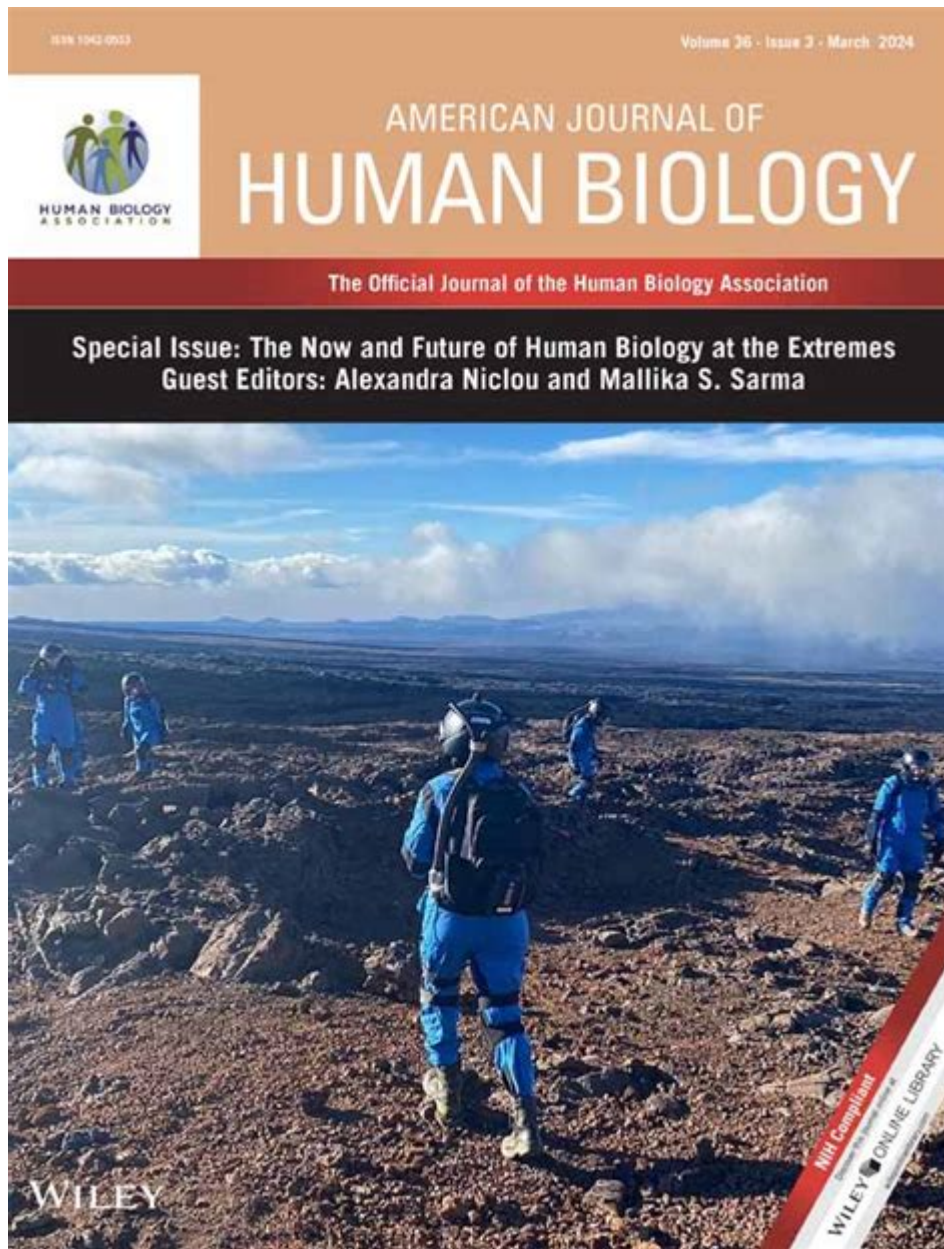


American Journal Of Human Biology



Decoding the American Journal of Human Biology: A Deep Dive into Research and Impact

The American Journal of Human Biology (AJHB) stands as a prominent voice in the field of human biological variation. But what exactly does it cover? How can researchers utilize its resources effectively? And what impact does its published research have on the broader scientific community and society? This comprehensive guide delves into the AJHB, examining its scope, publication process, impact factor, and future directions, providing valuable insights for both seasoned researchers and curious newcomers.

Understanding the Scope of the American Journal of Human Biology

The AJHB is a peer-reviewed scientific journal dedicated to publishing original research articles, reviews, and commentaries on the biological aspects of human variation. Its focus extends across a wide spectrum, encompassing:

Key Research Areas Covered by AJHB:

Human Genetics and Genomics: This includes studies on the genetic basis of human traits, population genetics, and the application of genomic technologies to understand human biology.

