Selected articles on Stigma, Social Inequality, and Welfare Reform in JSTOR

(For HOPR 140 students: These articles were selected, according to my interests, from the many articles on JSTOR dealing with the above topics -- they focus primarily on 'qualitative' rather than 'quantitative issues.' MY RA and I downloaded these articles as three separate sets. In the body of this document, I will note where each set of articles begins. They are not arranged in any particular order since JSTOR did not sort them in any particular order. You can, of course, find any article in JSTOR by looking up the exact title. The links to the articles are given but because the download was in txt format, many have been split over 2 lines. In some cases, as you will note, the abstracts are rather badly formatted.)

Stigma:

<1>
IT: FLA
GR: Communications and Opinions
TI: Legal Stigma
FT:
AU: Ross, H. Laurence
SO: Social Problems
S2:
VO: 10
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Spring, 1963
PP: 390-391
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28196321%2910%3C390%3ALS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I
IN: 00377791
AB:
KW:
PB: University of California Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1963 University of California Press

<2>
IT: FLA
GR: Notes and Insights
TI: Exploiting Stigma
FT:
AU: Gramling, Robert; Forsyth, Craig J.
SO: Sociological Forum
S2:
VO: 2
NO: 2
SE:
DA: Spring, 1987
PP: 401-415
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884-8971%28198721%292%3A2%3C401%3AES%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F
IN: 08848971
AB: This paper proposes a two-fold addition to the growing body of literature associated with the analysis of stigma. First, we expand the role
of exchange theory in the analysis, which allows closer attention to the motivation of actors, a more careful examination of the negotiated value of stigma, and an increased awareness of the ways in which stigmas affect all parties in the interaction (both marked and unmarked individuals) by altering outcomes. Second, we explore the use of stigma exploitation in the exchange process. Seven strategies are identified and discussed: eliciting special consideration, evoking selected aspects of a stereotype, avoiding a more serious stigma, avoiding interaction, using submissive manipulation, avoiding membership, and gaining membership.

KW:
PB: Springer
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1987 Springer

<4>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Subordination, Stigma, and "Disablility"
FT:
AU: Bagenstos, Samuel R.
SO: Virginia Law Review
S2:
VO: 86
NO: 3
SE:
DA: Apr., 2000
PP: 397-534
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0042-6601%28200004%2986%3A3%3C397%3ASSA%22%3E2.0.CO%3B2-D
IN: 00426601
AB:
KW:
PB: Virginia Law Review
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 2000 Virginia Law Review

<5>
IT: FLA
GR: From the Israeli Press
TI: No Stigma Attached
FT:
AU:
SO: Journal of Palestine Studies
S2:
VO: 7
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Summer, 1978
PP: 143-145
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0377-919X%28197822%297%3A4%3C143%3ANS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P
IN: 0377919x
AB:
One way of managing a courtesy stigma is to recognize its situational variability, making it possible to emulate conventional behavior. The adaptations of mothers of mentally retarded children are examined through their relationships with family, friends, and other parents of retardates. Altering the meanings of these relationships and limiting participation in the organized world of mental retardation helps maintain community membership. Recognizing the priorities of conventional family life provides additional ways of conveying an image of normality. Others validate this adaptation until the retardate reaches adolescence.

Two Studies of Legal Stigma

One study examines the legal processes and consequences of labeling individuals as delinquents and the other examines the legal processes and consequences of labeling individuals with mental illness. Both studies highlight the importance of understanding the legal stigma that accompanies these labels and the ways in which it impacts individuals' lives.
AB: This study investigated the sequential changes in stigma expressed by psychiatric patients and those who share their stigma, and the patterns of convergences and divergences in stigmatizing attitudes held by these two classes of individuals. The experiences of the stigmatized were conceptualized as constituting a career, and a scale designed to assess stigma was administered to first-admission prepatients, inpatients, and postpatients, to their significant others, and to patients who had been rehospitalized. The propensity to stigmatize others of like situation was found to be greatest among inpatients of both first admission and readmission status. Postpatients showed significantly less stigma than did patients in any other phase of the career. Significant others were found to
reject the mentally ill less than did patients, and were considerably more stable in their attitudes from phase to phase. Patients and their significant others showed the greatest degree of co-orientation during the postpatient phase of the patient career.

KW:
PB: American Sociological Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1970 American Sociological Association

<14>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Stigma and Self-Fulfilling Expectations of Criminality
FT:
AU: Rasmusen, Eric
SO: Journal of Law and Economics
S2:
VO: 39
NO: 2
SE:
DA: Oct., 1996
PP: 519-543
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2186%28199610%2939%3A2%3C519%3ASASEOC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%3B
IN: 00222186
AB: A convicted criminal suffers not only from public penalties but from stigma, the reluctance of others to interact with him economically and socially. Conviction can convey useful information about the convicted, which makes stigmatization an important and legitimate function of the criminal justice system quite apart from moral considerations. The magnitude of stigma depends on expectations and the crime rate, however, which can lead to multiple, Pareto-ranked equilibria with different amounts of crime.
KW:
PB: The University of Chicago Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1996 The University of Chicago; published by The University of Chicago Press

<16>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: The Social Bases of Welfare Stigma
FT:
AU: Horan, Patrick M.; Austin, Patricia Lee
SO: Social Problems
S2:
VO: 21
NO: 5
SE:
DA: Jun., 1974
PP: 648-657
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28197406%2921%3A5%3C648%3ATSBOWS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F
Use of the concept of welfare stigma suggests the theoretical framework of the labeling approach to deviance. In a review of issues from that literature, we distinguish between feelings of shame and expectations of liability as possible responses to a stigmatized role. We argue that the former reflects a more extreme internalization of the deviant label and use this measure of stigma in our study of the social bases of welfare stigma for a sample of Southern AFDC recipients. Our data show that education, age, and time on AFDC have positive net effects on stigma, while familiarity with a local WRO has a negative effect.
AB: This article formulates job search models, incorporating certain types of the "stigma" effect of unemployment. It is assumed that the probability of getting a job offer, given the unemployment individual contacts the firm, is influenced by the duration of unemployment and is justified in a signaling context. The optimal search is analyzed for one sector as well as across several independent labor-market segments. It is shown that there are reasonably general conditions on the search environments, for which both the individual reservation wage and escape rate are negative-duration dependent, a fact observed in empirical studies.

KW: 

PB: The University of Chicago Press

AB: This article examines the biocultural dynamics of social discrimination and physical disfigurement among people with leprosy, or Hansen's disease (HD), in Banaras, northern India. Based on the narratives and observations of people living in colony and street settings, I trace three destructive processes by which the social stigmata of leprosy become physically expressed. First, strategies of concealment further the progression and spread of HD through late detection and undertreatment. Second, the internalization of stigma can lead to bodily dissociation and injury through self-neglect. Finally, some people intentionally seek injuries under conditions of desperate poverty. As a result of such mortification processes, these people came to embody, quite literally, the prejudices that
exacerbated their condition in the first place.

In this article, I employ the concept of 'liminality' to answer the question, why is pain, something invisible and experienced by everyone, so often stigmatizing in its chronic form? Various authors' work on liminality argues that 'betwixt and between,' ambiguous beings are seen by those around them to threaten prevailing definitions of the social order. I show that certain features of chronic pain result in the perception of sufferers as transgressing the categorical divisions between mind and body and as confounding the codes of morality surrounding sickness and health, turning them into liminal creatures whose uncertain ontological status provokes stigmatizing reactions in others.
AB: The labelling hypothesis maintains that being publicly identified as deviant results in a "spoiled" public identity. It contends that being labelled "deviant" results in a degree of social liability (i.e., exclusion from participation in certain conventional groups or activities) which would not occur if the deviance were not made a matter of public knowledge. It further suggests that the social liability incurred by being labelled "deviant" has the ultimate effect of reinforcing the deviance. This study examines the extent to which delinquent boys perceive having incurred any social liability as a consequence of public intervention. The data indicate that only a very small proportion of the boys interviewed felt seriously handicapped by their encounter with the police or juvenile court. The subjects did not perceive any substantial change in interpersonal relationships with family, friends, or teachers. Greatest social liability was perceived in those situations of an impersonal nature in which one's character tends to be inferred from public documents like court or police records rather than through personal acquaintance with the person.

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Stigma, Privacy, and Other Attitudes of Welfare Recipients

Handler, Joel F.; Hollingsworth, Ellen Jane

Stanford Law Review

Stigma, Privacy, and Other Attitudes of Welfare Recipients

This article conceptualizes the stigmatization process that is associated with the use of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) programs. A symbolic interactionist perspective that delineates the dynamics...
of stigma is used to frame the experiences of impoverished African American women who participate in such programs. Findings from a series of qualitative focus group interviews are used to assess current discussions of stigma and to inform efforts to reduce stigma.

