

Abstracts were available for recent research by Ohio State University Sociology faculty as handouts. The following list is a copy of these abstracts.

Alonzo, Angelo A. (2000). The experience of chronic illness and post-traumatic stress disorder: the consequences of cumulative adversity. *Social Science and Medicine*, 50 (10), 1475-1484.

In this paper the experiences of the chronically ill are examined to explore the impact of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), accumulated burden of adversity and trauma spectrum disorder on subsequent illness and coping behaviors. Individuals experiencing chronic diseases have been studied with regard to depression, anxiety and a variety of coping maladaptions, but negligible attention has been given to the PTSD potential of chronic disease over the life course. Yet, growing evidence suggests that the traumatogenic potential of chronic diseases, some sudden and unexpected onsets, and the traumatogenic changes in life circumstance, may produce maladaptive illness coping over the life course. More importantly, attention needs to focus on the additive effect of co-morbid life events and the traumatic potential of invasive medical therapies. Consideration of PTSD and a continuum of cumulative adversity provide a more complex and fully drawn understanding of the circumstances surrounding chronic illness coping and reasons for maladaptive coping following invasive therapies and changes in the disease trajectory. The pathophysiology that produces a chronic disease does not begin at symptom onset, and the psychosocial strategies to cope with a chronic illness, whether efficacious or maladaptive, also do not begin at symptom onset, but develops over the life course.

Bearman, Peter S., James Moody and Katherine Stovel. (2004). Chains of Affection: The Structure of Adolescent Romantic and Sexual Networks. *American Journal of Sociology*, 110, 44-91.

This article describes the structure of the adolescent romantic and sexual network in a population of over 800 adolescents residing in a midsized town in the midwestern United States. Precise images and measures of network structure are derived from reports of relationships that occurred over a period of 18 months between 1993 and 1995. The study offers a comparison of the structural characteristics of the observed network to simulated networks conditioned on the distribution of ties; the observed structure reveals networks characterized by longer contact chains and fewer cycles than expected. This article identifies the micromechanisms that generate networks with structural features similar to the observed network. Implications for disease transmission dynamics and social policy are explored.

Bellair, Paul E., Vincent J. Roscigno and Thomas L. McNulty. (2003). Linking Local Labor Market Opportunity to Violent Adolescent Delinquency. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 40, 6-33.

Most criminological theory is cast at either the macro or micro level. Developmental and integrated theories are an exception as they combine community characteristics such as neighborhood poverty with micro-level processes. What remains lacking, however, is attention to labor market conditions. The authors address this gap by testing a contextual model that links local labor market structure, adolescent attachments, and violent delinquency. Analyses draw from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Our findings suggest that low-wage, service sector employment opportunity directly increases the likelihood of violent delinquency. A small proportion of this effect is mediated by school achievement and attachment. The low-wage service sector effect uncovered remains when important micro-level processes including prior violence are controlled. The authors conclude by discussing the persistent low-wage service sector effect, the intervening processes we do uncover, and implications for future theoretical development and research on local labor markets.

Browning, Christopher R. and Edward O. Laumann. (1997). Sexual Contact Between Children and Adults: A Life Course Perspective. *American Sociological Review*, 62, 540-560.

We adjudicate between two competing models of the long-term effects on women of sexual contact in childhood. The psychogenic perspective conceptualizes adult-child sexual contact as a traumatic event generating intense affect that must be resolved. Behavioral attempts to deal with the trauma of adult-child sexual contact can take opposing forms-some victims will engage in compulsive sexual behavior while others withdraw from sexual activity. The more severe the sexual contact, the more adverse the long-term effects (including sexual dysfunction and diminished well-being). From our alternative life course perspective, sexual contact with an adult during childhood provides a culturally inappropriate model of sexual behavior that increases the child's likelihood of engaging in an active and risky sexual career in adolescence and adulthood. These behaviors, in turn, create long-term adverse outcomes. Using data from the National Health and Social Life Survey, we find evidence of heightened sexual activity in the aftermath of adult-child sex (predicted by both perspectives), but we find no evidence of a tendency to avoid sexual activity (predicted by the psychogenic perspective). Moreover, we find little evidence to support the hypothesis that the severity of the sexual contact increases the likelihood of long-term adverse outcomes. In contrast, we find strong evidence that sexual trajectories account for the association between adult-child sex and adult outcomes.

Browning, Christopher R., Tama Leventhal, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn. (2004). Neighborhood Context and Racial Differences in Early Adolescent Sexual Activity. *Demography*, 41, 697-720.

Evidence suggests that African American youths initiate sexual activity at earlier ages than do European American or Latino youths. Using data from a multilevel study in Chicago, we developed and tested a neighborhood-based model of the timing of first adolescent intercourse that emphasizes the impact of neighborhood structural disadvantage and collective efficacy on early sexual activity (at ages 11 to 16). In turn, we explored the extent to which neighborhood factors account for racial differences in the timing of first intercourse. The findings indicate that demographic background, family processes, peer influences, and developmental risk factors account for about 30% of the baseline increased likelihood of early sexual onset for African American youths compared with European American youths. However, a significant residual racial difference remained even after we considered a host of micro-level factors. Neighborhood-level concentrated poverty largely explained this residual racial difference. Collective efficacy also independently contributed to the delay of sexual onset. No significant baseline difference in age of sexual initiation was found between Latino and European American youths.

Buchmann, Claudia and Ben Dalton. (2002). Interpersonal Influences and Educational Aspirations in 12 Countries: The Importance of Institutional Context. *Sociology of Education*, 75, 99-122.

Research in the United States has found that peers and parents play an important role in shaping students' educational aspirations. Little research has examined the extent to which these findings apply in other countries or whether the role of significant others varies according to the organization of national educational systems. This article examines the effects of peers' and parents' attitudes regarding academic performance on students' educational aspirations in 12 countries. The results indicate that peers and parents influence educational aspirations in countries with relatively undifferentiated secondary schooling, like the United States, while the influence of significant others is negligible in societies with more differentiated secondary education. In these latter systems, it appears that aspirations are largely determined by the type of school the student attends; there is little room for interpersonal effects. The effects of significant others on students' aspirations depend, in large part, on the structural features of the educational systems in which they operate.