Human Adaptation and Evolution: Research exploring how humans have adapted to diverse environments, the evolutionary processes shaping human populations, and the interplay between genes and environment.

Human Physiology and Performance: Investigations into human physiological responses to environmental stressors, exercise physiology, and the biological underpinnings of human performance.

Anthropometry and Body Composition: Studies utilizing anthropometric measurements and advanced imaging techniques to understand human body variation and its implications for health.

Nutritional Anthropology: Research focusing on the relationship between diet, nutrition, and human health across diverse populations and environments.

Paleoanthropology and Human Origins: Exploration of the fossil record to understand human evolution and the origins of our species.

The AJHB's Unique Contributions:

What sets the AJHB apart is its emphasis on the integration of biological and anthropological perspectives. This interdisciplinary approach allows for a richer and more nuanced understanding of human variation and its significance. The journal prioritizes studies that contribute to a better understanding of human health disparities, the impacts of environmental change on human populations, and the evolutionary history of our species.

Navigating the Publication Process of the American Journal of Human Biology

Submitting to the AJHB involves a rigorous peer-review process designed to ensure the quality and validity of published research. Authors should carefully review the journal's author guidelines before

submission. These guidelines provide detailed instructions on manuscript preparation, formatting requirements, and the peer-review process. Key aspects to consider include:

Key Steps in Submission:

Manuscript Preparation: Adhering strictly to the stylistic and formatting guidelines is crucial.

Peer Review: Submitted manuscripts undergo rigorous scrutiny by experts in the field.

Revisions and Acceptance: Authors may be requested to revise their manuscripts based on reviewer feedback. Acceptance is contingent upon meeting the journal's high standards.

The AJHB's commitment to a transparent and fair peer-review process ensures the publication of high-quality, impactful research.

The Impact Factor and Journal Metrics of the American Journal of Human Biology

The impact factor of the AJHB, while fluctuating, generally reflects a strong influence within its field. This metric provides a measure of the average number of citations received by articles published in the journal over a specific period. While impact factors should be interpreted cautiously, they offer a general indication of the journal's visibility and influence within the scientific community. Other metrics, such as the h-index and altmetrics, provide further insights into the reach and impact of the journal's publications.

Future Directions and the Relevance of the American Journal of Human Biology

The AJHB continues to adapt to the rapidly evolving landscape of human biological research. The integration of new technologies, such as advanced genomic sequencing and bioinformatics, is steadily expanding the scope of research published within its pages. Future directions for the journal likely include an increased focus on:

Emerging Trends:

Personalized Medicine: Understanding individual variations in response to treatments and environmental factors.

Human Microbiome Research: Investigating the role of the human microbiome in health and disease.
Epigenetics and Environmental Influences: Exploring how environmental factors can influence gene expression and human health across generations.

Conclusion

The American Journal of Human Biology serves as a vital platform for disseminating cutting-edge research on human biological variation. Its commitment to interdisciplinary collaboration and rigorous peer review ensures the publication of high-quality research that contributes significantly to our understanding of human evolution, adaptation, and health. By embracing emerging technologies and focusing on crucial questions about human biology, the AJHB continues to play a pivotal role in advancing the field and shaping future research directions.

FAQs:

1. How often does the American Journal of Human Biology publish new issues? The AJHB typically publishes new issues on a quarterly or bimonthly basis. Consult the journal's website for the most up-to-date publication schedule.
2. Is there an open-access option for publishing in the American Journal of Human Biology? Information regarding open access options should be confirmed directly on the journal's website. Open access policies can change, so always check the latest guidelines.
3. What types of figures and tables are acceptable for publication? The journal's author guidelines provide specific details on acceptable figure and table formats, including size, resolution, and file types. Always adhere to these guidelines carefully.
4. What is the typical processing time for a manuscript submitted to the American Journal of Human Biology? The processing time varies and is dependent on several factors, including the complexity of the manuscript and the availability of reviewers. Estimated processing times are often available on the journal's website.
5. Where can I find past issues or articles published in the American Journal of Human Biology? Past issues and articles can be accessed through the journal's website, often requiring a subscription or individual article purchase. Some articles may also be available through institutional access or open-access repositories.

american journal of human biology: The Metabolic Ghetto Jonathan C. K. Wells,
2016-07-21 A multidisciplinary analysis of the role of nutrition in generating hierarchical societies and cultivating a global epidemic of chronic diseases.

