

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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28196321%2910%3A4%3C390%3ALS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I)

[7791%28196321%2910%3A4%3C390%3ALS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28196321%2910%3A4%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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884-8971%28198721%292%3A2%3C401%3AES%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F)

[8971%28198721%292%3A2%3C401%3AES%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F](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 "Disability"  
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%3ANSA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P>  
IN : 0377919x  
AB :

KW :  
PB : University of California Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1978 University of California Press

<6>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : On Managing a Courtesy Stigma  
FT :  
AU : Birenbaum, Arnold  
SO : Journal of Health and Social Behavior  
S2 :  
VO : 11  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Sep., 1970  
PP : 196-206  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28197009%2911%3A3%3C196%3AOMACS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B>  
IN : 00221465

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.

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

<7>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Two Studies of Legal Stigma  
FT :  
AU : Schwartz, Richard D.; Skolnick, Jerome H.  
SO : Social Problems  
S2 :  
VO : 10  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Autumn, 1962  
PP : 133-142  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28196223%2910%3A2%3C133%3ATSOLS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L>  
IN : 00377791  
AB :  
KW :

PB : University of California Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1962 University of California Press

<11>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : An Economic Model of Welfare Stigma  
FT :  
AU : Moffitt, Robert  
SO : The American Economic Review  
S2 :  
VO : 73  
NO : 5  
SE :  
DA : Dec., 1983  
PP : 1023-1035  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28198312%2973%3A5%3C1023%3AAEMOWS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I>  
IN : 00028282  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Economic Association  
LO :  
LA : EN  
CR : Copyright 1983 American Economic Association

<13>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Stigma and the Psychiatric Patient Career  
FT :  
AU : Swanson, Robert M.; Spitzer, Stephen P.  
SO : Journal of Health and Social Behavior  
S2 :  
VO : 11  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : Mar., 1970  
PP : 44-51  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28197003%2911%3A1%3C44%3ASATPPC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23>  
IN : 00221465  
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-%23](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2186%28199610%2939%3A2%3C519%3ASASEOC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23)

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%3ATSBOVS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28197406%2921%3A5%3C648%3ATSBOVS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F)

IN : 00377791

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of California Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1974 University of California Press

<24>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Cash Equivalence, Welfare Stigma, and Food Stamps

FT :

AU : Ranney, Christine K.; Kushman, John E.

SO : Southern Economic Journal

S2 :

VO : 53

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Apr., 1987

PP : 1011-1027

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-4038%28198704%2953%3A4%3C1011%3ACEWSAF%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7>

IN : 00384038

AB :

KW :

PB : Southern Economic Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1987 Southern Economic Association

<28>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : PATCO Lives! Stigma, Heroism, and Symbolic Transformations

FT :

AU : Newman, Katherine S.

SO : Cultural Anthropology

S2 :

VO : 2

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Aug., 1987

PP : 319-346

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0886-7356%28198708%292%3A3%3C319%3APLSHAS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T>

IN : 08867356

AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Anthropological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1987 American Anthropological Association

<33>

IT : FLA  
GR : Notes  
TI : Lasting Stigma: Affirmative Action and Clarence Thomas's Prisoners' Rights Jurisprudence  
FT :  
AU :  
SO : Harvard Law Review  
S2 :  
VO : 112  
NO : 6  
SE :  
DA : Apr., 1999  
PP : 1331-1348  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0017-811X%28199904%29112%3A6%3C1331%3ALSAAAC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1>  
IN : 0017811x  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : The Harvard Law Review Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1999 The Harvard Law Review Association

<34>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : The Whore Stigma: Female Dishonor and Male Unworthiness  
FT :  
AU : Pheterson, Gail  
SO : Social Text  
S2 : A Special Section Edited by Anne McClintock Explores the Sex Trade  
VO :  
NO : 37, A Special Section Edited by Anne McClintock Explores the Sex Trade  
SE :  
DA : Winter, 1993  
PP : 39-64  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0164-2472%28199324%290%3A37%3C39%3ATWSFDA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E>  
IN : 01642472  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Duke University Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1993 Duke University Press