KW: African American Families, Policy, Single Parents, Social Stigma, Welfare
PB: National Council on Family Relations
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1996 National Council on Family Relations

Labeling theory proponents and the theory's critics have different views of stigma and thus differ on the consequences of labeling for people with mental illness. The labeling perspective posits that because of stigma, official labeling through treatment contact has negative consequences for mental patients. In contrast, critics of labeling theory claim that stigma is relatively inconsequential. Instead, they argue that because labeling results in receiving needed services, it provides significant benefits for mental patients. Thus far, no study has tested the relative positive and negative effects of labeling. I examine these views by comparing the importance of perceived stigma versus the receipt of services for the quality of life of persons with chronic mental illness. Results show that both stigma and services received are significantly associated with quality of life, but in opposite ways. These findings have important implications for interventions for mental illness.

KW:
PB: American Sociological Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1997 American Sociological Association

The Sociology of Doing Nothing: A Model "Adopt a Stigma in a Public Place" Exercise

KW:
PB:
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1997 American Sociological Association

The Sociology of Doing Nothing: A Model "Adopt a Stigma in a Public Place" Exercise

KW:
PB:
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1997 American Sociological Association
AB: The "doing nothing" assignment is offered as a methodologically detailed, theoretically grounded, and easily implemented exercise for teaching students about stigma. It also provides students with the opportunity to "do" sociology and to learn about everyday interpretations of social life. This paper provides a discussion of the advantages of this stigma simulation, safety issues related to the exercise, and methods teachers can use to assess student learning. Goffman's works on stigma and Scott and Lyman's concept of "accounts" frame an analysis of student reports. A composite narrative of doing nothing highlights how the experience unfolds from beginning to end.

KW:

PB: American Sociological Association

LO:

LA:

CR: Copyright 2001 American Sociological Association

AB: By analyzing the "negative minority" status of Japanese-Brazilian return migrants in Japan, this paper explores the complex relationship between ethnic prejudice and discriminatory behavior in the context of the experience of self, relative social status, and social situational pressures. A rather complex structure of Japanese ethnic prejudice toward the Japanese-Brazilians has developed based on the stigma of their past emigration legacy, their currently low social position as unskilled migrant workers, their "Brazilian" cultural characteristics, and psychocultural feelings of ethnic "impurity." The direct expression of such derogatory attitudes in discriminatory Japanese behavior varies according to the dual structure of self and shifting situational dynamics.

KW:

PB: The Society for Japanese Studies
AB: It is proposed that whether or not a physically deviant person is derogated will depend on the extent to which that individual can be blamed or held responsible for his or her appearance. In line with this proposition, two experiments were conducted to examine how adolescent girls' opinions of an obese peer would be influenced by their beliefs about the cause of her obesity. In both studies, subjects were asked to look at a folder containing a photograph and a statement of introduction that a girl from a previous experiment had supposedly written. It was demonstrated that unless the obese target could offer an "excuse" for her weight, such as a glandular disorder, or could report recent successful weight loss, she was given a less positive evaluation, and was less liked, than was a normal-weight target.

KW:
PB: American Sociological Association

<69>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: The Effectiveness of Stigma Coping Orientations: Can Negative Consequences of Mental Illness Labeling be Avoided?
FT:
AU: Link, Bruce G.; Mirotznik, Jerrold; Cullen, Francis T.
SO: Journal of Health and Social Behavior
S2:
VO: 32
NO: 3
SE:
DA: Sep., 1991
PP: 302-320
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28199109%2932%3A3%3C302%3ATEOSCO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-C
Recent research has assigned a prominent role to labeling and stigma as factors that impair the social and psychological functioning of people officially labeled mentally ill. But can the effects of labeling and stigma be overcome by adopting a few simple approaches to coping with these problems? If so, the stigma-induced problems of social awkwardness, demoralization and unemployment emphasized by recent research may not be as severe as claimed. Using a sample of psychiatric patients, we examine this issue by assessing whether patients can ameliorate labeling effects by keeping their history of treatment a secret, educating others about their situation, or avoiding situations in which rejection might occur. None of these coping orientations were effective in diminishing negative labeling effects on unemployment or on psychological distress/demoralization. In fact, the three coping strategies show consistent effects in the direction of producing more harm than good, and with respect to withdrawal-avoidance this effect is significant. Based on these results we argue that stigma is powerfully reinforced by culture and that its effects are not easily overcome by the coping actions of individuals. Using C. Wright Mills's (1967) distinction we conclude that labeling and stigma are "social problems" not "individual troubles."

Reports of changes in emotional support following surgery for breast cancer can be attributed to one of two factors: (1) the stigma associated with cancer, or (2) illness-imposed restrictions in one's activities. These explanations were assessed using data from a longitudinal study of women, following their surgical treatment for early breast cancer $(N = 145)$, gallbladder disease $(N = 90)$, benign breast disease $(N = 87)$, or no surgery $(N = 90)$. Multiple regression analysis was used to test the two models. Contrary to the cancer stigma hypothesis, women with breast cancer initially perceived themselves to have more emotional support, rather than less. Type of surgery did not explain the level of emotional support as post-surgery time increased. Instead, support for the social activity hypothesis was found. The results are interpreted as indicating that breast cancer no longer carries with it a stigma, at least not to the extent of...
Beliefs about the stigma associated with 13 different programs and proposals to aid the poor are assessed for a sample of respondents in the Boston SMSA. Evidence is found supporting the following conclusions: (1) there are marked variations in the amount of stigma associated with the various components of the Public Assistance program; (2) the stigma that would be associated with a federal guaranteed income program would be less than that associated with AFDC; (3) the stigma associated with a guaranteed income program would be approximately equal to that which would be associated with a guaranteed job program; (4) the more universalistic programs tend to be less stigmatized than the more categorical programs; (5) those who are more liberal and those who are higher in socioeconomic status tend to rate programs higher in stigma than do those who are more conservative and those who are lower in socioeconomic status.
In this paper we extend and modify the metaphor of being in or out of the closet to analyze how people manage information to control the stigma potential of epilepsy. Based on 80 depth interviews, our analysis offers an "insider's" perception of stigma. We demonstrate how concealment strategies can be learned from coaches, that strategies for concealment vary, and that rather than simply indicating a situation one is in or out of, the closet of epilepsy has a revolving door. We also find, paradoxically, that both "instrumental telling" and concealing can be means to the same ends. We conclude by discussing how being in the closet with illness doubly isolates individuals from one another.

This paper examines the extent to which a chronic facial pain disorder (temporomandibular pain and dysfunction syndrome or TMPDS) is felt to be stigmatizing by those who suffer from it. We argue that, because TMPDS cases experience persistent pain that cannot be explained biomedically, they are vulnerable to negative labeling both by the health professionals who treat the pain and by others in their lives. We also argue that such labeling can cause TMPDS sufferers to feel stigmatized and that perceptions of stigma can have adverse consequences for the pained person's social relationships, especially intimate relationships. Using scales developed to assess two dimensions of perceived stigma and two management strategies, we find that a large majority of the TMPDS patients in our sample feels estranged from others and not understood because of their experiences with facial pain. A substantial minority also believes that others attribute their condition to personality problems. And, many facial pain patients endorse two common stigma management strategies: disclosure and secrecy. Perceptions of stigma are related to the frequency of medical consultations and to having been told by a doctor that the pain is imaginary. With respect to social
relationships, we find the support networks of patients who feel estranged due to their pain experiences contain relatively more members of their households than do networks of less estranged patients. In addition, we find a relationship between estrangement due to pain and dissatisfaction with intimate relationships. These findings are discussed in terms of the applicability of sociological theories of labeling and stigma for a condition not generally thought of in terms of these processes.

KW:
PB: University of California Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1989 University of California Press

<76>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: The Stigma of Homelessness: The Impact of the Label "Homeless" on Attitudes Toward Poor Persons
FT:
AU: Phelan, Jo; Link, Bruce G.; Moore, Robert E.; Stueve, Ann
SO: Social Psychology Quarterly
S2:
VO: 60
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Dec., 1997
PP: 323-337
EI: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0190-2725%28199712%2960%3A4%3C323%3ATSOHTI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U
IN: 01902725
AB: Poor people have long been stigmatized and blamed for their situation. According to theory about stigma and about inequality-legitimating ideologies, homeless people should be stigmatized even more severely than the "generic poor". Recent research suggests that the opposite may be true, but the data used in comparing attitudes toward homeless and other poor people have not been strictly comparable. Thus the conclusions that can be drawn are limited. Using a vignette experiment designed to directly compare attitudes toward a homeless and a domiciled poor man and to compare the effects of being labeled homeless with those of being labeled mentally ill, we find that (1) the homeless man is blamed no less than the domiciled man and generally is stigmatized more severely; (2) the strength of the stigma attached to the "homelessness" label equals that for mental hospitalization; and (3) the stigmas of homelessness and mental hospitalization are independent of one another. Thus, in addition to the hardships of the homeless condition itself, homeless people suffer stigmatization by their fellow citizens. The results also suggest that the robust tendency to blame the disadvantaged for their predicament holds true for modern homelessness as well.