Cooksey, Elizabeth C., Frank Mott and Stefanie Neubauer. (2002). Friendships and Early Relationships: Links to Sexual Initiation Among American Adolescents Born to Young Mothers. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 34, 118-126.

Preadolescent friendships and early teenage dating relationships have implications for adolescent sexual initiation that may differ by race and gender. Data on participants in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and their children are used to profile friendship and dating patterns among a sample of youth born to relatively young mothers. Logistic regression analyses examine whether these patterns predict early sexual initiation, and whether there are differences associated with gender and race. As youth moved from late childhood to midadolescence, they shifted from having almost exclusively same-sex, same-grade friends to having more relationships with persons who are of the opposite sex and older. By ages 15-16, 34% had had sexual intercourse; the proportion was significantly higher among blacks (45%) than among others (31%). Most adolescents reported neither frequent dating nor a steady partner by ages 15-16, although the prevalence of such reports was related to friendship patterns in late childhood. Twelve percent of youth who initiated sex in early adolescence did so outside of a dating relationship. For most subgroups examined, the odds of initiating intercourse during early adolescence were associated with going steady, but not with frequency of dating. Prior social networking is an important element in predicting early sexual activity. Overall, youth whose mothers gave birth at young ages remain sexually inexperienced into middle adolescence, but certain subgroups are more likely than others to initiate early sexual activity.

Curry, Timothy J., Paula A. Arriagada, and Benjamin Cornwell. (2002). Images of Sport in Popular Nonsport Magazines: Power and Performance versus Pleasure and Participation. *Sociological Perspectives*, 45, 397-413.

This research aims to analyze the relationship between sport and the gender order in society by focusing on sport-related images ($N = 312$) found in popular nonsport men's and women's magazines ($N = 46$). We find that sport images are often found in both men's and women's nonsport magazines, though these images are more common in magazines that target men. Interestingly, the types of sports portrayed differ greatly depending on the audience. Advertisers and media publishers emphasize images of power and performance sports for men, while pleasure and participation activities are more likely for women. We also note that when sport images contain representations of minorities, they do so in nonintegrated fashion. Hence we conclude that images of sport in nonsport magazines primarily serve to reinforce the existing gender and racial order.

Dixon, Marc, Vincent J. Roscigno, and Randy Hodson. (2004). Unions, Solidarity, and Striking. *Social Forces*, 83, 3-33.

Organizational resources and group solidarity are central foci in literature on social movements generally and worker insurgency specifically. Research, however, seldom deals with both simultaneously and their potential interrelations. In this article, we examine the complex relationships between union organization and worker solidarity relative to strike action. We draw on a data set of 133 content-coded workplace ethnographies and use a combination of qualitative comparative analysis and more standard statistical techniques. Consistent with expectations, results suggest union presence and worker solidarity, in and of themselves, have little meaningful association with strikes. Rather, it is their co-presence that bolsters strike likelihood. Conversely, a lack of union presence in combination with a lack of collective mobilization history diminishes overall strike potential. We conclude by discussing the implications of our argument and findings for more general social movement perspectives as well as prior work dealing specifically with unions, solidarity, and collective resistance.

Downey, Douglas B. and Dennis J. Condron. (2004). Playing Well With Others in Kindergarten: The Benefits of Siblings at Home. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 333-350.

There are many reasons to expect that children gain something by growing up with siblings, yet there is surprisingly scant evidence of this advantage. Indeed, the vast majority of research assessing the consequences of siblings reports negative effects: Children with many siblings do not perform as well in school as children with few siblings. By focusing almost exclusively on educational outcomes, however, previous studies have neglected ways in which children might benefit from siblings. One possibility, for example, is that siblings promote children's social and interpersonal skills. In this study, we analyze a sample of kindergartners (N = 20,649) from The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study—Kindergarten Class of 1998–99 to replicate the often-noted negative relationship between number of siblings and cognitive outcomes, and then demonstrate that this pattern does not extend to social skills. Findings are consistent with the view that children negotiate peer relationships better when they grow up with at least one sibling.

Downey, Douglas B., Paul von Hippel, and Beckett Broh. (2004). Are Schools the Great Equalizer? Cognitive Inequality during the Summer Months and the School Year. *American Sociological Review*, 69, 613-635.

How does schooling affect inequality in cognitive skills? Reproductionist theorists have argued that schooling plays an important role in reproducing and even exacerbating existing disparities. But seasonal comparison research has shown that gaps in reading and math skills grow primarily during summer vacation, suggesting that non-school factors (e.g., family and neighborhood) are the main source of inequality. Using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study—Kindergarten Cohort of 1998–99, this article improves upon past seasonal estimates of school and non-school effects on cognitive skill gains. Like past research, this study considers how socioeconomic and racial/ethnic gaps in skills change when school is in session versus when it is not. This study goes beyond past research, however, by examining the considerable inequality in learning that is not associated with socioeconomic status and race. This "unexplained" inequality is more than 90 percent of the total inequality in learning rates, and it is much smaller during school than during summer. The results suggest, therefore, that schools serve as important equalizers: nearly every gap grows faster during summer than during school. The black/white gap, however, represents a conspicuous exception.

Dwyer, Rachel E. (2004). Downward Earnings Mobility after Voluntary Employer Exits. *Work and Occupations*, 31, 111-139.

A tacit assumption in much sociological scholarship on mobility that upward earnings mobility is the primary goal of American workers obscures the full range of mobility events. Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics for 1983 to 1992, this research demonstrates that voluntary downward earnings mobility is an important alternative path to the ideal of upward mobility in the United States. A model is developed of the determinants of voluntary downward earning mobility: Individuals trade pay as they are pushed out of jobs and pulled to new jobs by nonpecuniary factors valued more than pay. The model is largely supported.

Earl, Jennifer, Andrew W. Martin, John D. McCarthy, and Sarah Soule. (2004). The Use of Newspaper Data in the Study of Collective Action. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 30, 65-80.