american journal of human biology: The History and Geography of Human Genes L L

Cavalli-sforza, Paolo Menozzi, Alberto Piazza, 2018-06-05 Hailed as a breakthrough in the understanding of human evolution, *The History and Geography of Human Genes* offers the first full-scale reconstruction of where human populations originated and the paths by which they spread throughout the world. By mapping the worldwide geographic distribution of genes for over 110 traits in over 1800 primarily aboriginal populations, the authors charted migrations and devised a clock by which to date evolutionary history. This monumental work is now available in a more affordable paperback edition without the myriad illustrations and maps, but containing the full text and partial appendices of the authors' pathbreaking endeavor.

american journal of human biology: *Biological Markers in Epidemiology* Barbara S. Hulka, Timothy C. Wilcosky, Jack D. Griffith, 1990 This comprehensive volume provides a state-of-the-art perspective on methodological considerations in the use of biological markers in epidemiologic studies. The text discusses the use of biological markers for evaluation, biological responses, biologically effective dosage, internal dose, and susceptibility; methodological issues such as classification, sensitivity, stability, variability, and confounding variables are thoroughly examined. The characteristics of several specific classes of markers, such as sister-chromatid-exchange, protein and DNA adducts, micronuclei, urine mutagenicity assays, chromosome aberrations and oncogenes are described. Markers of susceptibility such as N-acetyltransferase are also discussed. Effective sample collection procedures, sensitive and specific assays for detection of the marker in the medium of choice are given careful consideration, as are the methodological issues applicable to epidemiologic studies.

american journal of human biology: *The Nature of Difference* George Ellison, Alan H. Goodman, 2006-04-19 Unprecedented advances in genetics and biotechnology have brought profound new insights into human biological variation. These present challenges and opportunities for understanding the origins of human nature, the nature of difference, and the social practices these sustain. This provides an opportunity for cooperation between the biological and s

american journal of human biology: *The Oxford Handbook of Economics and Human Biology* John Komlos, Inas Rashad Kelly, 2016 The Oxford Handbook of Economics and Human Biology provides an extensive and insightful overview of how economic conditions affect human well-being and how human health influences economic outcomes. The book addresses both macro and micro factors, as well as their interaction, providing new understanding of complex relationships and developments in economic history and economic dynamics. Among the topics explored is how variation in height, whether over time, among different socioeconomic groups, or in different locations, is an important indicator of changes in economic growth and economic development, levels of economic inequality, and economic opportunities for individuals.

american journal of human biology: *Human Biologists in the Archives* D. Ann Herring, Alan C. Swedlund, 2002-12-05 This book describes how archival data inform anthropological questions about human biology and health. The authors present a diverse array of human biological evidence from a variety of sources including the archaeological record, medical collections, church records, contemporary health and growth data, and genetic information from the descendants of historical populations. The contributions demonstrate how the analysis of historical documents expands the horizons of research in human biology, extends the longitudinal analysis of microevolutionary and social processes into the present, and enhances the understanding of the human condition.

american journal of human biology: *Delicious* Rob Dunn, Monica Sanchez, 2021-03-23 Nature, it has been said, invites us to eat by appetite and rewards by flavor. But what exactly are flavors? Why are some so pleasing while others are not? This book offers new perspectives on why food is enjoyable and how the pursuit of delicious flavors has guided the course of human history. The authors consider the role that flavor may have played in the invention of the first tools, the extinction of giant mammals, the evolution of the world's most delicious and fatty fruits, the creation of beer, and our own sociality

american journal of human biology: *Human Evolutionary Biology* Michael P. Muehlenbein,

2010-07-29 Wide-ranging and inclusive, this text provides an invaluable review of an expansive selection of topics in human evolution, variation and adaptability for professionals and students in biological anthropology, evolutionary biology, medical sciences and psychology. The chapters are organized around four broad themes, with sections devoted to phenotypic and genetic variation within and between human populations, reproductive physiology and behavior, growth and development, and human health from evolutionary and ecological perspectives. An introductory section provides readers with the historical, theoretical and methodological foundations needed to understand the more complex ideas presented later. Two hundred discussion questions provide starting points for class debate and assignments to test student understanding.

american journal of human biology: Building a New Biocultural Synthesis Alan H. Goodman, Thomas Leland Leatherman, 1998-10-28 DIVShows the potential for a reintegrated, critical, and politically relevant biocultural anthropology /div

american journal of human biology: Human Biology Sara Stinson, Barry Bogin, Dennis H. O'Rourke, 2012-03-19 This comprehensive introduction to the field of human biology covers all the major areas of the field: genetic variation, variation related to climate, infectious and non-infectious diseases, aging, growth, nutrition, and demography. Written by four expert authors working in close collaboration, this second edition has been thoroughly updated to provide undergraduate and graduate students with two new chapters: one on race and culture and their ties to human biology, and the other a concluding summary chapter highlighting the integration and intersection of the topics covered in the book.