KW:
PB: American Sociological Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1997 American Sociological Association

<78>
IT: FLA
In two studies, 264 male and female managers reviewed information about the job performance of a person portrayed as either a man or a woman and, if a woman, as either an affirmative action hire or not. As expected, subjects rated female affirmative action hires as less competent and recommended smaller salary increases for them than for men and women not associated with affirmative action. This pattern held even when disconfirming performance information was provided if that information was ambiguous either with regard to degree of success (Study 1) or with regard to who was responsible for the success (Study 2).
clubs": fraternities, communes, political parties, work groups, and families.
KW :
PB : The University of Chicago Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1992 The University of Chicago Press

<109>
IT : FLA
GR : Digests
TI : Stigma against People Infected with HIV Poses a Major Barrier to Testing
FT :
AU : MacLean, R.
SO : International Family Planning Perspectives
S2 : VO : 30
NO : 2
SE :
DA : Jun., 2004
PP : 103
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0190-
3187%28200406%2930%3A2%3C103%3ASAPIWH%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5
IN : 01903187
AB :
KW :
PB : Alan Guttmacher Institute
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2004 Alan Guttmacher Institute

<110>
IT : FLA
GR : The Social Context of Adoption
TI : Adoption, Family Ideology, and Social Stigma: Bias in Community Attitudes, Adoption Research, and Practice
FT :
AU : Wegar, Katarina
SO : Family Relations
S2 :
VO : 49
NO : 4
SE :
PP : 363-370
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-
6664%28200010%2949%3A4%3C363%3AAFIASS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-G
IN : 01976664
AB : This article explores the impact of the dominant North American genetic family ideal on community attitudes toward adoption, on adoption research, and on the beliefs and attitudes of adoption case workers. It examines how the failure to recognize the stigmatized social position of adoptive families has shaped not only current public opinion about adoption, but adoption research and practice as well. In conclusion, the article offers
suggestions for erasing negative bias from adoption research and practice.
KW : Adoption, Adoptive Families, Community Attitudes, Kinship, Stigma
PB : National Council on Family Relations
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2000 National Council on Family Relations

<115>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Effects of Stigma on the Psychological Well-Being and Life
Satisfaction of Persons with Mental Illness
FT :
AU : Markowitz, Fred E.
SO : Journal of Health and Social Behavior
S2 :
VO : 39
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Dec., 1998
PP : 335-347
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28199812%2939%3A4%3C335%3ATEOSOT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1
IN : 00221465
AB : Building on modified labeling theory, I examine the relationships
between stigma, psychological well-being, and life satisfaction among
persons with mental illness. The study uses longitudinal data from 610
individuals in self-help groups and outpatient treatment. Results from
cross-sectional and lagged regression models show adverse effects of stigma
on the outcomes considered. However, much of the effects of anticipated
rejection are due to discriminatory experiences. The results also indicate
that stigma is related to depressive-anxiety types of symptoms but not
psychotic symptoms. Although the findings show that the negative effect of
stigma on life satisfaction is partly mediated by self-concept, reciprocal
effects models indicate that the relationship between self-concept and life
satisfaction is bi-directional. The study suggests ways in which stigma
processes need to be explored in greater detail.
KW :
PB : American Sociological Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1998 American Sociological Association

<116>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Dimensionality of Stigma: A Comparison of Its Impact on the Self of
Persons with HIV/AIDS and Cancer
FT :
AU : Fife, Betsy L.; Wright, Eric R.
SO : Journal of Health and Social Behavior
S2 :
VO : 41
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Mar., 2000
Does the impact of stigma on the self differ by illness type? This study focuses on a comparison of the effects of the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and cancer on self-esteem, body image, and personal control. We test the hypothesis that individuals' perceptions of stigma account for significant differences in the impact of an illness on the self. We examine four dimensions of perceived stigma: social rejection, internalized shame, social isolation, and financial insecurity. In turn, we consider how these dimensions mediate the effects of HIV/AIDS and cancer. Our sample includes 130 persons with HIV/AIDS and 76 persons with cancer. We control for illness severity by including a measure of functional health status that is based on participants' subjective perspectives of the severity of their symptomatology. Our findings provide additional support for modified labeling theory; however, our findings also point to the dimensionality of stigma and its differential negative impact on particular elements of the self, regardless of illness type.
Numerous studies have demonstrated a strong connection between the experience of stigma and the well-being of the stigmatized. But in the area of mental illness there has been controversy surrounding the magnitude and duration of the effects of labeling and stigma. One of the arguments that has been used to downplay the importance of these factors is the substantial body of evidence suggesting that labeling leads to positive effects through mental health treatment. However, as Rosenfield (1997) points out, labeling can simultaneously induce both positive consequences through treatment and negative consequences through stigma. In this study we test whether stigma has enduring effects on well-being by interviewing 84 men with dual diagnoses of mental disorder and substance abuse at two points in time—at entry into treatment, when they were addicted to drugs and had many psychiatric symptoms and then again after a year of treatment, when they were far less symptomatic and largely drug- and alcohol-free. We found a relatively strong and enduring effect of stigma on well-being. This finding indicates that stigma continues to complicate the lives of the stigmatized even as treatment improves their symptoms and functioning. It follows that if health professionals want to maximize the well-being of the people they treat, they must address stigma as a separate and important factor in its own right.
This article compares the efforts of movement activists in three dissimilar groups to replace a stigmatized status with a valued one by portraying their groups as resembling established minorities (claims of "contiguity" in "cultural space") and as differing from groups stigmatized as deviant (claims of "distance"). The most common claims assert similarity to African Americans, and frequently incorporate civil rights themes (exemplifying frame diffusion). Tactically, these minority status claims exploit both the resonance of cultural pluralism and state recognition of minorities. Strategically, minority status framing enables stigmatized groups to claim legitimacy without changing - simultaneously asserting both normality and difference.

KW: Minorities, Stigma, Constructionism, Framing, Claims-Making, Deaf, Gays, White Supremacists
PB: Springer
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 2002 Springer
Social inequality is studied in the forms of inequality of health, of education, of income, of wealth, and of power, with data from Mexico in the middle sixties as a basis. The article takes essentially an 'output' view, concentrating on the definition and measurement of existing degrees of inequality and evaluating the distribution mechanisms from the actual outcome. The Lorenz curve and the relative mean deviation (RMD) are used as the main methodological tools, and an effort is made to combine demographic, sociological, and economic viewpoints. The results should be seen as a coherent demonstration of the great inequality in Mexican society, rather than as discovering something formerly unknown. The intention has been to see what could be established with the kind of data usually available in less developed countries, and present it in a clear and unambiguous form.
CR : Copyright 2001 American Political Science Association

<10>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Democracy and Social Inequality: A Reanalysis
FT :
AU : Rubinson, Richard; Quinlan, Dan
SO : American Sociological Review
S2 :
VO : 42
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Aug., 1977
PP : 611-623
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28197708%2942%3A4%3C611%3ADASIAR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E
IN : 00031224
AB : Papers by Cutright and Jackman test the hypothesis that democratization reduces inequality in national societies. Cutright finds a negative effect of democratization on inequality, while Jackman finds no effect. In this paper, we reanalyze and extend these analyses. We consider five issues and our findings are the following: (1) the two different indexes of democratization used are not the likely cause of the discrepant findings; (2) the different samples are not the likely cause; (3) the probable cause of the different results seems to be in the data used or coding procedures that Cutright and Jackman employed in constructing their measure of sectoral income inequality; (4) substituting personal income for sectoral income in the analysis, we find that both the Cutright and Jackman indexes have negative effects on inequality; (5) we test the alternative specification which hypothesizes that inequality has a negative effect on democratization, and then test these two different hypotheses. This analysis supports the hypothesis that inequality has a negative effect on democratization, but there is less empirical support for the original hypothesis that democratization negatively affects inequality.
KW : 
PB : American Sociological Association
LO : 
LA :
CR : Copyright 1977 American Sociological Association

<11>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Transgenerational, 'Structured' Inequality: Social Fact or Fiction?
FT :
AU : Headey, Bruce; O'Loughlin, Tim
SO : The British Journal of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 29
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Mar., 1978
PP : 110-120
EI :
This paper develops a model of intergenerational mobility and intragenerational inequality that allows us to explore the relationship between economic growth and social mobility. The model is used to analyse the neo-liberal theory of stratification and to assess the consequences of some of the criticisms that have been made of it. In particular, the intergenerational transmission of wealth and privilege, and the existence of ethnic, gender and other forms of ascriptive disadvantage, reduce economic efficiency, although they do not always diminish the extent of social mobility. Furthermore, excessive intragenerational inequality may inhibit, rather than encourage, economic growth. We show that there is no necessary link between rates of social mobility and levels of economic growth. This, we suggest, provides an explanation of why rates of social mobility show very little cross-national variation and display no very evident trend over time towards greater societal openness.

Understanding Social Inequality through Service Learning

AU: Everett, Kevin D.
SO: Teaching Sociology
S2:
VO: 26
This article discusses the concept of rent and its use in analysis of inequality in society. Rents are resources that provide advantages for incumbents of social positions that are independent of the characteristics of the incumbents. Inequalities created by rents generate interests in the protection and the acquisition of advantages that can be said to from "objective" interests attached to positions in social structure. Rent, therefore, is the basis for the formation of classes, in the general meaning of conflict groups. The article also discusses rents not located in positions in social structure but based on natural abilities.
Structural explanations of the production of inequality in organizations often mimic economics in their choice of both variables and theoretical accounts. The "new structuralism" typically has neglected important social psychological processes such as social comparison, categorization, and interpersonal attraction and affiliation. This paper illustrates how some basic social psychological tenets can substantially enrich the analysis of the division of labor in organizations, the assignment of wages to positions, and the process through which individuals are matched with work roles.