Studying collective action with newspaper accounts of protest events, rare only 20 years ago, has become commonplace in the past decade. A critical literature has accompanied the growth of protest event analysis. The literature has focused on selection bias--particularly which subset of events are covered--and description bias--notably, the veracity of the coverage. The "hard news" of the event, if it is re-reported, tends to be relatively accurate. However, a newspaper's decision to cover an event at all is influenced by the type of event, the news agency, and the issue involved. In this review, we discuss approaches to detecting bias, as well as ways to factor knowledge about bias into interpretations of protest event data.

Frank, Reanne and Patrick Heuveline. (2005). A Crossover in Mexican and Mexican-American Fertility Rates: Evidence and Explanations for an Emerging Paradox. *Demographic Research*, 12, 77-104.

Against a backdrop of two new developments in the fertility behavior of the Mexican-Origin population in the U.S., the present discussion will update contemporary Mexican-Origin fertility patterns and address several theoretical weaknesses in the current approach to immigrant group fertility. Data come from six national surveys (three from Mexico and three from the U.S.) that cover a twenty-five year period (1975- 2000). The findings demonstrate dramatic decreases in the fertility rates in Mexico at the same time that continuous increases have been documented in the fertility rates of native-born Mexican-Americans in the U.S. at younger ages. These changes necessitate a reexamination of the idea that Mexican pronatalist values are responsible for the high fertility rates found within the Mexican-Origin population in the U.S. Instead, they point to the increasing relevance of framing the fertility behavior of the Mexican-Origin population within a racial stratification perspective that stresses the influence of U.S. social context on fertility behavior. As a step in this direction, the analysis examines fertility patterns within the Mexican-Origin population in the U.S., giving special attention to the role of nativity/generational status in contributing to within group differences.

Frank, Reanne and Elizabeth Wildsmith. (2005). The Grass Widows of Mexico: Migration and Union Dissolution in a Binational Context. *Social Forces*, 83, 919-947.

This article provides an empirical test of the widely accepted assumption that migration contributes to union instability. The data come from the Mexican Migration Project (MMP) data base MMP93. We use multilevel discrete time event history analysis to specify the odds of union dissolution for male household heads by individual- and community-level U.S. migration experience. In the context of the U.S.-Mexico migration flow, we find that U.S. migration significantly increases the odds of union dissolution for individuals with extensive migration experience as well as for residents in communities with medium international migration levels. We conclude that changes in normative values and social control levels, for both individuals and communities, are partial contributors to this relationship.

Hannum, Emily and Claudia Buchmann. (2005). Global Educational Expansion and Socio-Economic Development: An Assessment of Findings from the Social Sciences. *World Development*, 33 (3), 333-354.

Among development agencies, conventional wisdom holds that educational expansion improves economic welfare and health, reduces inequalities, and encourages democratic political systems. We investigate the empirical foundations for these expectations in recent social science research. Consistent evidence indicates that health and demographic benefits result from educational expansion, and suggests that education enhances, but does not ensure, individuals economic security. However, the impact of educational expansion on growth remains debated, and decades of sociological studies offer evidence that educational expansion does not necessarily narrow social inequalities. Finally, considerable controversy surrounds the implications of educational expansion for democratization. Reasonable forecasts of the consequences of further educational expansions need to consider the diverse social contexts in which these expansions will occur.

Haynie, Dana L., Peggy Giordano, Wendy Manning, and Monica Longmore. (2005). Adolescent Romantic Relationships and Delinquency Involvement. *Criminology*, 43, 177-210.

While much attention has centered on the role of peer influence for adolescent delinquency, that of romantic partners has been largely neglected. Recent analyses of romantic relationships during the adolescent period suggest their general importance to development; research highlights that adolescents themselves frequently describe these relations as relatively intimate and influential. Thus, while classic theoretical frameworks such as differential association theory have often centered on the role of peers, their general logic is consistent with the notion that such relationships may indeed "matter" as a source of influence on delinquent behavior. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health are well suited for examining the role of romantic partners because they allow for the identification and recreation of friendship networks and connections between romantic partners. Forging these interconnections, we link friends' and romantic partners' delinquency to respondents' own delinquency, enabling an examination of romantic partner influence on adolescent delinquency, beyond that influence associated with friends' behaviors. Drawing on theories of gender stratification, we also explore whether the effect of romantic partners' behavior is conditioned by gender. Findings reveal that romantic partners' delinquency exerts a unique effect on respondents' delinquency net of friends' delinquency and control variables. Additionally, romantic partners' deviance has a stronger effect on female involvement in minor deviance. We find no evidence, however, that gender conditions the strength of romantic partners' more serious delinquency on respondents' serious delinquency.

Haynie, Dana L. and Wayne D. Osgood (*forthcoming*). Reconsidering Peers and Delinquency: How Do Peers Matter? *Social Forces*.

This paper examines the contribution of peer relations to delinquency from the perspective of two sociological traditions: socialization/normative influence and opportunity. Earlier studies have likely overestimated normative influence by relying on respondents' reports about their friends' behaviors rather than obtaining independent assessments and by inadequately controlling for the tendency to select peers who are similar to oneself. Using detailed social network data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we find support for both the socialization and opportunity models. Adolescents engage in higher rates of delinquency if they have highly delinquent friends and if they spend a great deal of time in unstructured socializing with friends. Yet our results also indicate that 1) the normative influence of peers on delinquency is more limited than indicated by most previous studies, 2) normative influence is not increased by being more closely attached to friends or spending more time with them, 3) the contribution of opportunity is independent from normative influence and of comparable importance, and 4) influences from the peer domain do not mediate the influences of age, gender, family, or school.

Hodson, Randy. (2005). Management Behaviour as Social Capital: A Systematic Analysis of Organizational Ethnographies. *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, 43, 39-63.

This article explores managerial behaviour as a potential source of social capital in the workplace. Using content-coded data from the full population of organizational ethnographies (N = 204), we explore facets of workplace behaviours and relations that have been difficult to evaluate using survey-based techniques. Analysing ethnographic-based data with multivariate techniques, we find that competent management leadership, in particular, has widespread and significant effects on important workplace outcomes such as job satisfaction, organizational citizenship behaviour, and co-worker infighting. The findings highlight the value of cross-methods techniques for evaluating and extending existing workplace theories.