american journal of human biology: Psychoeducational Assessment of Students who are Visually Impaired Or Blind Sharon Bradley-Johnson, Sandra Kanouse Morgan, 2008

american journal of human biology: *Principles of Evolutionary Medicine* Peter D. Gluckman, Alan Beedle, Tatjana Buklijas, Felicia Low, Mark A. Hanson, 2016 A new updated edition of the first integrated and comprehensive textbook to explain the principles of evolutionary biology from a medical perspective and to focus on how medicine and public health might utilise evolutionary biology.

american journal of human biology: The Origins of Genome Architecture Michael Lynch, 2007-06 The availability of genomic blueprints for hundreds of species has led to a transformation in biology, encouraging the proliferation of adaptive arguments for the evolution of genomic features. This text explains why the details matter and presents a framework for how the architectural diversity of eukaryotic genomes and genes came to arise.

american journal of human biology: Research Methods in Human Skeletal Biology Elizabeth A. DiGangi, Megan K. Moore, 2012-11-27 Research Methods in Human Skeletal Biology serves as the one location readers can go to not only learn how to conduct research in general, but how research is specifically conducted within human skeletal biology. It outlines the current types of research being conducted within each sub-specialty of skeletal biology, and gives the reader the tools to set up a research project in skeletal biology. It also suggests several ideas for potential projects. Each chapter has an inclusive bibliography, which can serve as a good jumpstart for project references. - Provides a step-by-step guide to conducting research in human skeletal biology - Covers diverse topics (sexing, aging, stature and ancestry estimation) and new technologies (histology, medical imaging, and geometric morphometrics) - Excellent accompaniment to existing forensic anthropology or osteology works

american journal of human biology: Human Variation C.G. Nicholas Mascie-Taylor, Akira Yasukouchi, Stanley Ulijaszek, 2010-03-17 The transition in anthropological and biomedical research methods over the past 50 years, from anthropometric and craniometric measurements to large-scale microarray genetic studies has resulted in continued revision of opinions and ideas relating to the factors and forces that drive human variation. Human Variation:From the Laboratory to the Field

american journal of human biology: Genetic Variation and Its Maintenance Derek Frank Roberts, G. F. De Stefano, 1986-10-30 This volume considers the genetic variability of human populations, particularly in the tropics: its origins and maintenance, and its contribution to the

phenotypic variability of complex characters. The first section deals with the ways of analysing genetic variation and provides a valuable review of relevant developments in molecular biology. The origin and maintenance of genetic diversity is considered in the second section with data presented for Pacific, African, Asian and Central American populations. The final section concerns characters in which the genetic contribution to variability is complex and shows how such characters may be used to elucidate biological problems of affinity and differentiation, of adaptation and survival. Published as part of the Decade of the Tropics research programme of the International Union of Biological Sciences, this volume will be of particular interest to human geneticists, physical and biological anthropologists.

american journal of human biology: The Cambridge Dictionary of Human Biology and Evolution Larry L. Mai, Marcus Young Owl, M. Patricia Kersting, 2005-01 The Dictionary of Human Biology and Evolution (DHBE) is an invaluable research and study tool for both professionals and students covering a broad range of subjects within human biology, physical anthropology, anatomy, auxology, primatology, physiology, genetics, paleontology and zoology. Packed with 13000 descriptions of terms, specimens, sites and names, DHBE also includes information on over 1000 word roots, taxonomies and reference tables for extinct, recent and extant primates, geological and oxygen isotope chronologies, illustrations of landmarks, bones and muscles and an illustration of current hominid phylogeny, making this a must-have volume for anyone with an interest in human biology or evolution. DHBE is especially complete in its inventory of archaeological sites and the best-known hominid specimens excavated from them, but also includes up-to-date information on terms such as *in silico*, and those relating to the rapidly developing fields of human genomics.

american journal of human biology: Human Evolutionary Biology Michael P. Muehlenbein, 2010-07-29 A wide-ranging and inclusive text focusing on topics in human evolution and the understanding of modern human variation and adaptability.