In this article I present a formal model of relative deprivation and demonstrate its implications concerning the relationship between inequality and political instability. The model, which is based on assumptions similar to those of Nagel (1974), implies that the relationship of instability to inequality can be either curvilinear, as Nagel found, or linear, as Russett (1964) found, although under different conditions. In both cases the model implies that reducing inequality reduces the level of relative deprivation, thereby enhancing the prospect for political stability. However, changes in the tendency of individuals to compare their lot with that of others can also substantially affect the level of relative deprivation in a society.
AB: Marx and Weber devoted little space to the discussion of class, but the importance of that theme in their work is well known. The present paper contrasts the Marxian argument concerning the foundation of class in the organization of production with Weber's greater emphasis upon status-differences and organized collective action. The discussion distinguishes as Marx and Weber did between modern and pre-modern types of inequality and society. The paper does not attempt to go beyond a comparison between two classic writers.

KW: Marx, Weber, class, inequality, modern, pre-modern

PB: American Sociological Association

CR: Copyright 1974 American Sociological Association
Explanations for social and educational inequality generally revolve around the theoretical poles of a conflict theory/structural-functional dichotomy. This paper attempts to move beyond the dichotomy through the construction of a typology. The development of the typology is a two-step process: (1) the elaboration of an additional stratification theory, and (2) the breaking of each of the three comprehensive positions into socialisation/social selection components. These two steps produce six sub-theories, and when matched against each other on a matrix nine "comprehensive" theories of social and educational inequality are generated, a gain of seven additional comprehensive theories over the original conflict/structural-functional dichotomy. In building the typology considerable attention is given to elaborating a comprehensive theoretical alternative, called here the Human Dilemma theories, with constituent sub-theories, Democratic Dilemma and Social Dilemma. After the construction of the typology, its utility is briefly demonstrated in the analysis of representative data.

Mirrlees demonstrated that in a town in which land is a consumer good, identical individuals should not in general have equal utilities at the social welfare optimum. One aim of this paper is to provide a simple exposition and intuitive explanation of this result, and to investigate the determinants of the distribution of utilities at the social welfare optimum. The cause of this inequality is shown to be an individual-specific asymmetry in aggregate production possibilities. Another aim of the paper is to demonstrate that the essential results of Mirrlees' optimum town paper...
Beliefs have the potential to obscure and legitimate, or to challenge, inequalities of gender and race. Through an analysis of the association between education and beliefs about racial and gender inequality, this article explores for whom education is most likely to foster beliefs that challenge social inequality. Data from the 1996 General Social Survey suggest that education tends to have a greater positive impact on rejection of group segregation and rejection of victim-blaming explanations for inequality than it does on recognition of discrimination or endorsement of group-based remedies for inequality. This pattern is consistent with the view that education reproduces rather than challenges inequality, and it is evident for white men, white women, and African American men. African American women present an exception, which is considered in terms of the unique structural location and historical legacy surrounding African American women's relationship to education.
Stratum and Class Formation: Principles of a Theory of Social Inequality
Strasser, Hermann
Canadian Journal of Sociology / Cahiers canadiens de sociologie
5(2):103-120

The central argument of this paper is that the two fundamental principles involved in structured social inequality are stratum and class formation. This thesis is explored within the framework of: (a) a comparative analysis of the explanatory claims of three paradigmatic types of inequality theory -- the functionalist theory, the conservative conflict theory, and the progressive conflict theory; (b) the action frame of reference that underlies any analysis of structured social inequality; and (c) recent findings in anthropology and ethology. In some detail it is pointed out that status formation must be understood as a consequence of recurrent socialization processes that take place in the family, school, and peer groups giving rise to status groups with similar life styles or social strata. By contrast, it is argued, social classes form as a result of the antagonism of group interests. This antagonism stems from authority relations based on differential power potentials and from asymmetric exchange relations based on differences in property ownership. It is also demonstrated that, in spite of the limited explanatory potential of each paradigmatic type of inequality theory, how each one of them contributes to the conceptualization of both stratum and class formation which may be effectively used to explain the inequality structure of any society with some degree of differentiation.

L'argument majeur de cette étude se resume à ce qui suit: les deux principes fondamentaux à la base de l'inégalité des structures sociales sont la couche sociale et la constitution des classes. On approfondit cette these en se plaçant dans le cadre (a) des analyses comparatives des interpretations de trois types paradigmaticques de théorie de l'inégalité, a savoir la théorie fonctionnelle, la théorie conservative du conflit et la théorie progressiste
du conflit; (b) le mécanisme du système de coordonnées à la base de toute analyse de l'inégalité sociale structurée; et (c) les récentes découvertes en anthropologie et en ethologie. On y indique en détail que la formation du statut doit être comprise comme une conséquence des processus périodiques de socialisation qui prennent place au sein de la famille, de l'école et des groupes de pairs; ce qui engendre en retour des groupes dont le statut se définit par des styles de vie ou des couches sociales similaires. Par contraste, on y démontre que les classes sociales se forment par la résultante de l'antagonisme des intérêts de groupe issue des rapports d'autorité fondés sur des pouvoirs de décision variables, ou des relations d'échange asymétriques bases sur des différences au plan de la propriété foncière. En dépit du potentiel explicatif limite de chaque type paradigmatique de théorie de l'inégalité, on y démontre aussi comment chacune d'entre elles contribue à une conception de la formation simultanée des couches sociales et des classes, concept qui peut être effectivement utilisé pour expliquer les structures d'inégalité de n'importe quel type de société avec une certaine marge de différenciation.

KW :

PB : Canadian Journal of Sociology
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1980 Canadian Journal of Sociology
Race, class, and gender are the major bases of social inequality in contemporary America. In this study I investigate the consequences of social inequality on "socialist" ideology. Through a descriptive group analysis I identify who is most supportive of economic democracy. National survey data are employed to measure public opinion toward nationalization and workplace democracy. Such "politics of production" seek to redistribute control of the means of production, representing a fundamental challenge to class relations. Incorporating analysis of variance, I test for group differences in attitudes. Class position is operationalized by Wright's (Wright, Erik Olin, 1978, Class, Crisis and the State. London: Verso) contradictory class locations model. Race is found to be the most important basis of attitudes toward economic democracy. Class location and gender are critical in shaping Latino attitudes, but are largely irrelevant for African Americans. Despite class and gender effects, the analysis highlights the relative conservativism of whites. The mobilization potential of social movements advocating economic democracy is discussed. Given my findings and recent historical developments, the implications for workplace democracy are considered.

Keywords: Race, Class, and Gender, Nationalization, Workplace Democracy, Political Attitudes, Mobilization Potential
WELFARE REFORM:

<1>
IT : FLA
GR : Communications
TI : Welfare Economics and Welfare Reform
FT :
AU : Daly, George; Giertz, Fred
SO : The American Economic Review
S2 :
VO : 62
NO : 1/2
SE :
DA : 1972
PP : 131-138
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0034-6551%28199308%292%3A44%3C373%3ASSIATS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1
IN : 00346551
AB :
KW :
PB : Oxford University Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1993 Oxford University Press

<2>
IT : FLA
GR : Symposium: The Craft of Public Management
TI : Welfare Reform and Work
FT :
AU : Leone, Robert A.; O'Hare, Michael
SO : Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
S2 :
VO : 8
NO : 2
SE :
DA : Spring, 1989
PP : 293-298
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28198921%298%3A2%3C293%3AWRAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0
IN : 02768739
AB :
AB: This article introduces the two main themes of this special issue of Publius: The Journal of Federalism, workfare and federalism. At this early stage in the history of the 1996 Welfare Reform Act, these themes must be stated as questions rather than answers, as hypotheses not conclusions. What does the new welfare policy seek to accomplish? What are the effects-intended and unintended-of its limited devolution of power to the states?