<36>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Job Search, Stigma Effect, and Escape Rate from Unemployment  
FT :  
AU : Vishwanath, Tara  
SO : Journal of Labor Economics  
S2 :  
VO : 7  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Oct., 1989  
PP : 487-502  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0734-306X%28198910%297%3A4%3C487%3AJSSEAE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S>  
IN : 0734306x  
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  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1989 The University of Chicago Press

<40>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Self-Mortification and the Stigma of Leprosy in Northern India  
FT :  
AU : Barrett, Ronald  
SO : Medical Anthropology Quarterly  
S2 :  
VO : 19  
NO : 2  
SE : 2  
DA : Jun., 2005  
PP : 216-230  
EI :  
IN : 15481387  
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.  
KW : Leprosy, Stigma, Disability, India  
PB : American Anthropological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2005 American Anthropological Association

<41>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Stigma, Liminality, and Chronic Pain: Mind-Body Borderlands  
FT :  
AU : Jackson, Jean E.  
SO : American Ethnologist  
S2 :  
VO : 32  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Aug., 2005  
PP : 332-353  
EI :  
IN : 15481425  
AB : 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.  
KW : Chronic Pain, Liminality, Mind-body dualism, Stigma, Medical Anthropology  
PB : American Anthropological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2005 American Anthropological Association

<42>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Feelings of Stigma among Relatives of Former Mental Patients  
FT :  
AU : Freeman, Howard E.; Simmons, Ozzie G.  
SO : Social Problems  
S2 :  
VO : 8  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Spring, 1961  
PP : 312-321  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28196121%298%3A4%3C312%3AFOSARO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-6>  
IN : 00377791  
AB :

KW :  
PB : University of California Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1961 University of California Press

<43>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Perceptions of Stigma following Public Intervention for Delinquent Behavior  
FT :  
AU : Foster, Jack Donald; Dinitz, Simon; Reckless, Walter C.  
SO : Social Problems  
S2 :  
VO : 20  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Autumn, 1972  
PP : 202-209  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28197223%2920%3A2%3C202%3APOSFPI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-6>  
IN : 00377791  
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.

KW :  
PB : University of California Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1972 University of California Press

<52>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Stigma: Tattooing and Branding in Graeco-Roman Antiquity  
FT :  
AU : Jones, C. P.  
SO : The Journal of Roman Studies  
S2 :  
VO : 77  
NO :  
SE :

DA : 1987  
PP : 139-155  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0075-4358%281987%2977%3C139%3ASTABIG%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8>  
IN : 00754358  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1987 Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies

<53>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Stigma, Privacy, and Other Attitudes of Welfare Recipients  
FT :  
AU : Handler, Joel F.; Hollingsworth, Ellen Jane  
SO : Stanford Law Review  
S2 :  
VO : 22  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : Nov., 1969  
PP : 1-19  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-9765%28196911%2922%3A1%3C1%3ASPAOAO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A>  
IN : 00389765  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Stanford Law Review  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1969 Stanford Law Review

<54>

IT : FLA  
GR : Marginalized Families  
TI : Welfare Stigma among Low-Income, African American Single Mothers  
FT :  
AU : Jarrett, Robin L.  
SO : Family Relations  
S2 :  
VO : 45  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Oct., 1996  
PP : 368-374  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-6664%28199610%2945%3A4%3C368%3AWSALAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M>  
IN : 01976664  
AB : 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

<59>

IT : FLA

GR : Mental Illness

TI : Labeling Mental Illness: The Effects of Received Services and Perceived Stigma on Life Satisfaction

FT :

AU : Rosenfield, Sarah

SO : American Sociological Review

S2 :

VO : 62

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Aug., 1997

PP : 660-672

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28199708%2962%3A4%3C660%3ALMITEO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4)

[1224%28199708%2962%3A4%3C660%3ALMITEO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28199708%2962%3A4%3C660%3ALMITEO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4)

IN : 00031224

AB : 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

<64>

IT : FLA

GR :

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

FT :

AU : Halnon, Karen Bettez

SO : Teaching Sociology

S2 :  
VO : 29  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Oct., 2001  
PP : 423-438  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0092-055X%28200110%2929%3A4%3C423%3ATSODNA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R>  
IN : 0092055x  
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

