington. The main goal of the conference, the first ever to be organized on this topic, is to bring together researchers in **[In Original: sexual psychophysiology]** to present up-to-date reviews of their research, to discuss commonalities and differences in conceptual and methodological approaches, and to suggest directions for future research. A secondary goal is to work towards a consensus in psychophysiological measurement and analysis procedures. This conference will address psychological, physiological and behavioral processes of critical importance to reproductive health and functioning, and will examine the interactions of these processes. **[In Original: General themes will include the relationship between subjective and physiological response, between sexual motivation and arousal, between motivation/arousal and behavior, between mood and sexual motivation, arousal, and behavior, and possible gender and individual differences in such relationships.]** The objective is to evaluate our understanding of relevant mechanisms and processes, to assess the extent to which this understanding allows us to predict and explain sexual problems, preferences, behavioral functioning **[In Original simply read: and behavior]**, and to identify issues and topics important for future research. The conference will consist of two parts: a scientific meeting (July 13 - 15) and a pre-conference methodology workshop (July 12). The meeting will be restricted to invited participants. In addition to a panel of about 25 experts, we will invite

approximately five graduate students to participate as speakers, as well as three undergraduate or graduate students who will be selected from a larger pool of applicants. All discussions will be recorded, transcribed and edited for publication, together with the presentation papers, as a monograph. In addition, selected members of the pre-conference workshop will work together to formulate and publish guidelines for psychophysiological measurement [**In Original added: of sexual response.**]

Institution: INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON

P.O. Box 1847

BLOOMINGTON, IN 47402

Fiscal Year: 2002

Department: KINSEY INST/RES/SEX/GEND/REPRO

Project Start: 26-SEP-2002

Project End: 31-AUG-2003

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

IRG: ZHD1

NIH Funds Study on Mood Arousal and Sexual Risk Taking NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Funding = estimated \$711,000

\$237,038 in FY03

Title as of June 2003: Mood Arousal and Sexual Risk Taking

Title in July 2003: Mechanisms Influencing Sexual Risk Taking

Researcher: Janssen, Erik

Grant Number: R13HD043068

Source: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2003.indiana.txt>

NOTE: This is a 2-year grant through 2005, assuming one more years of \$230,000 grants, this grant will receive approximately \$470,000.

http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6694864&p_grant_num=1R01HD043689-01A1&p_query=&ticket=3657692&p_audit_session_id=17251312&p_keywords=

Abstract: DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): Recommendations to study the role of mood and arousal in sexual decision making and risk taking have not yet been translated in much systematic research. This project focuses on the relationships between mood and arousal and investigates how these, separately and in interaction, influence sexual risk taking. The project will explore, in men and women, individual differences in these relationships, as well as underlying mechanisms. **Mood is proposed to affect sexual risk taking in a direct manner, but also in interaction with sexual interest and arousal.** Sexual interest and arousal themselves may be affected by positive and negative mood, but the degree and direction is proposed to vary from individual to individual, and to depend on a person's propensity for sexual excitation and inhibition. Negative mood (anxiety and depression) is hypothesized to lead to increased sexual risk taking, in particular in people whose sexual interest and arousability is not adversely affected by negative mood. **In a series of laboratory studies, mood and sexual arousal will be induced and their individual and combined effects on sexual risk taking will be examined.** A distinction will be made between positive and negative mood, sexual interest and arousal, and risk intent and behavior. A risk-taking paradigm is introduced that incorporates characteristics of established decision making tasks while increasing ecological validity for sexual behavior. An additional objective of the research program involves the validation of a self-report measure (assessing the effects of mood on sexual interest, response, and behavior) that could be used to identify and target relevant populations in future prevention and intervention programs.

Institution: INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON

P.O. Box 1847

BLOOMINGTON, IN 47402

Fiscal Year: 2003

Department: KINSEY INST/RES/SEX/GEND/REPRO

**Project
Start:** 01-JUL-2003

Project End: 30-APR-2005

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

IRG: ZRG1

NIH Funds China Panda Research NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Funding = estimated \$1.2 million

\$ 233,100

INTERRELATIONSHIP--POPULATION /ENVIRONMENT /PANDA /CHINA

Researcher: Liu, Jianguo

Grant Number: 5R01HD039789-02 (FY02)

\$246,050

INTERRELATIONSHIP--POPULATION /ENVIRONMENT /PANDA /CHINA

Researcher: Liu, Jianguo

Grant Number: 1R01HD039789-01 (FY01)

Source: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.michigan.txt>

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/fy2001.michigan.txt>

NOTE: This is a 6-year grant through 2006, assuming four more years of \$200K grants, this grant will receive approximately \$1.2 million.