Hodson, Randy and Vincent J. Roscigno. (2004). Organizational Success and Worker Dignity: Complimentary or Contradictory? *American Journal of Sociology*, 110, 672-708.

Heightened competition has resulted in an intensified search for practices that enhance organizational success-success often defined in terms of heightened worker effort. This article suggests that the interplay between organizational and job-level practices determines the extent to which organizations can be successful and workers' well-being can also be protected. These relations are analyzed with a unique data set on organizational practices, managerial behavior, and work-life experiences from 204 English- language organizational ethnographies. The analyses reveal configurations of practices associated with both positive and negative outcomes for organizations and workers. Configurations associated with organizational success include both positive organizational-level and positive job-level practices, such as employee involvement, competent management, and on-the-job training. The findings suggest that although the goals of organizational success and worker dignity are sometimes at odds, they can also be complementary.

Jacobs, David and Jason T. Carmichael. (2004). Ideology, Social Threat, and Death Sentences. *Social Forces*, 83, 249-278.

Capital punishment is the most severe criminal penalty, yet we know little about the factors that produce jurisdictional differences in the use of the death sentence. Political explanations emphasize conservative values and the strength of more conservative political parties. Threat accounts suggest that this sentence will be more likely in jurisdictions with larger minority populations. After controlling for many explanations using two-equation count models, the results show that larger numbers of death sentences are probable in states with greater membership in conservative churches and in states with higher violent crime rates. The findings suggest that political conservatism, a stronger Republican party, and racial threat explain whether a state ever used the death sentence, but these hypotheses do not account for the number of death sentences beyond one. By highlighting the explanatory power of public ideologies, these findings support political explanations for the harshest criminal punishment.

Jacobs, David and Richard Kleban. (2003). Political Institutions, Minorities, and Punishment: A Pooled Cross-National Analysis. *Social Forces*, 82, 725-755.

Despite their plausibility, political explanations for incarceration rates have not been intensely investigated. Centralized democracies that reduce public influence by using corporatist methods to resolve disputes should have lower incarceration rates, but the opposite should be true in decentralized politics with federalist political arrangements where mass publics have greater control over punishment. Threat hypotheses are assessed by examining the effects of minority presence and economic inequality. This study uses a panel design to examine these effects on imprisonment rates in 13 of the most progressive democracies from 1970 to 1995. With the murder or overall crime rates, social disorganization, and additional indicators held constant, the presence of corporatist and federalist political arrangements explain cross-national differences in incarceration rates. The evidence suggests that internal racial or ethnic threat produces larger imprisonment rates as well. The findings indicate that a well-developed comparative political sociology of punishment should help us understand contrasts in the proportion of the population that is incarcerated in advanced democracies.

Jenkins, J. Craig, David Jacobs, and John Argnone. (2003). Political Opportunities and African American Protest, 1948-1997. *American Journal of Sociology*, 109, 277-303.

Some contend that political opportunity theory is ad hoc, lacks clear measurement, and fails to distinguish opportunities from other conditions that contribute to protest. Others argue that the idea of "expanding opportunities" needs to be balanced by consideration of political threats. An annual time-series approach is used to examine the frequency of African-American protest in the United States from 1948 to 1997. Evidence of expanding opportunities created by divided government, strong northern Democratic Party allies, and, during the 1950s, Republican presidential incumbents responding to Cold War foreign policy constraints is found. African-American congressional representation provides routine political access, which reduces protest. The evidence also supports explanations based on collective grievances stemming from black/white income inequality, Vietnam War deaths, and low-to-middle black unemployment.

Kaufman, Robert. (2002). Assessing Alternative Perspectives on Race and Sex Employment Segregation. *American Sociological Review*, 67, 547-572.

Four major explanations for employment segregation-skill deficits, worker preferences, economic and organizational structure, and stereotyping/queuing-are assessed using a diverse and overlapping set of predictors: general skills and training, product market structure, race- and sex-typed tasks and conditions, desirable employment and growth rates, and links to other labor market actors. A two-stage measurement and analytic strategy controls for relevant worker-level factors. Data from the 1990 census PUMs are analyzed to measure the employment segregation of black women, black men, and white women in relation to white men across 1,917 labor market positions, net of human capital, family structure, geographic residence and labor supply. Archival data provide measures of variables characterizing labor market positions. Stereotyping and queuing explanations are broadly consistent with nearly all results, while a worker preference approach applies to somewhat fewer predictors and is largely but not wholly compatible with their effects. A skill deficits explanation applies to, and is supported by, a narrow set of findings, while the economic and organizational structure explanations are restricted in their relevance and receive limited support.

Keister, Lisa A. (2003). Religion and Wealth: The Role of Religious Affiliation and Participation in Early Adult Asset Accumulation. *Social Forces*, 82, 173-205.

Researchers have documented extreme inequalities in wealth ownership, but the processes that create these inequalities are not well understood. One important contributing factor that attracts little attention is religion. This study explores the relationship between religious participation, religious affiliation, and patterns of wealth accumulation. I argue that religion affects wealth ownership indirectly by shaping demographic behaviors. I also argue that religion directly influences wealth accumulation by identifying valuable goals, by providing a set of competencies that direct strategies of action, and by contributing to social contacts that provide information and opportunities that can enhance wealth ownership. The findings suggest that Jews enjoy tremendous gains in wealth ownership, while conservative Protestants accumulate relatively little wealth. In contrast, mainline Protestants and Catholics are indistinguishable from each other and from the general population. The results demonstrate the importance of family processes in shaping wealth accumulation, and they underscore the importance of culture in shaping economic behavior and ultimately in creating social inequality.

Keister, Lisa A. (2003). Sharing the Wealth: The Impact of Siblings on Adult Wealth Ownership. *Demography*, 40, 521-542.