KW:

PB: Oxford University Press

LO:

LA:
CR : Copyright 1998 CSF Associates Inc.; published by Oxford University Press

<8>
IT : FLA
GR : Notes
TI : Welfare Reform: Child Welfare or the Rhetoric of Responsibility?
FT :
AU : Pappas, Alexia
SO : Duke Law Journal
S2 : Twenty-Seventh Annual Administrative Law Issue
VO : 45
NO : 6, Twenty-Seventh Annual Administrative Law Issue
SE : 3
DA : Apr., 1996
PP : 1301-1328
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0012-7086%28199604%293%3A45%3A6%3C1301%3AWRCWOT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8
IN : 00127086
AB :
KW :
PB : Duke University School of Law
LA :
CR : Copyright 1996 Duke University School of Law

<9>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Welfare, Reform and World War I
FT :
AU : Davis, Allen F.
SO : American Quarterly
S2 :
VO : 19
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Autumn, 1967
PP : 516-533
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-0678%28196723%2919%3A3%3C516%3AWRAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T
IN : 00030678
AB :
KW :
PB : The Johns Hopkins University Press
LA :
CR : Copyright 1967 The Johns Hopkins University Press

<10>
IT : FLA
GR : Controversy
TI : Why Sweden's Welfare State Needed Reform
FT :
AU : Agell, Jonas
Welfare reform did not usher in comprehensive Medicaid reform, if "reform" is defined as dismantling the basic framework or design of the nation's health-care system for the poor. Instead, it left much of the previous Medicaid system intact. However, welfare reform has contributed to changes in the Medicaid-eligible populations, greater variability and experimentation with state Medicaid initiatives, and greater state control over Medicaid program decisions. Thus, the welfare-reform movement clarified a major trend in contemporary American politics—the increase in state discretion and flexibility in social welfare policymaking. The states are now at the center of Medicaid decision-making, and they are in a key position to determine the future direction of health-care assistance for the poor in the United States.
AB: The new welfare system mandates participation in work activity. We review the evolution of the 1996 legislation and how states implement welfare reform. We examine evidence on recipients' employment, well-being, and future earnings potential to assess the role of welfare in women's work. Policies rewarding work and penalizing nonwork, such as sanctions, time limits, diversion, and earnings "disregards," vary across states. While caseloads fell and employment rose, most women who left welfare work in low-wage jobs without benefits. Large minorities report material hardships and face barriers to work including depression, low skills, or no transportation. And disposable income decreased among the poorest female-headed families. Among the important challenges for future research is to differentiate between the effects of welfare reform, the economy, and other policies on women's work, and to assess how variations in state welfare programs affect caseloads and employment outcomes of recipients.

KW: Poverty, TANF, Gender, Employment, Self-sufficiency

<15>

AB: Our review of research suggests that family poverty has selective effects on child development. Most important for policy are indications that deep or persistent poverty early in childhood affects adversely the ability and achievement of children. Although the 1996 welfare reforms have spurred many welfare-to-work transitions, their time limits and, especially, sanctions are likely to deepen poverty among some families. We suggest ways
policies might be aimed at preventing either economic deprivation itself or its effects.

Keyword: Society for Research in Child Development

The Politics of Welfare Reform in Wisconsin

Mead, Lawrence M.

Polity

Volume 32, Number 4

Summer, 2000

533-559

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032-3497%28200022%2932%3A4%3C533%3ATPOWRI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X

Past research on welfare politics is mostly about why the liberal welfare reform proposals of the 1960s and 1970s were defeated. The politics of the more conservative 1980s and 1990s, less studied, include several messy compromises between the parties and a clear-cut conservative backlash—the 1996 federal welfare reform. Wisconsin, home of the nation's most radical reform, suggests a more promising pattern-bipartisan concordat. The state imposed severe work requirements on welfare adults while, at the same time, providing unprecedented subsidies for the working poor. The political basis was unusual agreement among the parties coupled with the weakness of outside veto groups. Background factors included Wisconsin's conservative society and a masterful government, the heir of Progressivism. In Wisconsin, liberals accepted the end of entitlement, while conservatives accepted an expanded antipoverty policy. If other states, or the nation, did likewise, the welfare state would be more strongly founded.

Keyword: Palgrave Macmillan Journals

Social Thought and Commentary

U.S. Welfare Reform and Structural Adjustment Policies

Schleiter, Mary Kay; Statham, Anne

Anthropological Quarterly

Volume 75, Number 4

Social Thought and Commentary

Anthropological Quarterly

42
An analysis of how low-income children have been faring since federal welfare reform was enacted in 1996, and how welfare and other income support programs can be restructured to offer the greatest promise for improving children's chances to succeed in life.

Recognizing that most poor families are single-parent families, the federal welfare reform law of 1996 emphasized the responsibility of both parents to support their children. In addition to strengthening the child support enforcement system, the law included several provisions designed to decrease childbearing outside of marriage and to promote two-parent families. This article focuses on the important role that fathers play in
children's lives and how public policies have affected childbearing and father involvement. Key observations are: [right half black circle] Compared with children living with both biological parents, children in father-absent families often have fewer economic and socioemotional resources from their parents, and do not fare as well on many outcome measures. [right half black circle] Efforts to reduce the rising number of father-absent families by focusing on preventing unwanted pregnancy among unmarried women, especially teen girls, have met with some success; those programs seeking to alter adolescents' life opportunities in addition to providing education or family planning services appear to hold the most promise. [right half black circle] Efforts to encourage greater father involvement by focusing almost exclusively on increasing absent parents' child support payments reap only minimal benefits for poor children because their absent parents often have few resources and little incentive to make support payments. [right half black circle] To date, efforts to increase the emotional involvement of unmarried fathers with their children have produced disappointing results, but new research suggests that such programs can make a difference when targeting fathers at the time of a child's birth. Many children spend some time living away from their fathers, deprived of the financial and emotional resources they can provide. Because of the importance of fathers to child well-being, the authors conclude that new directions in research and public policies are needed to encourage greater father involvement across the wide diversity of family arrangements in society today.
characteristics, child characteristics, family economic resources, family structure, parental mental health, marital or partner relationships, and the quality of parents' kin and social networks. [right half black circle] About two-thirds of states are using federal welfare funds to promote better parenting through programs such as home visits to new parents and parenting classes, but virtually no state parenting programs have been evaluated. [right half black circle] Welfare reform appears to have limited effects on parenting. The only dimension of parenting significantly affected by some welfare demonstration programs was parents' choice of child care settings and extracurricular activities for their children. [right half black circle] The programs with the greatest positive impact on parenting were those with more generous work supports and more flexible work requirements. Not only did these programs lead to different choices concerning child care and activities for preschool and school-age children, but they also resulted in more stable marriages and less violence between partners, which also could lead to improved parenting. The authors conclude that many important aspects of the connection between welfare reform and parenting have yet to be examined, and that further research is needed to identify the ways states' welfare programs can promote better parenting.

KW:
PB: The Brookings Institution
LO:
LA: latex
CR: Copyright 2002 The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and the Brookings Institution; published by The Brookings Institution

<30>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Work, Welfare, and the Nixon Reform Proposals
FT:
AU: Handler, Joel F.; Hollingsworth, Ellen Jane
SO: Stanford Law Review
S2:
VO: 22
NO: 5
SE:
DA: May, 1970
PP: 907-942
EI: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-9765%28197005%2922%3C907%3AWWATNR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I
IN: 00389765
AB:
KW:
PB: Stanford Law Review
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1970 Stanford Law Review

<31>
IT: FLA
GR: Work and Family
TI: "Welfare Mothers" Welcome Reform, Urge Compassion
FT:
AU: Seccombe, Karen; Walters, Kimberly Battle; James, Delores
The welfare system in the United States has undergone enormous restructuring. Previous research suggests that welfare recipients were highly dissatisfied with the welfare system. This study expands previous treatises by focusing on their views of welfare reform. Based on in-depth interviews with 47 recipients of AFDC, now called TANF, we examine their level of support towards three specific reforms: (a) time limits on benefits; (b) work requirements; and (c) "family caps," which limit or deny additional benefits for children born to mothers already receiving assistance. We found that recipients were eager for welfare reform. They were most likely to embrace work requirements, and least likely to support time limits and family caps. They urged compassion and flexibility to meet individual needs and were critical of adopting models based on popular stereotypes about women on welfare. The data are interpreted in light of Individualistic and Feminist Welfare State theories.

KW: AFDC, Poverty, TANF, Welfare, Welfare Reform

Copyright 1999 National Council on Family Relations
New Research on Welfare Reform
Some Evidence on Race, Welfare Reform, and Household Income

Dethroning the Welfare Queen: The Rhetoric of Reform

The Moscow Workhouse and Urban Welfare Reform in Russia
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C1%3AIWRART%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Y
IN : 00485950
AB :
KW :
PB : Oxford University Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1998 CSF Associates Inc.; published by Oxford University Press

<38>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Welfare Reform in Delaware: "A Better Chance" for Whom?
FT :
AU : Curtis, Karen A.
SO : Publius
S2 : Welfare Reform in the United States: A Race to the Bottom?
VO : 28
NO : 3, Welfare Reform in the United States: A Race to the Bottom?
SE :
DA : Summer, 1998
PP : 105-122
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C105%3AWRID%22B%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1
IN : 00485950
AB : Does welfare reform provide "A Better Chance" (ABC) for Delaware's welfare recipients? Not in terms of meeting the program's objectives. The employment and earnings impacts are modest. ABC had relatively little impact on recipients with three to five years of previous welfare experience. ABC recipients had some understanding of the broad parameters of the new rules, but not of many of the critical details. Nearly one-half of the ABC participants were financially penalized for violating the rules. Sanctions did not necessarily change their behavior, as only about 25 percent cured their sanction within six months. There is little evidence that the state has moved forward on encouraging two-parent families and discouraging teenage pregnancy and unwed motherhood.
KW :
PB : Oxford University Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1998 CSF Associates Inc.; published by Oxford University Press

<39>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Implementing Welfare Reform in Kansas: Moving, but Not Racing
FT :
AU : Johnston, Jocelyn M.; Lindaman, Kara
SO : Publius
S2 : Welfare Reform in the United States: A Race to the Bottom?
VO : 28
NO : 3, Welfare Reform in the United States: A Race to the Bottom?
SE :
Will welfare reform lead some states to race to the bottom? At least for Kansas, the answer appears to be a resounding no. Data gathered as part of the State Capacity Study's analysis of welfare reform suggest that in Kansas, elected officials and the bureaucracy have responded in a fashion consistent with the state's political and administrative culture: cautiously and incrementally. First, Kansas' welfare-reform policy has been driven primarily by bureaucratic decisions. Welfare administrators, supported by the governor, have minimized legislative resistance to their policy objectives. Second, from the perspective of welfare generosity, Kansas has not deviated significantly from its typical "middle" position relative to other states' policies. Third, Kansas' administration of reform embraces three primary strategies: decentralized management authority; new links with other agencies to tackle specific welfare problems; and a newly integrated approach to frontline welfare case-management.