[http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6230563&p_grant_num=1R01HD039789-01&p_query=\(panda\)&ticket=2954474&p_audit_session_id=14555193&p_audit_score=90&p_audit_numfound=1&p_keywords=panda](http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/CRISP_LIB.getdoc?textkey=6230563&p_grant_num=1R01HD039789-01&p_query=(panda)&ticket=2954474&p_audit_session_id=14555193&p_audit_score=90&p_audit_numfound=1&p_keywords=panda)

Grant Number: 1R01HD039789-01
PI Name: LIU, JIANGUO
PI Email: jliu@perm3.fw.msu.edu
PI Title: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
Project Title: INTERRELATIONSHIP--POPULATION /ENVIRONMENT /PANDA /CHINA

Abstract: This project proposes to examine spatial and temporal linkages between human population and the environment in the Wolong Nature Reserve in China. Wolong is the largest reserve for conserving the world-famous endangered giant pandas. It also has more than 4000 local residents. The human population is organized around households (942 in 1998), which traditionally included several generations living together, but this tradition is being broken up. Since 1975, Wolong's human population has grown 66 percent, but the number of households has increased 115 percent. Each household garners resources needed to live, particularly fuelwood for cooking and heating, from the surrounding landscape. **In this study, we view population-environment interactions as the**

interrelationships among five major components: human population, forests, giant panda habitats, socioeconomic and institutional factors, and government policies. Forests and giant panda habitats represent the environment, whereas socioeconomic and institutional contextual factors and government policies influence how human population and the environment interact with each other. Fuelwood consumption by local residents is now the single most important human factor affecting forests and subsequently giant panda habitats (forests are an important component of the panda habitats with trees as covers and bamboo as staple food). Thus, we treat fuelwood consumption as the main linkage between human population and the environment. We will take a systems approach to address five interrelated specific aims: (1) to understand human population processes and dynamics, (2) to examine the relationships between fuelwood consumption and household demography, (3) to identify spatial interactions between population and the environment, (4) to analyze reciprocal effects of population and the environment, and (5) to predict long-term spatial dynamics of population-environment interactions under different policy scenarios. To achieve these aims, we will use and integrate extensive household and socioeconomic surveys, interviews with local officials and residents, collection of historical data, field observations and measurements, data from previous and ongoing studies, statistical tools (e.g., event history analysis, multilevel modeling, logistic regression), graph theory and network analysis, spatial technologies (geographic information systems, remote sensing, and global positioning systems), and systems modeling and simulation. The completion of our proposed project will have significant implications for population-environment interaction theories, methods, and applications.

Institution: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MI 48824

Fiscal Year: 2001

Department: FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Project Start: 06-JUN-2001

Project End: 30-APR-2006

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

IRG: ZRG1

NIH-funded Sexologist NIH's Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Dr. John Money, the researcher who is famous for surgically changing a little boy into a girl and claiming success (even though 30 years later the boy published a book talking about how Dr. Money's surgery had ruined his life) is still getting \$170,000 a year from NIH.

Funding = Estimated at over \$4.6 million

FY03: \$176,829

FY02: \$171,678

...

FY93: \$148,371

FY92: \$143,663

Longitudinal And Related Psychohormonal Studies

Researcher: Money, John W.