Inequality in wealth has been well-documented, but its causes remain uncertain. Family processes in childhood are likely to shape adults' wealth accumulation, but these factors have attracted little attention. I argue that family size matters: children from larger families accumulate less wealth than do those from smaller families. Siblings dilute parents' finite financial resources and nonmaterial resources, such as time. This diminishment of resources reduces educational attainment, inter vivos transfers, and inheritance. Reduced educational attainment and transfers alter financial behavior; saving; and, ultimately, adults' wealth. I demonstrate that sibship size is associated with lower overall wealth in adulthood and that parents' resources and education, respondent's education, financial transfers, and financial behavior all mitigate the effect of siblings. Sibship size also reduces the likelihood of receiving a trust account or an inheritance and decreases home- and stock ownership. The findings provide important insights into early family processes that shape wealth accumulation and inequality.

Knoester, Chris. (2003). Transitions in Young Adulthood and the Relationship between Parent and Offspring Well-Being. *Social Forces*, 81, 1431-1458.

This study advances sociological theory by elaborating on the significance of social integration into a family for parent and offspring well-being. The study assesses the extent to which changes in the psychological well-being of young adults engender changes in their parents' psychological well-being, and vice versa. The results suggest that the relationship is reciprocal; changes in a young adults psychological well-being affect the psychological well-being of a parent. Similarly, changes in a parents feelings of well-being affect those of a young adult offspring. The findings provide evidence that children and their parents continue to influence one another's well-being as both generations age.

Knoester, Chris and Dana L. Haynie. *(forthcoming)* Community Context, Social Integration into Family, and Youth Violence. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the extent to which neighborhood-level family structure and feelings of family integration are associated with acts of violence among 16,910 adolescents from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. The results from our hierarchical linear models indicate that adolescents who live in neighborhoods with lower proportions of single-parent families and who report higher levels of family integration commit less violence. We also find that neighborhood-level family structure shapes the extent to which social integration into family matters: In neighborhoods that are considered higher-risk environments (i.e., contain greater proportions of single-parent families), family integration is often less effective in deterring youth violence than it is in lower-risk environments.

Krivo, Lauren J. and Robert L. Kaufman. (2004). Housing and Wealth Inequality: Racial-Ethnic Differences in Home Equity in the United States. *Demography*, 41, 585-605.

In our study, we took a first step toward broadening our understanding of the sources of both housing and wealth inequality by studying differences in housing equity among blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and non-Hispanic whites in the United States. Using data from the American Housing Survey, we found substantial and significant gaps in housing equity for blacks and Hispanics (but not for Asians) compared with whites, even after we controlled for a wide range of locational, life-cycle, socioeconomic, family, immigrant, and mortgage characteristics. Furthermore, the payoffs to many factors are notably weaker for minority than for white households. This finding is especially consistent across groups for the effects of age, socioeconomic status, and housing-market value. Blacks and Hispanics also uniformly receive less benefit from mortgage and housing characteristics than do whites. These findings lend credence to the burgeoning stratification perspective on wealth and housing inequality that acknowledges the importance of broader social and institutional processes of racial-ethnic stratification that advantage some groups, whites in this case, over others.

Krivo, Lauren J. and Ruth D. Peterson. (2004). Labor Market Conditions and Violent Crime Among Youth and Adults. *Sociological Perspectives*, 47, 485-505.

Drawing on labor stratification and life course perspectives, this article extends recent work on the role of labor market conditions in neighborhood rates of violent crime by examining whether distinct aspects of labor market quantity (joblessness) and quality (secondary sector work and low-wage jobs) have varying effects on violent arrest rates for teenagers, young adults, and older adults. Drawing on data for census tracts in Cleveland, Ohio, we demonstrate that the relevance of the labor market for violent crime is contingent on the age group and characteristic examined. Labor market conditions have limited effects on violent arrest rates for teens. Older adult rates are influenced only by levels of joblessness. However, violent crime among younger adults is affected by both the quantity and the quality of work. We discuss the theoretical and empirical implications of these patterns.

Kunovich, Sheri and Pamela Paxton. (*forthcoming 2005*). Pathways to Power: The Role of Political Parties in Women's National Political Representation. *American Journal of Sociology*.

We extend previous research on women's participation in politics by examining the role of female elites in political parties in selecting and supporting women as political candidates. We hypothesize that, in their role as gatekeepers, political parties mediate the relationship between country-level factors, such as women's participation in the labor force, and political outcomes for women. We concentrate on three outcomes for women: the percent of political party leaders that are female, the percent of candidates in a country that are female, and the percent of women elected. We develop new cross-national measures of women's inclusion in political parties and analyze them in a cross-national, path-analytic model of women in politics. We find: (1) women's position in party elites translates into gains for women *as candidates* only under proportional representation systems, (2) women's position in party elites increases the likelihood that female candidates will be *elected* only in *non* proportional representation systems, and (3) parties may be overly sensitive to the perceived liability of women as candidates, when in fact, women have success as candidates across all regions of the world.

Lee, Barrett A. and Townsend Price-Spratlen. (2004). The Geography of Homelessness in American Communities: Concentration or Dispersion? *City & Community*, 3, 3-27.

Few recent studies of homelessness have focused on the distribution of the phenomenon across different types of community contexts. Nevertheless, claims are often made about the decline of urban skid rows and the increasing spatial ubiquity of the homeless population. Motivated by these claims, our research analyzes 1990 Census S-night data at multiple geographic levels to determine whether homeless people remain locationally concentrated or have become more dispersed in the contemporary US. Data from the 2000 Census, though limited in scope, are briefly examined as well. We find that the "visible" homeless are overrepresented in metropolitan and urban portions of the nation, in central cities of metropolitan areas, and in a minority of neighborhoods within these areas. Such an uneven distribution, which favors the concentration over the dispersion perspective, often takes a polynucleated form in large cities. Forces shaping the geography of homelessness are discussed, as are the policy implications and methodological caveats associated with our results.

Lichter, Daniel T., Zhenchao Qian, and Martha L. Crowley. (forthcoming 2005). Child Poverty among Racial Minorities and Immigrants: Explaining Trends and Differentials. *Social Science Quarterly*.