american journal of human biology: From Groups to Individuals Frederic Bouchard, Philippe Huneman, 2013-03-22 The biological and philosophical implications of the emergence of new collective individuals from associations of living beings. Our intuitive assumption that only organisms are the real individuals in the natural world is at odds with developments in cell biology, ecology, genetics, evolutionary biology, and other fields. Although organisms have served for centuries as nature's paradigmatic individuals, science suggests that organisms are only one of the many ways in which the natural world could be organized. When living beings work together—as in ant colonies, beehives, and bacteria-metazoan symbiosis—new collective individuals can emerge. In this book, leading scholars consider the biological and philosophical implications of the emergence of these new collective individuals from associations of living beings. The topics they consider range from metaphysical issues to biological research on natural selection, sociobiology, and symbiosis. The contributors investigate individuality and its relationship to evolution and the specific concept of organism; the tension between group evolution and individual adaptation; and the structure of collective individuals and the extent to which they can be defined by the same concept of individuality. These new perspectives on evolved individuality should trigger important revisions to both philosophical and biological conceptions of the individual. Contributors Frédéric Bouchard, Ellen Clarke, Jennifer Fewell, Andrew Gardner, Peter Godfrey-Smith, Charles J. Goodnight, Matt Haber, Andrew Hamilton, Philippe Huneman, Samir Okasha, Thomas Pradeu, Scott Turner, Minus van Baalen

american journal of human biology: Political Biology M. Meloni, 2016-05-25 This book explores the socio-political implications of human heredity from the second half of the nineteenth century to the present postgenomic moment. It addresses three main phases in the politicization of heredity: the peak of radical eugenics (1900-1945), characterized by an aggressive ethos of supporting the transformation of human society via biological knowledge; the repositioning, after 1945, of biological thinking into a liberal-democratic, human rights framework; and the present postgenomic crisis in which the genome can no longer be understood as insulated from environmental signals. In *Political Biology*, Maurizio Meloni argues that thanks to the ascendancy of

epigenetics we may be witnessing a return to soft heredity - the idea that these signals can cause changes in biology that are themselves transferable to succeeding generations. This book will be of great interest to scholars across science and technology studies, the philosophy and history of science, and political and social theory.

american journal of human biology: *The Human Biology of Pastoral Populations* William R. Leonard, Michael H. Crawford, 2002-03-07 Sample Text

american journal of human biology: *The Human Revolution* Paul Mellars, Chris Stringer, 1989 This major interdisciplinary work developed from an international conference held at Cambridge University in 1987. Fifty-five of the world's leading authorities from the fields of anthropology, archaeology, human evolution, and genetics met for the first time to discuss all aspects of the biological and behavioural origins of modern human populations. The volume brings together their papers, revised and updated in the light of discussion at the conference itself. The book features the results of new work by geneticists working on mitochondrial DNA, globin polymorphisms, and a Y-chromosome DNA phylogeny, and there are general reviews of the genetic evidence for the evolution of modern humans. Other topics covered include palaeoecological models of human origins; sophisticated modeling of population expansions and replacements; changes in technology, subsistence and social patterns; and the origins of human language and other unique aspects of human behaviour. This is the only book which integrates the remarkable new genetic evidence with the more conventional approaches of archaeologists and anthropologists. No other work provides such an exhaustive and wide-ranging account of modern human origins on a world-wide scale.

american journal of human biology: *A Troublesome Inheritance* Nicholas Wade, 2014-05-06 Drawing on startling new evidence from the mapping of the genome, an explosive new account of the genetic basis of race and its role in the human story Fewer ideas have been more toxic or harmful than the idea of the biological reality of race, and with it the idea that humans of different races are biologically different from one another. For this understandable reason, the idea has been banished from polite academic conversation. Arguing that race is more than just a social construct can get a scholar run out of town, or at least off campus, on a rail. Human evolution, the consensus view insists, ended in prehistory. Inconveniently, as Nicholas Wade argues in *A Troublesome Inheritance*, the consensus view cannot be right. And in fact, we know that populations have changed in the past few thousand years—to be lactose tolerant, for example, and to survive at high altitudes. Race is not a bright-line distinction; by definition it means that the more human populations are kept apart, the more they evolve their own distinct traits under the selective pressure known as Darwinian evolution. For many thousands of years, most human populations stayed where they were and grew distinct, not just in outward appearance but in deeper senses as well. Wade, the longtime journalist covering genetic advances for *The New York Times*, draws widely on the work of scientists who have made crucial breakthroughs in establishing the reality of recent human evolution. The most provocative claims in this book involve the genetic basis of human social habits. What we might call middle-class social traits—thrift, docility, nonviolence—have been slowly but surely inculcated genetically within agrarian societies, Wade argues. These “values” obviously had a strong cultural component, but Wade points to evidence that agrarian societies evolved away from hunter-gatherer societies in some crucial respects. Also controversial are his findings regarding the genetic basis of traits we associate with intelligence, such as literacy and numeracy, in certain ethnic populations, including the Chinese and Ashkenazi Jews. Wade believes deeply in the fundamental equality of all human peoples. He also believes that science is best served by pursuing the truth without fear, and if his mission to arrive at a coherent summa of what the new genetic science does and does not tell us about race and human history leads straight into a minefield, then so be it. This will not be the last word on the subject, but it will begin a powerful and overdue conversation.