This article discusses implications of data on the income and employment patterns of welfare recipients for the types of programmatic and financial investments that states will need to make for successful welfare reform. Research by the Institute for Women's Policy Research found that even before welfare reform, women worked significant amounts of time and relied heavily on family supports to survive, when possible. High school education and job training are important predictors of leaving welfare and escaping poverty, while work experience alone has relatively little effect on leaving welfare. States will be challenged to provide these educational services within the restrictions on job training and education under the new welfare laws. Working welfare recipients in the institute's sample spent more than one-third of their income on child care, which speaks to the
importance of increased child-care subsidies for helping women escape poverty. It is important for states and communities to monitor the implementation of supportive services, track outcomes for women who leave welfare, and improve work environments and employment benefits.

KW:
PB: Oxford University Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1998 CSF Associates Inc.; published by Oxford University Press

Wisconsin is commonly cited as exemplar of the capability of states for reforming welfare. Wisconsin's welfare caseload declined 22.5 percent between 1986 and 1994. I argue that the decline resulted from restriction of eligibility and benefits, a strong state economy, and large expenditures on welfare-to-work programs encouraged by an exceptional fiscal bargain with the federal government. Continued reduction of welfare utilization by means other than denying access are jeopardized by proposed changes in federal cost-sharing, a prospective state deficit, and the growing share of the caseload accounted for by residents of Milwaukee. Wisconsin Works, the state's plan for public assistance in a post-block grant world, continues benefit reduction and eligibility restriction but expands emphasis on employment. The special circumstances enjoyed by Wisconsin are unlikely to be duplicated elsewhere.

KW:
PB: John Wiley & Sons
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1996 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management; published by John Wiley & Sons
AB: We develop a local labor market information system to assess the labor market effects of recently adopted welfare reform laws. Using the Cleveland-Akron metropolitan area as a prototype, we develop an occupationally and geographically specific inventory of projected job openings and measure the skill mismatch between projected job openings and the welfare population likely to enter the labor market. We find the skill mismatches are quite large: Following implementation of reform, welfare recipients entering the labor force would initially have to claim anywhere from 34 to 61 percent of expected low-skill job openings in order to become fully employed. Labor market opportunities are further diminished if one takes into account the effect of gender and space in limiting job accessibility. Welfare recipients entering the labor market as a result of reform would require from 40 to 75 percent of jobs remaining if predominately male occupations are removed from consideration. The AFDC recipients who depend on public transportation, even in extraordinarily long commutes, can access only 40 to 44 percent of entry-level job openings.

Mandatory workfare has been the centerpiece of welfare reform in this decade. In 1992-94, there was a pitched legislative battle over mandatory workfare in Vermont. Feminist organizations mobilized to oppose the mandatory work requirement, producing data to substantiate the claims that women's jobs did not pay enough to purchase basic needs for their families, that unemployment remained a serious problem for single mothers, and that in states where workfare had already been adopted, it did not raise families out of poverty. Vermont's original bill was made less punitive for welfare
recipients in some significant respects as a result of the debate.
KW:
PB: Sage Publications, Inc.
LO:
LA:

IT:
GR: Perspectives
TI: Making Men into Dads: Fatherhood, the State, and Welfare Reform
FT:
AU: Curran, Laura; Abrams, Laura S.
SO: Gender and Society
S2:
VO: 14
NO: 5
SE:
PP: 662-678
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891-2432%28200010%2914%3A5%3C662%3AMMIDFT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H
IN: 08912432
AB: Recent revisions in child support and paternity establishment legislation enacted under the 1996 welfare reform act, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), significantly alter the American welfare state's relationship to men's fathering. Through a critical review of prior research and social service literature, the authors argue that PRWORA actively constructs fatherhood not only through state policies that maintain males as "breadwinners" but also through state-sponsored social service programs that seek to influence men's identities as fathers. PRWORA's policies and their accompanying discourses simultaneously reproduce and undermine gender hierarchy yet tacitly maintain structural race and class inequalities.
KW:
PB: Sage Publications, Inc.
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 2000 Sage Publications, Inc.

IT:
GR:
TI: Dangerous Dependencies: The Intersection of Welfare Reform and Domestic Violence
FT:
AU: Scott, Ellen K.; London, Andrew S.; Myers, Nancy A.
SO: Gender and Society
S2:
VO: 16
NO: 6
SE:
DA: Dec., 2002
PP: 878-897
EI:
Using longitudinal, ethnographic data, the authors examine how the pursuit of self-sufficiency in the context of welfare reform may unintentionally encourage some women to develop alternative dangerous dependencies on abusive or potentially abusive men. In this article, the authors document how women ended up relying on men who have been abusive to them either for instrumental assistance or for more direct financial assistance as they struggled to move from welfare to work. The authors also document how some extremely disadvantaged and vulnerable women became enmeshed in even more dangerous dependencies as they hit time limits and fell through public and private safety nets into drug addiction and sex work. The authors frame this discussion of dangerous dependencies with the recognition that dependency relations are necessary and inevitable components of carework. They argue that the discourse of self-sufficiency should acknowledge the fact that careworkers are productive citizens to the same extent as paid laborers and grapple with the question of the means through which they can support that productivity when personal resources are limited and paid labor is temporarily or permanently impossible.

Drawing on fieldwork in Harlem at the onset of welfare reform, I argue in this article for both a social structural and a cultural approach to the study of poor families facing the consequences of this historic policy change. Ethnographic understanding of household organization, kinship networks, reciprocal dependencies, intergenerational relations, migration, and gender must be brought to bear if we are to chart the responses of the poor to welfare reform. Meaning and perceived intentions must be central if we are to grasp how the targets of policy change understand the new economic and bureaucratic circumstances of their lives. These themes are illustrated by drawing on accounts of several households in Harlem–African American and Latino—in order to explore how both structural and cultural forces may shape responses to welfare reform. [welfare reform, poverty, household organization, working poor]
How can managers blend the essential ingredients of complex public programs in fragmented service delivery systems and overcome the specialized concerns of disparate organizations to create systems that work effectively? Edward T. Jennings, Jr. and Dale Krane identify both the barriers to successful coordination of social service programs and the approaches that managers in the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program have taken to establish coordinated service delivery. They report considerable variation in the degree to which JOBS has been successfully coordinated with other programs. Various barriers hinder coordination, but effective managers have used diverse mechanisms and approaches to overcome those barriers. Leadership and interpersonal relations are the primary ingredients of effective coordination in JOBS. When these are combined with a vision of client service and agreement over the functional division of service responsibility, public agencies can work together to deliver effectively coordinated services.

Irrationality and Sacrifice in the Welfare Reform Consensus

Roberts, Dorothy E.
Virginia Law Review
Symposium: New Directions in Family Law
Nov., 1995
2607-2624
Policy Watch: The Food Stamp Program and Welfare Reform

Kuhn, Betsey A.; Dunn, Pamela Allen; Smallwood, David; Hanson, Kenneth; Blaylock, Jim; Vogel, Stephen

The Journal of Economic Perspectives

Spring, 1996

189-198

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0895-3309%28199621%2910%3A2%3C189%3APWTSP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7

Race, Gender, and Welfare Reform: The Antinatalist Response

Thomas, Susan L.

Journal of Black Studies

Mar., 1998

419-446

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0021-9347%28199803%2928%3A4%3C419%3ARGAWRT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K

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<68>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Rethinking Welfare Rights: Reciprocity Norms, Reactive Attitudes, and the Political Economy of Welfare Reform
FT :
AU : Wax, Amy L.
SO : Law and Contemporary Problems
S2 : The Constitution under Clinton: A Critical Assessment
VO : 63
NO : 1/2, The Constitution under Clinton: A Critical Assessment
SE :
DA : Winter - Spring, 2000
PP : 257-297
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0023-9186%28200024%2F21%2963%3A1%2F2%3C257%3ARWRRNR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S
IN : 00239186
AB :
KW :
PB : Duke University School of Law
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2000 Duke University School of Law

<69>
IT : FLA
GR : Equality Incentives and Economic Policy
TI : Guaranteed Employment, Work Incentives, and Welfare Reform: Insight From the Work Equity Project
FT :
AU : Wilson, Stephanie; Steinberg, Danny; Kulik, Jane C.
SO : The American Economic Review
S2 : Papers and Proceedings of the Ninety-Second Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
VO : 70
NO : 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Ninety-Second Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
SE :
DA : May, 1980
PP : 132-137
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28198005%2970%3A2%3C132%3AGEWIAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S
IN : 00028282
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA : EN
CR : Copyright 1980 American Economic Association

<71>
IT : FLA
GR : Faith, Hope, and Charity
AB: The "Charitable Choice" provision of the 1996 welfare reform legislation requires states that contract with nonprofit organizations for delivery of social services to include religious organizations as eligible contractees. This legislation altered the conditions under which religious organizations can provide publicly funded social services. I use data from the National Congregations Study, a 1998 survey of a nationally representative sample of 1,236 religious congregations, to address two questions: To what extent will congregations seek government support for social service activity? Which subsets of congregations are most likely to take advantage of these new opportunities? Univariate statistics show that more than one-third of congregations are potentially open to pursuing government funds to support social service activities. Multivariate analyses show that liberal and moderate congregations are much more likely than conservative congregations to pursue charitable-choice opportunities, and predominantly African American congregations are particularly likely to move in this direction. These results are consistent with sociological theory and research, but they are surprising in the context of the national politics of charitable choice.