Objective. This paper examines the effects of changing family structure and maternal employment during the 1990s on child poverty rates across America's diverse racial and ethnic groups. Unlike most previous studies focused on broad pan-ethnic groups, our analyses examine children distinguished by race/ethnicity, immigrant generation, and national origin (e.g., Mexican, Japanese, Middle Eastern among others). *Methods.* The analyses, using methods of demographic standardization, are based on data from the 1990 and 2000 Public Use Microdata Samples of the U.S. decennial censuses. *Results.* Child poverty rates declined broadly across population groups in the 1990s. Increasing maternal employment during the 1990s rather than changing family structure accounted for the largest share (nearly 40 percent) of the recent decline in child poverty rates. Changes in family structure played a minor role in reducing child poverty for most of the 251 groups considered in this paper. Differences in family structure nevertheless accounted for a large part of observed child poverty differences between minority groups. *Conclusions.* Rapid increases in maternal employment during the 1990s provided a hedge against rising child poverty and a route to economic self-sufficiency for growing shares of single mothers and their children.

Lundman, Richard J. (2003). The Newsworthiness and Selection Bias in News About Murder: Comparative and Relative Effects of Novelty and Race and Gender Typifications on Newspaper Coverage of Homicide. *Sociological Forum*, 18, 357-387.

Previous research suggests that journalists assess the newsworthiness of homicide occurrences using the relative frequency of particular types of murders and how well specific murder occurrences mesh with stereotypical race and gender typifications. However, previous research also is marked by four important limits, including the failure to systematically examine intersections of race and gender. The present research remedies these problems and clarifies existing understandings of selection bias in news about murder in two important respects. Newsworthiness as represented by novelty is an incomplete explanation of selection bias. Instead, news about murder is the product of journalistic assessments of newsworthiness firmly grounded in long-standing race and gender typifications.

Lundman, Richard J. and Robert L. Kaufman, (2003). Driving while black: Effects of race, ethnicity, and gender on citizen self-reports of traffic stops and police actions. *Criminology*, 41, 195-221.

Are African-American men, compared with white men, more likely to report being stopped by police for traffic law violations? Are African-American men and Hispanic drivers less likely to report that police had a legitimate reason for the stop and less likely to report that police acted properly? This study answers these questions using citizen self-reports of their traffic stop encounters with the police. Net of other important explanatory variables, the data indicate that police make traffic stops for Driving While Black and male. In addition, African-American and Hispanic drivers are less likely to report that police had a legitimate reason for the stop and are less likely to report that police acted properly. The study also discusses the validity of citizen self-report data and outlines an agenda for future research.

Martin, Andrew W. (*forthcoming*). Addressing the Selection Bias in Media Coverage of Strikes: A Comparison of Mainstream and Specialty Print Media. *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts, and Change*, 26.

Despite an increase in research that examines the media's selection of protest events for coverage, two areas of study have been left undeveloped. First, the type of protest examined is limited to common forms of the demonstration (march, vigil, rally). A second drawback of this literature is its focus on mass audience newspapers. The goal of the current study is to address these two issues by comparing coverage of a previously ignored form of protest, the strike, across two different media sources, the mass audience *New York Times* and the *Daily Labor Report*, a newspaper which targets industry and labor leaders and garners its revenue from subscriptions, not advertising. Due to specific differences between the two newspapers (primarily readership and revenue base), it is expected that certain strike characteristics (industry) will play a greater role in the *New York Times*' selection of strikes than in the *Daily Labor Report*. Using government data to construct the population of events, I find that both newspapers select strikes in a manner that resembles coverage of other forms of protest. Important variables include size, length, and disruptiveness. The main difference between the two newspapers is the *New York Times*'s attention to strikes in industries that affect the public and consumers and its strong regional bias. These findings indicate that not only do similar media selection processes work for both protest and strikes, but also that, despite some differences, media type did not affect selection greatly.

McNulty, Thomas L. and Paul E. Bellair. (2003). Explaining Racial and Ethnic Differences in Adolescent Violence: Structural Disadvantage, Family Well-Being, and Social Capital. *Justice Quarterly*, 20, 1-31.

This article integrates theory and research in criminology and urban sociology to specify a contextual model of differences in adolescent violence between whites and five racial-ethnic groups. The model views these differences as a function of variation in community contexts, family socioeconomic well-being, and the social capital available to adolescents and families. Using data from the National Educational Longitudinal Survey, we show that white-black and white-Latino differences in violence are explained by community and family disadvantages, respectively. American Indians are the sole group for whom differences relative to whites are not fully explained. Theoretical and public policy implications of the findings are discussed.

Meyer, Katherine and Linda Lobao. (2003). Household, Gender, and Political Responses to Economic Downturn: Extending Theories of Mobilization. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 44, 159-179.

Although sociologists have given increased attention to political responses of populations experiencing economic restructuring, existing research remains conceptually limited. Building on resource mobilization theory and longstanding structural approaches, we extend the conceptual discourse of mobilization by considering alternative bases of action involving the household and its gendered relationships. We provide an empirical example using data from a 12-state midwestern sample of farm couples during the 1980s farm crisis. In addition to predictors outlined by conventional structural mobilization frameworks, we find that political socialization between spouses (an alternative, generally unexplored base of political action) is an important determinant of action. Relative to men, women tend to exert a more radicalizing political influence on their spouses.

Meyer, Katherine, Helen Rizzo and Yousef Ali. (forthcoming 2005).
Changing Sources of Support for Women's Political Rights. *International
Social Sciences Journal*.

Much research investigating changes in women's political rights focuses on the presence or absence of improvement that is evident in national and international policies or on gender proportionality in representative institutions at international, national, and local levels. Public opinion about women's rights is an important corollary to this research because it underpins the legitimacy of policies and representative bodies. However, if examined alone, changes in public opinion over time yield an incomplete picture of women's situation, just as changes in policies and representation do. Factors that lie behind statistics about trends in women's rights matter, and it is essential to figure out if the sources of support for women's political rights shift over time. We employed data from Kuwait in the years surrounding the Beijing+5 conference to illustrate how the absence of change in public opinion about women's rights can mask important social dynamics that figure into the development of policies and practices affecting women. Whereas support for women's rights was evident among the most numerous and advantaged Kuwaiti citizens in 1994, it rested less with the general public and more with citizens that manifested social capital, as measured by their social networks, and with those who had particular political and cultural agendas by 1998.

Moody, James, Daniel A. McFarland and Skye Bender-DeMoll. (2005). Dynamic Network Visualization: Methods for Meaning with Longitudinal Network Movies. *American Journal of Sociology*, 110 (4), 1206-1242.