american journal of human biology: *Worldwide Variation in Human Growth* Phyllis B. Eveleth, James Mourilyan Tanner, 1976-12-30

american journal of human biology: *Evolutionary Ecology and Human Behavior* Eric Alden Smith, 2017-09-29 à required reading for anyone interested in the economy, ecology, and demography of human societies. --American Journal of Human Biology This excellent book can serve both as a text¼book and as a scholarly reference. --American Scientist

american journal of human biology: *Biosocial Surveys* National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on Population, Committee on Advances in Collecting and Utilizing Biological Indicators and Genetic Information in Social Science Surveys, 2008-01-06 Biosocial Surveys analyzes the latest research on the increasing number of multipurpose household surveys that collect biological data along with the more familiar interviewerâ€respondent information. This book serves as a follow-up to the 2003 volume, *Cells and Surveys: Should Biological Measures Be Included in Social Science Research?* and asks these questions: What have the social sciences, especially demography, learned from those efforts and the greater interdisciplinary communication that has resulted from them? Which biological or genetic information has proven most useful to researchers? How can better models be developed to help integrate biological and social science information in ways that can broaden scientific understanding? This volume contains a collection of 17 papers by distinguished experts in demography, biology, economics, epidemiology, and survey methodology. It is an invaluable sourcebook for social and behavioral science researchers who are working with biosocial data.

american journal of human biology: *Men* Richard G. Bribiescas, 2006 Males account for roughly 50 percent of the global population, but in America and other places, they account for over 85 percent of violent crime. A graph of relative risk of death in human males shows that mortality is high immediately following birth, falls during childhood, then exhibits a distinct rise between the ages of 15 and 35—primarily the result of accidents, violence, and risky behaviors. Why? What compels males to drive fast, act violently, and behave stupidly? Why are men's lives so different from those of women? *Men* presents a new approach to understanding the human male by drawing upon life history and evolutionary theory. Because life history theory focuses on the timing of, and energetic investment in, particular aspects of physiology, such as growth and reproduction, Richard Bribiescas and his fellow anthropologists are now using it in the study of humans. This has led to an increased understanding of human female physiology—especially growth and reproduction—from an evolutionary and life history perspective. However, little attention has been directed toward these characteristics in males. *Men* provides a new understanding of human male physiology and applies it to contemporary health issues such as prostate cancer, testosterone replacement therapy, and the development of a male contraceptive. *Men* proves that understanding human physiology requires global research in traditionally overlooked areas and that evolutionary and life history theory have much to offer toward this endeavor.

american journal of human biology: *Genetics of Fitness and Physical Performance* Claude Bouchard, Robert M. Malina, Louis Pérusse, 1997 *Genetics of Fitness and Physical Performance* is the first comprehensive reference on the role of the genes in influencing individual variation in fitness and performance. This essential compendium reviews the past 25 years of accumulated evidence on the genetic basis of health- and performance-related fitness phenotypes. Focusing on the interests of sport scientists, the authors provide insight into the significance of this research on nearly every aspect of the study of human physical activity. The book presents the biological basis of heredity and explains the concepts and methods of genetic epidemiology and molecular biology that are necessary to understand this specialized field. With the rapid advances in molecular biology and the paradigms of human genetics, exercise scientists face a dynamic and vibrant new field. This book offers readers new opportunities to better understand atherosclerosis, noninsulin dependent diabetes, obesity, and hypertension by searching for single gene effects and identifying susceptibility genes. The authors review the evidence on the role of the genes for human traits as it pertains to the exercise science field. And they explore the scientific, practical, and ethical issues that confront exercise scientists as progress is made in this field. *Genetics of Fitness and Physical Performance* is vital reading for scholars in the field of exercise and sport science to

understand how recent discoveries in genetics might shape their future research.

american journal of human biology: Evolutionary Thinking in Medicine Alexandra Alvergne, Crispin Jenkinson, Charlotte Faurie, 2016-05-13 The aim of this edited book is to provide health professionals, across a wide variety of specialisms, with a targeted access to evolutionary medicine. Throughout the book, the views of both medical and evolutionary scientists on the latest relevant research is presented with a focus on practical implications. The inclusion of boxes explaining the theoretical background as well as both a glossary for technical terms and a lay summary for non- specialists enable medical researchers, public health professionals, policy makers, physicians, students, scholars and the public alike to quickly and easily access appropriate information. This edited volume is thus relevant to anyone keen on finding out how evolutionary medicine can improve the health and well-being of people.