KW:
AB: The 1996 welfare-reform law has been characterized as a significant act of devolution. For some, this devolution will free states to become "laboratories of democracy" that develop better welfare policies; for others, it will provoke a debilitating "race to the bottom" where states will reduce benefits out of fear of becoming "welfare magnets" that attract recipients from other states. This article suggests that neither "laboratories of democracy" nor "race to the bottom" does justice to the complexities of the 1996 reforms. In the case of the former, new federal mandates limit state action and states face informal pressures to "keep up" with one another in developing new restrictions so that they can avoid becoming "welfare magnets." In the case of the latter, we find limited empirical support for the existence of welfare migration that is supposed to be provoking a "race to the bottom." We find that there is limited welfare migration because the real value of welfare benefits to recipients does not vary nearly as much as common portrayals suggest. Given these realities, welfare reform may produce a procedural race to the bottom that turns the myth of migration into a self-fulfilling prophesy.

KW:
The role of work in debates over welfare reform in the United States is analyzed. Five issues are identified and discussed under this heading, with special emphasis on the question of whether enough jobs exist to make it possible for all able-bodied welfare recipients to find paid employment in the regular labor market. It is argued that there are not enough jobs available—not even low-wage jobs—to make this a reasonable goal, and that neither conservatives nor liberals have faced up to the dilemma posed by this job shortage. International human rights doctrine concerning the availability of work at decent wages is cited in support of the proposition that the government should be held accountable for filling this job gap, not only for welfare recipients but for all other job-seekers as well. The costs of a hypothetical jobs program capable of achieving this goal are assessed, with the surprising result that it might actually save the public money. It is suggested that such a program could constitute an effective alternative to current welfare reform proposals.

Jobs for All, Economic Justice, and the Challenge of Welfare "Reform"

Jobs for All at decent wages is not the only strategy for reducing poverty and economic inequality, but it is more desirable and more consonant with American values than a primary strategy of direct income redistribution through government benefits. To make jobs the primary strategy for people of working age, however, is not to overlook the need for certain types of income support in good times and in bad, and the important economic functions of the welfare state. Current welfare "reform" poses as a work strategy but is the very antithesis of jobs for all because it creates job seekers rather than jobs and will increase unemployment and lower wages. Economic and social benefits of full employment are identified, and criticisms of the strategy—that many current jobs are risky, boring and
poorly paid--are addressed. The abiding and new obstacles to full employment are acknowledged, their seriousness assessed, and means for overcoming them proposed. The author concludes that the obstacles to jobs for all are primarily political rather than economic, and shows how the National Jobs for All Coalition is attempting to overcome them and to build a new movement for economic justice.

KW :  
PB : Palgrave Macmillan Journals  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1997 Palgrave Macmillan Journals

<80> 
IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Welfare Reform and Women's Health: Review of the Literature and Implications for State Policy  
FT :  
AU : O'Campo, Patricia; Rojas-Smith, Lucia  
SO : Journal of Public Health Policy  
S2 :  
VO : 19  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : 1998  
PP : 420-446  
EI :  
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-5897%281998%2919%3A4%3C420%3AWRAWHR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-G  
IN : 01975897  
AB : In August 1996, the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (P.L. 104-193) was signed into law, ending a 60-year federal entitlement guaranteeing families some basic level of assistance during periods of economic hardship. Several components of this new legislation have the potential to impact upon the health and well-being of women and children. We summarize studies examining the relationship between welfare participation and physical and mental well-being of women and what is known about the effects of poverty on health; the patterns of employment among welfare participants and the health consequences of low-wage work on women; domestic violence among welfare recipients; the potential health consequences of the provisions of the new Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program for women's and adolescent health; and the consequences of the new TANF provisions for the health and well-being of immigrant women. We discuss the implications for policy makers in monitoring and minimizing the negative impact of welfare reforms on women's health and well-being.  
KW :  
PB : Palgrave Macmillan Journals  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1998 Palgrave Macmillan Journals

<81> 
IT : FLA  
GR : Poverty, Work, and Welfare  
TI : The Budgetary Implications of Welfare Reform: Lessons from Four State Initiatives
Required work and training, a major component of recent "welfare reform" proposals, is intended to increase the self-sufficiency of welfare recipients and thereby produce savings for government treasuries as well as more income for the recipients themselves. This analysis focuses explicitly on the budgetary effects of such activities, estimating the cost savings and new revenues generated by welfare employment programs started in four states since 1981. It suggests that when a broad range of effects are taken into account over a sufficiently long period, the overall budgetary implications of the programs are usually positive at the federal, state, and local levels of government. The costs and gains, however, are shared unevenly by the three levels, which encourages disparities in the programs states and localities choose to implement.
Reforming a Breadwinner Welfare State: Gender, Race, Class and Social Security Reform

A key challenge facing western welfare states is that they offset income risks faced by those in breadwinner families. Social Security is an excellent example. It best protects individuals with lengthy work histories or individuals who get married, stay married, and are never employed. Most women fit neither model. Thus, I analyze "women-friendly" approaches (benefit improvements for parents or those divorced) and a social democratic approach (minimum benefit) to reform. Benefits disconnected from marital status (parent and minimum benefits) are most effective at insuring against the new risks women face. Women-friendly approaches, however, do tend to reinforce inequality among women. Ultimately, my results emphasize that analyses must account for the intersection of gender, race, and class to understand how the state shapes stratification.

Coercion, Reform, and the Welfare State: The Campaign against "Begging" in Mexico City during the 1930s

A key challenge facing western welfare states is that they offset income risks faced by those in breadwinner families. Social Security is an excellent example. It best protects individuals with lengthy work histories or individuals who get married, stay married, and are never employed. Most women fit neither model. Thus, I analyze "women-friendly" approaches (benefit improvements for parents or those divorced) and a social democratic approach (minimum benefit) to reform. Benefits disconnected from marital status (parent and minimum benefits) are most effective at insuring against the new risks women face. Women-friendly approaches, however, do tend to reinforce inequality among women. Ultimately, my results emphasize that analyses must account for the intersection of gender, race, and class to understand how the state shapes stratification.

Copyright 2005 Social Forces, University of North Carolina Press; published by University of North Carolina Press.
The ideals of federalism contributed significantly to the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, which repealed the AFDC entitlement program and devolved broad authority to the states to design and administer programs for welfare reform. Professor Cashin challenges the federalist, a priori assumption that states are the natural situs of policy authority concerning the poor. She argues that the Act is likely to yield harmful consequences for the poor--especially the minority poor--because the political economy of state decisionmaking is more hostile to redistributive aims than is that of national decisionmaking. The Article tests the conventional normative theories in support of federalism against the empirical reality of state decisionmaking, and concludes that such broad decentralization is not normatively justified. Marshaling empirical evidence of the risk of a "tyranny of the majority," by which local prejudices go unchecked, Professor Cashin argues that if Congress wants to ensure that welfare reform is pursued in a manner that actually meets its core purpose of reducing welfare dependency, it will need to be more interventionist in directing state action. Thus, the Article offers an alternative vision of decentralization, arguing for a more aggressive framework of national standards or incentives that would insulate the disadvantaged poor from the tyranny of the advantaged majority. At the same time, however, the Article endorses giving states free reign on all policy design decisions beyond this level of fundamental national standards, arguing that, as regards these remaining issues, the potential benefits of decentralization outweigh its potential risks to the poor.
Economists have argued that welfare migration leads to a race to the bottom in the choice of welfare benefits. Although a system of federal matching grants can remedy this problem, the recent welfare reform law replaced the existing matching-grant structure with block grants, a policy change that appears undesirable. To judge whether this critique of welfare reform is justified, this paper evaluates the evidence in favor of a race to the bottom. After explaining the theoretical effects of welfare migration, the paper surveys the empirical evidence on the occurrence of such migration, concluding that the evidence is mixed. The discussion also considers recent empirical tests for strategic interaction, which show that benefit levels in nearby states affect a given state's benefit choice. The most plausible source of such interaction is a concern about welfare migration, which leads policymakers to look at benefits in neighboring states when making their own choices. Judging that the evidence appears consistent with the existence of a race to the bottom, the paper concludes that the demise of matching grants may be undesirable from a policy perspective.
The `Family Cap': A Popular but Unproven Method of Welfare Reform

Donovan, Patricia

Family Planning Perspectives

Volume 27, Number 4, Jul. - Aug., 1995

AB: We use state-level monthly panel data to assess the relative contributions of the macroeconomy and welfare reform in accounting for the 1993-96 decline in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) caseloads. Our results suggest that the decline in per capita AFDC caseloads is attributable largely to the economic conditions in states and not to waivers from federal welfare policies. Nationwide, we attribute 66 percent of the decline to the macroeconomy. However, we do find substantial heterogeneity in the impact and timing of alternative waivers on AFDC caseloads. States with waivers impacting parental responsibilities experienced greater
caseload declines than states with waivers that made work more attractive. Overall, our model predicts that had it not been for the influence of economic factors, welfare reform would not have led to any decrease in aggregate caseloads.