Increased interest in longitudinal social networks and the recognition that visualization fosters theoretical insight create a need for dynamic network visualizations, or network "movies." This article confronts theoretical questions surrounding the temporal representations of social networks and technical questions about how best to link network change to changes in the graphical representation. The authors divide network movies into (1) static flip books, where node position remains constant but edges cumulate over time, and (2) dynamic movies, where nodes move as a function of changes in relations. Flip books are particularly useful in contexts where relations are sparse. For more connected networks, movies are often more appropriate. Three empirical examples demonstrate the advantages of different movie styles. A new software program for creating network movies is discussed in the appendix.

Paxton, Pamela and Sheri Kunovich. (2003). Women's Political Representation: The Importance of Ideology. *Social Forces*, 82, 87-114.

Women's low rate of participation at the highest levels of politics is an enduring problem in gender stratification. Previous cross-national research on women in national legislatures has stressed three explanations for differences in women's political representation: social structure, politics, and ideology. Despite strong theory suggesting the importance of ideology, it has not found support in previous crossnational statistical studies. But ideology has not been as well measured as structural and political factors. In this article, we demonstrate that gender ideology strongly affects the number of women in national legislatures. We do so by introducing a newly available measure of national gender ideology into a cross-national model of women in legislatures. We demonstrate that ideology, when measured more precisely, strongly predicts differences in women's political representation.

Peterson, Ruth D. and Lauren J. Krivo. (2005). Macrostructural Analyses of Race, Ethnicity and Violent Crime: Recent Lessons and New Directions for Research. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 31, 1-26.

In 1995, Sampson & Wilson assessed the state of knowledge on race and violence and set forth an approach for future research. We review macrostructural analyses of race, ethnicity, and violent crime since 1995 to evaluate progress in explaining inequality in criminal violence across racial and ethnic groups. Among the important advances are studies that attempt to gain insights from explicit comparisons of racially distinct but structurally similar communities, expansion of work beyond the black-white divide, and incorporation of macrostructural factors into multilevel models of racial/ethnic differences in violence. Yet, progress is limited in all these directions, and additional questions remain. Thus, we offer a perspective and suggestions for future research that will expand knowledge on this important topic.

Price-Spratlen, Townsend. (2003). The Urban Context of Historical Activism: NAACP Depression Era Insurgency and Organization-Building Activity. *Sociological Quarterly*, 44, 303-328.

This article examines the contextual determinants of two types of activism by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 1930-1939. They are the justice-oriented outreach of insurgency (eg, a civil rights rally), and chapter-building activities (eg, electing committee chairpersons). Activism is analyzed using a more diverse set of factors than previous research on the sociopolitical context of social movements. Specifically, I examine historical urbanization and prior racial institutional development in 136 urban US counties, about 95% of the 1930 African American urban system. WLS regression is used to provide a strong statistical basis for understanding the structural power and liberation context of these two distinct types of activism during the uniquely constrained Depression Era. Both insurgency and chapter-building activities increased due to the expanding nonsouthern location of African Americans and the effects of WWI-era declines in the population of foreign-born whites. They declined as a result of extreme racial-occupational segregation in the local area and being distant from a predominantly African American county. The factors shaping the two types of activism were not equal, in part due to both shared and nonshared determinants. A particularly instructive finding was that wage growth served as a lever of social control, being negatively related to insurgency. Viewed together, the findings clearly point to the joint influence of economic and noneconomic factors in shaping NAACP activism during the 1930s and enhance our understanding of the broader determinants of African American activism generally.

Qian, Zhenchao. (2004). Options: Racial/Ethnic Identification of Children of Intermarried Couples. *Social Science Quarterly*, 85, p746-767.

Whites of various European ethnic backgrounds usually have weak ethnic attachment and have options to identify their ethnic identity (). What about children born to interracially married couples? I use 1990 Census data—the last census in which only one race could be chosen—to examine how African American-white, Latino-white, Asian American-white, and American Indian-white couples identify their children's race/ethnicity. Children of African American-white couples are least likely to be identified as white, while children of Asian American-white couples are most likely to be identified as white. Intermarried couples in which the minority spouse is male, native born, or has no white ancestry are more likely to identify their children as minorities than are those in which the minority spouse is female, foreign born, or has part white ancestry. In addition, neighborhood minority concentration increases the likelihood that biracial children are identified as minorities. This study shows that choices of racial and ethnic identification of multiracial children are not as optional as for whites of various European ethnic backgrounds. They are influenced by race/ethnicity of the minority parent, intermarried couples' characteristics, and neighborhood compositions.

Qian, Zhenchao, Daniel T. Lichter, and Leanna Mellott. (*forthcoming 2005*). Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing, Marital Prospects, And Mate Selection. *Social Forces*.

We apply marital search theory to examine whether out-of-wedlock childbearing affects mate selection patterns among American women. Using 1980-1995 CPS data, we apply probit models with selection to account for potential selection bias due to differences in “marriageability” between women in and not in unions. Compared to those without unmarried births, women with unmarried births are more likely to cohabit than to marry and more likely to have less-educated and older spouses or partners. White women with unmarried births also are more likely than those without to have husbands or partners of another race. Thus, women with unmarried births tend to cohabit and are less “well matched.” These results have important implications for public policy that increasingly regards marriage as a panacea for low-income women.

Robison, Kristopher Kyle, and Edward Crenshaw. (2002). Post-industrial transformations and cyber-space: a cross-national analysis of Internet development. *Social Science Research*, 31, 334-363.

At century's end, a combination of telecommunications and computer technologies has resulted in the creation of the Internet, a global network of computers that has been growing at an exponential rate. Although the Internet/World Wide Web combination is widely hailed as a new, powerful engine of global social and economic change, there has been very little sociological theorizing and even less sociological research on the globalization of the Internet. Using classical macrosocial theories of development as a springboard, we hypothesize that the level of development, political openness/democracy, mass education, the presence of a sizeable tertiary/services sector, and interactions between some of these variables will drive the Internet's growth and spread around the globe. In our cross-national analysis of approximately 74 developed and developing countries, we find that Internet capacity is not in fact a simple linear function of economic and political development, but rather has been driven by complex interactions that could aptly be termed "post-industrialism." Uncovering some of these structural preconditions and determinants of Internet diffusion provides a first step toward providing a theoretical and empirical sociology of this "third technological revolution."