american journal of human biology: How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease United States. Public Health Service. Office of the Surgeon General, 2010 This report considers the biological and behavioral mechanisms that may underlie the pathogenicity of tobacco smoke. Many Surgeon General's reports have considered research findings on mechanisms in assessing the biological plausibility of associations observed in epidemiologic studies. Mechanisms of disease are important because they may provide plausibility, which is one of the guideline criteria for assessing evidence on causation. This report specifically reviews the evidence on the potential mechanisms by which smoking causes diseases and considers whether a mechanism is likely to be operative in the production of human disease by tobacco smoke. This evidence is relevant to understanding how smoking causes disease, to identifying those who may be particularly susceptible, and to assessing the potential risks of tobacco products.

american journal of human biology: Communities in Action National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

american journal of human biology: A Companion to Biological Anthropology Clark Spencer Larsen, 2023-03-06 *A Companion to Biological Anthropology* The discipline of biological anthropology—the study of the variation and evolution of human beings and their evolutionary relationships with past and living hominin and primate relatives—has undergone enormous growth in recent years. Advances in DNA research, behavioral anthropology, nutrition science, and other fields are transforming our understanding of what makes us human. *A Companion to Biological Anthropology* provides a timely and comprehensive account of the foundational concepts, historical development, current trends, and future directions of the discipline. Authoritative yet accessible, this field-defining reference work brings together 37 chapters by established and younger scholars on the biological and evolutionary components of the study of human development. The authors discuss all facets of contemporary biological anthropology including systematics and taxonomy, population and molecular genetics, human biology and functional adaptation, early primate

evolution, paleoanthropology, paleopathology, bioarchaeology, forensic anthropology, and paleogenetics. Updated and expanded throughout, this second edition explores new topics, revisits key issues, and examines recent innovations and discoveries in biological anthropology such as race and human variation, epidemiology and catastrophic disease outbreaks, global inequalities, migration and health, resource access and population growth, recent primate behavior research, the fossil record of primates and humans, and much more. *A Companion to Biological Anthropology, Second Edition* is an indispensable guide for researchers and advanced students in biological anthropology, geosciences, ancient and modern disease, bone biology, biogeochemistry, behavioral ecology, forensic anthropology, systematics and taxonomy, nutritional anthropology, and related disciplines.

american journal of human biology: *Human Biology and History* Malcolm Smith, 2002-07-25 The biology of people in the past is a rapidly expanding field of historical study. Our capacity to understand the biology of historical populations is experiencing remarkable developments on both theoretical and analytical fronts. *Human Biology and History* weaves together the fields of biology, archaeology, and anthropology in an exchange o

american journal of human biology: *The Amerindian Microcosm* Francisco M. Salzano, 2019-06-20 As this book shows, a fascinating chapter of the human evolutionary history has been written in the American continent. In pre-Columbian times, America was inhabited by hunter-gatherer peoples, although, in some places, new technological innovations arose, resulting in the emergence of organized states and cities larger than some important European counterparts. The arrival of the European conquerors and settlers and African slaves dramatically changed the course of this history, however. Despite the turmoil in this post-contact period, some small and isolated communities maintaining hunter-gatherer lifestyles and speaking rare Native languages remained, indicating a scenario that had undergone few changes in thousands of years. This volume constitutes a rich source of information on several topics related to Native American history that will be of interest for professionals in several academic and scientific fields. In addition to demographic, evolutionary, and cultural perspectives, this book considers the revolutionary development of sophisticated laboratory and bioinformatic approaches, using both whole genomes and specific genetic regions to understand classical questions of the past, present, and future not only of Native Americans and their descendants, but of all of humankind.

american journal of human biology: Forensic Anthropology MariaTeresa A. Tersigni-Tarrant, Natalie R. Shirley, 2012-09-19 The field of forensic anthropology has evolved dramatically in the past 40 years, as technological advances have led to new research initiatives and extended applications. This robust, dynamic, and international field has grown to include interdisciplinary research, continually improving methodology, and globalization of training. Reflecting the diverse nature of the science from the experts who have shaped it, *Forensic Anthropology: An Introduction* incorporates standard practices in addition to cutting-edge approaches in a user-friendly format, making it an ideal introductory-level text. The book begins with a historical overview of forensic anthropology and then presents the background and methodology of each specialty area. Designed for readers without previous theory-based or practical physical anthropology course experience, each chapter gives a detailed history and explanation of a particular methodology. Presenting topics within their areas of accomplishment and expertise, the authors include up-to-date analytical techniques and provide examples of these applications in typical casework. Through the book's accessible style of presentation, readers will gain an in-depth understanding of the history, methods, theory, and future direction of forensic anthropology. Suitable for undergraduate or master's level students, educators and professionals will also find the currency of information and the high-quality photos and illustrations useful in their practice.