KW:
PB: University of Wisconsin Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 2000 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; published by University of Wisconsin Press

<108>
IT: FLA
GR:
FT:
AU: Naples, Nancy A.
SO: Signs
S2: 
VO: 22
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Summer, 1997
PP: 907-945
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0097-9740%28199722%2922%3A4%3C907%3AT%22COTG%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5
IN: 00979740
AB:
KW:
PB: The University of Chicago Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1997 The University of Chicago Press

<109>
IT: FLA
GR: News and Views
TI: Black Out-of-Wedlock Births: The Deception That Put Welfare Reform Over the Top
FT:
AU:
SO: The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education
S2: 
VO: 
NO: 13
SE:
DA: Autumn, 1996
PP: 13
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1077-3711%28199623%290%3A13%3C13%3ABOBTD%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q
IN: 10773711
AB:
KW:
PB: CH II Publishers
Assessing the Impact of Welfare Reform on Single Mothers [and Comments and Discussion]

AU: Fang, Hanming; Keane, Michael P.; Blank, Rebecca M.; Grogger, Jeff

SO: Brookings Papers on Economic Activity

VO: 2004


PB: The Brookings Institution

Social Protest, Hegemonic Competition, and Social Reform: A Political Struggle Interpretation of the Origins of the American Welfare State

AU: Jenkins, J. Craig; Brents, Barbara G.

SO: American Sociological Review

AB: Recent neo-Marxian and state-centric analyses of the origins of the American welfare state have misspecified the autonomy of the state, thereby conflating policy formulation with policy-making and missing the complex political struggles that shaped the formulation of the Social Security Act of 1935. Synthesizing Poulantzas's "class struggle" theory of state with social protest theory and Domhoff's analysis of capitalist dominance, we advance a political struggle theory that identifies two major processes leading to social reforms: (1) sustained protest waves by excluded groups
and threatened polity members that create a sense of political crisis among elites; and (2) hegemonic competition between capitalist blocs that use policy-planning and electoral investments to promote alternative political programs. This model is then applied to the formulation of the Social Security Act. Unemployed protests, industrial strikes, and middle-class reform movements, interacting with electoral instability, created an elite sense of political crisis. Simultaneously, rival capitalist blocs centered in bank groups and industrial segments competed for political dominance, creating opportunities for protest and placing major reforms on the national political agenda.

KW:
PB: American Sociological Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1989 American Sociological Association

<114>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: The Social Construction of an Imperative: Why Welfare Reform Happened in Denmark and the Netherlands but Not in Germany
FT:
AU: Cox, Robert Henry
SO: World Politics
S2:
VO: 53
NO: 3
SE:
DA: Apr., 2001
PP: 463-498
EI:
IN: 10863338
AB: This article seeks to explain why Denmark and the Netherlands made dramatic progress reforming their welfare systems in the 1990s and why Germany had a relatively slow start. Some possible explanations found to be incomplete are institutional differences in welfare programs, the uniqueness of circumstances (for example, German unification), and the balance of political power in governing institutions. An important part of the puzzle is an increasing perception of the need to reform that was more widespread in Denmark and the Netherlands. The social construction of an imperative to reform in these countries generated a political consensus that was elusive in Germany but that may be developing under Gerhard Schröder's government.
PB: The Johns Hopkins University Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 2001 The Johns Hopkins University Press

<115>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Using Feminist Critical Policy Analysis in the Realm of Higher Education: The Case of Welfare Reform as Gendered Educational Policy
FT:
AU: Shaw, Kathleen M.
Policy analysis is often silent on the issue of gender, and as a result either ignores or misrepresents the ways in which women's lives are affected by policy. This article utilizes feminist critical policy analysis to challenge the positivist, gender neutral assumptions on which most policy analysis rests. It provides an overview of feminist critical policy analysis and its benefits as an analytic tool. Using welfare reform as an example of gendered educational policy, I illustrate how feminist critical policy analysis can be used to challenge the gender-neutral assumptions.


AB: Historically, the United States and Aotearoa/New Zealand symbolize opposite poles of an individualist-collectivist welfare state continuum. Until recently, Aotearoa/New Zealand was known as a "cradle-to-grave" welfare state, with "universal" employment and coverage in health and education. U.S. history, in contrast, is marked by an unabashed individualism and a residualist approach to welfare. Recent neoliberal reforms, however, have engendered a convergence between the two countries in the conceptualization and organization of assistance for poor single mothers. Most notable are the "workfare" provisions of legislative changes made in 1996 in the two countries, which work to reconstitute poor mothers as potential able-bodied workers. In this article we analyze welfare reform in the United States and Aotearoa/New Zealand, with particular reference to how poor single mothers respond to, comply and cope with, or resist neoliberal strategies. Analysis is based on participant-observation, interviews, and focus groups conducted between 1989 and 1999. [welfare
This essay examines the tensions that emerged when South Africa's newly democratic government attempted to deliver reforms rapidly in the interest of distributive equity, sidelining the slower and more inclusive process of consultation with stakeholders outside of government. Its focus is on policy debates in the welfare sector over the new Child Support Grant proposed in 1997. An analysis of these policy debates reveals that consultation with stakeholders outside of government strengthened the democratic process and provided a necessary venue for citizens to engage government and have a say in the development process. However, this essay also suggests that with the introduction of the government's Macro-Economic Strategy for Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR), the policy terrain has become less consultative as the ANC government has increasingly centralized decision-making powers within the executive and cabinet. While in the short term this may be seen as a necessary measure in order to begin to address many of the pressing needs of the electorate, in the long run it has the effect of installing undemocratic practices and shifting the locus of power to those institutions of government that are least representative and accountable. Cet article examine les tensions qui emergent lorsque le nouveau gouvernement democratique d'Afrique du Sud essaie de mettre en place des reformes rapides dans l'interet d'une equite de distribution, tout en mettant en marge le processus plus lent et plus inclusif de consultation avec les parties interessées a l'exterieur du gouvernement. Cet article se concentre plus particulierement sur les debats politiques survenus dans le secteur des prestations sociales a propos de la nouvelle bourse d'allocation pour enfant proposee en 1997. L'analyse de ces debats politiques revele que la consultation avec les parties interessées a l'exterieur du gouvernement renforce le processus democratique et offre aux citoyens l'arene necessaire leur permettant d'interpeller le gouvernement et d'avoir une voix dans le processus de developpement. Cependant, cet article suggere egalemment qu'en raison de l'introduction par le gouvernement de la strategie macro-economique de Croissance, Emploi et Redistribution (Growth, Employment
and Redistribution-GEAR), le terrain politique est devenu moins consultatif à mesure que le gouvernement de l'ANC centralisait de plus en plus les pouvoirs décisionnels au niveau de l'exécutif et du Cabinet. Si à courte échéance cette mesure peut être considérée comme nécessaire pour vite commencer à répondre aux nombreux besoins pressants de l'électorat, son effet à long terme est d'insuffler des pratiques non démocratiques et de déplacer le centre du pouvoir vers ces institutions gouvernementales moins représentatives et moins responsables.

KW:
PB: African Studies Association
LO:
LA: fre
CR: Copyright 2000 African Studies Association

TI: And How Are We Supposed to Pay for Health Care? Views of the Poor and the Near Poor on Welfare Reform
FT:
AU: Schneider, Jo Anne
SO: American Anthropologist
S2:
V0: 101
NO: 4
SE: 2
DA: Dec., 1999
PP: 761-782
AB: The welfare reform debate focuses on the characteristics of who gets government benefits and who pays for them. People perceive the welfare reform debate as the white middle class denying benefits to poor people of color. But larger questions regarding the U.S. lack of comprehensive social policy for health care, education, and child care lurk behind these concerns. Drawing on research with public assistance recipients and working- and middle-class people, in this paper I explore the ways that people interact with and perceive government social programs. I argue that both attitudes and proposed solutions toward welfare reflect different access to government programs and resources such as jobs, savings, and social supports among people who have and have not accessed welfare. Since economic disparity in the United States correlates highly with race, the debate over welfare reform also involves racial attitudes. Changing both the welfare debate and poverty in the United States must start by providing universal benefits. [public policy, poverty, welfare reform, race, United States]

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LA: latex
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