Roscigno, Vincent J. and Randy Hodson. (2004). The Organizational and Social Foundations of Worker Resistance. *American Sociological Review*, 69, 14-39.

The study of worker resistance has tended to focus either on organizational attributes that may alter actors' capacity to respond or on influential shop-floor social relations. This divide, partially driven by analytical and methodological preference, is also a function of different theoretical traditions. In this article, we suggest that organizational attributes and interpersonal relations in the workplace, in concert with union presence and collective action history, may be simultaneously but also conditionally meaningful for workers and their potential resistance strategies. Findings, derived from analyses of unique data on 82 workplace ethnographies and that merge Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) techniques and more conventional quantitative methods, largely support these expectations. Most notably, the impact of workplace organization and even union presence on worker resistance varies depending on social relations on the shop floor. Where there is union presence and significant interpersonal conflict with supervisors, the likelihood of collective resistance in the form of strike action is heightened. This pattern also holds for certain more individualized forms of worker resistance (i.e., social sabotage, work avoidance, and absenteeism). More central to individual resistance, however, are workplace contexts characterized by poor organization and a lack of collective action legacy. We conclude by discussing the implications of our results for future analyses of workplace social relations, workplace structure, and collective and individual resistance-oriented actions.

Sassler, Sharon. (2004). The Process of Entering into Cohabiting Unions. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 491-505.

Over 50% of young adults have lived or will live with a partner before marriage. Many studies indicate that the majority of cohabitators plan to marry their partners, yet research examining relationship progression is rare. This article deciphers the processes underlying entrance into informal unions. Data are from 25 open-ended interviews with cohabitators who had lived together for at least 3 months. For many, the relationship progressed rapidly; 50+% moved in with partners within 6 months of initiating romantic relationships. Primary reasons for cohabiting included finances, convenience, and housing needs; cohabiting as a trial marriage was not mentioned as the principal reason for moving in together. Plans for marriage remain abstract even when respondents determine that they and their partners are compatible.

Sassler, Sharon, and Frances Goldscheider. (2004). Revisiting Jane Austen's Theory of Marriage Timing: Changes in Union Formation among American Men in the Late 20th Century. *Journal of Family Issues*, 25 (2), 139-166.

This article examines union entrance among never-married young men, focusing on whether the importance of a man's being economically established to marry has decreased in this new era of cohabitation and working wives. The authors test this assumption by examining marriage and cohabitation as competing risks to see whether the importance of employment has changed between the cohorts of the 1970s and 1990s. Data are from the National Survey of the Labor Force Experience of Young Men and the National Survey of Families and Households. The results show that controlling cohabitation as a competing risk makes some difference in models of marriage, because marriage is somewhat more selective. More important changes reflect the decline in the importance of employment and the increased role of values. Indirect indicators, such as race, region, and childhood family structure, and direct measures of gender role attitudes have become critical influences on men's likelihood of union formation.

Sayer, Liana C. (*forthcoming*). Gender, Time and Inequality: Trends in Women's and Men's Paid Work, Unpaid Work and Free Time. *Social Forces*.

This analysis uses nationally representative time diary data from 1965, 1975, and 1998 to examine trends and gender differences in time use. Women continue to do more household labor than men; however, men have substantially increased time in core household activities such as cooking, cleaning and daily child care. Nonetheless, a 30 minute per day free time gap has emerged. Women and men appear to be selectively investing unpaid work time in the tasks that construct family life while spending less time in routine tasks, suggesting that the symbolic meaning of unpaid work may be shifting. At the same time, though, access to free time has emerged as an arena of time inequality.

Sayer, Liana C., Suzanne M. Bianchi, and John P. Robinson. (2004). Are Parents Investing Less in Children? Trends in Mothers' and Fathers' Time with Children. *American Journal of Sociology*, 110, 1-43.

In this study, time diary data are used to assess trends in mothers' and fathers' child care time from the mid-1960s to the late 1990s. Contrary to conventional wisdom, the results indicate that both mothers and fathers report spending greater amounts of time in child care activities in the late 1990s than in the 'family-oriented' 1960s. For mothers, there was a 1965–75 decline in routine child care time and then a 1975–98 rebound along with a steady increase in time doing more developmental activities. For 1998 fathers report increased participation in routine child care as well as in more 'fun' activities. The ratio of married mothers' to married fathers' time in child care declined in all primary child care activities. These results suggest that parents have undergone a behavioral change that has more than countered family change that might otherwise have reduced time with children.

Umberson, Debra, Kristi Williams, Dan Powers, Meichu Chen and Anna Campbell. (forthcoming 2005) As Good as It Gets? A Life Course Perspective on Marital Quality. *Social Forces*.

Marital relationships, like individuals, follow a developmental trajectory over time—with ups and downs, crises and tragedies, and gains and losses. We work from a life course perspective and use growth curve analysis to look at trajectories of change in marital quality over time. Although the tendency is for marital quality to decline over time, some groups begin with much higher levels of marital quality than others. Moreover, a number of life course and contextual factors can accelerate or slow this path of change. Our findings point to the importance of considering the multi-dimensionality of time (e.g., age, marital duration, the passage of years) as well as family transitions (e.g., having children, emptying or refilling the nest) in creating the meanings and experiences of marriage over time.

Williams, Kristi and Debra Umberson. (2004). Marital Status, Marital Transitions, and Health: A Gendered Life Course Perspective. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 45, 81-98.

We work from a life course perspective to assess the impact of marital status and marital transitions on subsequent changes in the self-assessed physical health of men and women. Our results suggest three central conclusions regarding the association of marital status and marital transitions with self-assessed health. First, marital status differences in health appear to reflect the strains of marital dissolution more than they reflect any benefits of marriage. Second, the strains of marital dissolution undermine the self-assessed health of men but not women. Finally, life course stage is as important as gender in moderating the effects of marital status and marital transitions on health.