Grant Number: 5R25HD000325-46 (FY03)

Sources: <http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2003.maryland.txt>;

<http://silk.nih.gov/public/cbz2zoz.@www.fy2002.maryland.txt>;

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/FY1993.maryland.txt>;

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/award/state/FY1992.maryland.txt>

*NOTE: This grant received \$176K in FY03. According to the grant number, this is the 46th installment of an NIH grant to Dr. Money. **Assuming the grant has received at least \$100K for 46 installments, the grant would have received at least \$4.6 million.***

Abstract: DESCRIPTION (provided by the applicant): The immediate objective of this proposal is to do the research for and writing of the history of pediatric clinical psychoendocrinology and **psychosexology** in the Johns Hopkins Pediatric Endocrine Clinic. This Clinic, the first of its kind worldwide, was founded by Lawson Wilkins, M.D., in 1946. In 1951 he foresaw the need for psychohormonal research, with special reference to the prevention of unwanted virilization in the CAH (congenital adrenal hyperplasia) syndrome of female pseudohermaphroditism with the newly discovered hormone, cortisol. The person he recruited having been myself, history and autobiography overlap chronologically and will continue to do so, in part, in the book proposed in this present grant application. The necessary information will be retrieved from voluminous records published and unpublished, and from library resources and online data bases. The initial draft of the Table of Contents will be amended and augmented if the writing so dictates. The long-term objective of the book is to provide psychohormonal and psychosexological researchers and health care providers with the information that will enable them to heed Santayana's famous warning to those who do not know their history, namely that they "are condemned to repeat it"-- as, for example, in today's revival of the nature/nurture debate.

Institution: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

3400 N CHARLES ST

BALTIMORE, MD 21218

Fiscal Year: 2003

Department: PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIS

Project Start: 01-APR-1998

Project End: 31-MAR-2004

ICD: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

IRG: ZHD1

Background: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/science/horizon/2000/boyturnedgirl.shtml>

The Boy who was Turned into a Girl

BBC2 9.00pm Thursday 7th December 2000



In 1965 in the Canadian town of Winnipeg, Janet Reimer gave birth to twin boys - Bruce and Brian. Six months later a bungled circumcision left Bruce without a penis. Based on a radical new theory of gender development the decision was taken to raise Bruce as a girl. In 1967 Bruce became Brenda and for the next three decades this case would be at the heart of one of the most controversial theories in the history of science.

The man behind this work was world-renowned psychologist Dr John Money. In the 1950s Dr Money developed a theory that revolutionised our understanding of gender. Money believed that what he called our 'gender identity' - what makes us think, feel and behave as boys or girls - is not fully formed by the time of birth. While we may have some innate sense of being a boy or a girl, for up to two years after birth, our brains are, in effect, malleable and we can be taught to grow up as either a boy or girl by how we are raised - by the toys we are given, the guidance we receive from adults and the clothes we are given to wear. This became known as the 'theory of gender neutrality'.

Dr Money had reached this conclusion by working with a rare group of individuals born with ambiguous genitals - people known as intersexuals or hermaphrodites. Dr Money studied groups of intersex children, and concluded that these children could be brought up as either boys or girls regardless of their genetic or physical sex. The legacy of Dr Money's work was a revolution in the treatment of 'intersex'. From the 1950s to the present day many intersex children born with a tiny penis are reassigned as female even if they are actually genetically male.

But not everyone agreed with Dr Money's theories. Since the 1950s a small group of scientists including Dr Milton Diamond have questioned John Money's work. Diamond believed that our sex is already defined in our brains before we are born. He was convinced that the power of our genes and hormones was so strong that no amount of nurturing could override them.

But John Money's theory had already become firmly accepted around the world and the most dramatic confirmation of the theory came from one particular case - the case of Bruce Reimer.

Bruce was a normal boy, not an intersex child, and yet the decision was made to turn this boy who had lost his penis, into a girl. **Under the guidance of Dr Money and his team at Johns Hopkins University this baby boy was surgically changed into a girl.** After surgeons at Hopkins had castrated baby Bruce, he became baby Brenda. The family were instructed how to bring up Brenda as a normal little girl. According to Dr Money's theory she would grow up believing herself to be female and would go on to live a normal happy life as a woman. It seemed the ultimate test that nurture could override nature.

Thirty years after Bruce became Brenda, the impact of this extraordinary story continues. After almost 14 years living as a female, Brenda Reimer reverted to her true biological sex - the case of the boy who was turned into a girl had failed. Brenda took the name David and for the last twenty years he has lived anonymously in his hometown of Winnipeg. For almost all this time no one knew the outcome of John Money's celebrated case. But now that David has gone public, the case is being widely discussed once again and its impact on John Money's theory of gender development and the treatment of intersex children is being hotly debated.

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