american journal of human biology: *List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus* National Library of Medicine (U.S.), 2004 Issues for 1977-1979 include also Special List journals being indexed in cooperation with other institutions. Citations from these journals appear in other MEDLARS bibliographies and in MEDLING, but not in Index medicus.

american journal of human biology: Research Strategies in Human Biology Gabriel Ward Lasker, C. G. Nicholas Mascie-Taylor, 1993-11-04 This book is about the process of doing research, not about the results obtained. A number of researchers with experience working on problems including environmental stresses, population genetics, parasitic vectors and vital records describe obstacles encountered and successful strategies employed in their own studies and in those of others. One learns to do research by trial and error, but accounts such as these can supplement what one learns from mentors and fellow students.

american journal of human biology: Perspectives in Human Growth, Development and Maturation Parasmani Dasgupta, Roland Hauspie, 2013-03-14 One morning in 1969, out of the blue, I received a letter which both distressed and astonished me. It was from a Prof. S. R. Das in Calcutta, who requested me to accept, for eventual analysis, a mountain of anthropometric data he had accumulated, as he was ill and did not expect to survive to analyse it himself. The data provided the astonishment; twenty-two anthropometric characters recorded every six months or a year, over a period of 14 years, in a mixed longitudinal study of some 560 children, aged six months to twenty years. Most were in families with siblings also in the study, and every child was measured every time by S. R. Das himself. The archive was unique, combining the personal anthropometry of R. H. Whitehouse in the Harpenden Growth Study and the family approach of the Fels Growth Study. This was a study of which neither I, nor anyone of my acquaintance, had heard. Even in India, Prof. Das' work was scarcely known. It turned out Das was a scholarly man, quiet and unassuming, absolutely committed to his Sarsuna-Barisha Growth Study, just the obverse of the professional showman. Clearly this was not a request I could refuse, although I already had in hand enough projects to occupy Siva himself.

american journal of human biology: A Companion to Anthropological Genetics Dennis H. O'Rourke, 2019-02-27 Explore the latest research in anthropological genetics and understand the genome's role in cultural and social development A Companion to Anthropological Genetics illustrates the role of genetic analysis in advancing the modern study of human origins, populations, evolution, and diversity. Broad in scope, this essential reference work establishes and explores the relationship between genetic research and the major questions of anthropological study. Through contributions by leading researchers, this collection explores molecular genetics and evolutionary mechanisms in the context of macro- and microevolution, paleontology, phylogeny, diet, and disease, with detailed explanations of quantitative methods, including coalescent and approximate Bayesian computation. With an emphasis on contextualizing new and developing genetic research within anthropological frameworks, this text offers critical perspective on the conditions of molecular evolution that accompany cultural and social transformation, while also addressing critical disciplinary questions, such as the ethical issues surrounding ancestry testing and community-based genetic research. Acts as an essential reference on the contributions of genetic science to the field of anthropology Features new work by leading researchers of the field Explores the evolution of immunity, including the genetics and epigenetics of pathogens, chronic illness, and disease resistance Provides in-depth examination of mutation and dietary adaptation, including AMY1, lactase persistence, and sensory polymorphisms Explains essential quantitative and phylogenetic methods for aligning genomic analysis with evolution and migration time scales Offering thorough coverage on leading questions and developing research, A Companion to Anthropological Genetics is a comprehensive resource for students and scholars.

american journal of human biology: Centralizing Fieldwork Jeremy MacClancy, Agustín Fuentes, 2010-12-01 Fieldwork is a central method of research throughout anthropology, a much-valued, much-vaunted mode of generating information. But its nature and process have been seriously understudied in biological anthropology and primatology. This book is the first ever comparative investigation, across primatology, biological anthropology, and social anthropology, to look critically at this key research practice. It is also an innovative way to further the comparative project within a broadly conceived anthropology, because it does not focus on common theory but on a common method. The questions asked by contributors are: what in the pursuit of fieldwork is

common to all three disciplines, what is unique to each, how much is contingent, how much necessary? Can we generate well-grounded cross-disciplinary generalizations about this mutual research method, and are there any telling differences? Co-edited by a social anthropologist and a primatologist, the book includes a list of distinguished and well-established contributors from primatology and biological anthropology.

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