<65>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : The Stigma of Ethnic Difference: The Structure of Prejudice and "Discrimination" toward Japan's New Immigrant Minority  
FT :  
AU : Tsuda, Takeyuki  
SO : Journal of Japanese Studies  
S2 :  
VO : 24  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Summer, 1998  
PP : 317-359  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0095-6848%28199822%2924%3A2%3C317%3ATSOEDT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U>  
IN : 00956848  
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

LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1998 The Society for Japanese Studies

<68>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : The Stigma of Obesity: The Consequences of Naive Assumptions Concerning  
the Causes of Physical Deviance  
FT :  
AU : DeJong, Willaim  
SO : Journal of Health and Social Behavior  
S2 :  
VO : 21  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : Mar., 1980  
PP : 75-87  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28198003%2921%3A1%3C75%3ATSOOTC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8>  
IN : 00221465

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  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1980 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>

IN : 00221465

AB : 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."

KW :

PB : American Sociological Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1991 American Sociological Association

<70>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Emotional Support Following Cancer: A Test of the Stigma and Social Activity Hypotheses

FT :

AU : Bloom, Joan R.; Kessler, Larry

SO : Journal of Health and Social Behavior

S2 :

VO : 35

NO : 2

SE :

DA : Jun., 1994

PP : 118-133

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022->

[1465%28199406%2935%3A2%3C118%3AESFCAT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28199406%2935%3A2%3C118%3AESFCAT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K)

IN : 00221465

AB : 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

reducing the level of women's emotional support.

KW :

PB : American Sociological Association

LO :

LA : latex

CR : Copyright 1994 American Sociological Association

<72>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Stigma of Public Dependency: A Comparison of Alternative Forms of Public Aid to the Poor

FT :

AU : Williamson, John B.

SO : Social Problems

S2 :

VO : 22

NO : 2

SE :

DA : Dec., 1974

PP : 213-228

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28197412%2922%3A2%3C213%3ATSOPDA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T)

[7791%28197412%2922%3A2%3C213%3ATSOPDA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28197412%2922%3A2%3C213%3ATSOPDA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T)

IN : 00377791

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of California Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1974 University of California Press

<73>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : In the Closet with Illness: Epilepsy, Stigma Potential and Information Control

FT :

AU : Schneider, Joseph W.; Conrad, Peter

SO : Social Problems

S2 :

VO : 28

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Oct., 1980

PP : 32-44

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28198010%2928%3A1%3C32%3AITCWIE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q)

[7791%28198010%2928%3A1%3C32%3AITCWIE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28198010%2928%3A1%3C32%3AITCWIE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q)

IN : 00377791

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of California Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1980 University of California Press

<74>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Stigma of Chronic Facial Pain and Its Impact on Social Relationships

FT :

AU : Lennon, Mary Clare; Link, Bruce G.; Marbach, Joseph J.; Dohrenwend, Bruce P.

SO : Social Problems

S2 :

VO : 36

NO : 2

SE :

DA : Apr., 1989

PP : 117-134

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28198904%2936%3A2%3C117%3ATSOCFP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R)

[7791%28198904%2936%3A2%3C117%3ATSOCFP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28198904%2936%3A2%3C117%3ATSOCFP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R)

IN : 00377791

AB : 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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0190-2725%28199712%2960%3A4%3C323%3ATS0HTI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U)

[2725%28199712%2960%3A4%3C323%3ATS0HTI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0190-2725%28199712%2960%3A4%3C323%3ATS0HTI%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-legitimizing 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

GR :  
TI : The Affirmative Action Stigma of Incompetence: Effects of Performance Information Ambiguity  
FT :  
AU : Heilman, Madeline E.; Block, Caryn J.; Stathatos, Peter  
SO : The Academy of Management Journal  
S2 :  
VO : 40  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Jun., 1997  
PP : 603-625  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0001-4273%28199706%2940%3A3%3C603%3ATAASOI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R>  
IN : 00014273  
AB : 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).  
KW :  
PB : Academy of Management  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1997 Academy of Management

<102>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Sacrifice and Stigma: Reducing Free-riding in Cults, Communes, and Other Collectives  
FT :  
AU : Iannaccone, Laurence R.  
SO : The Journal of Political Economy  
S2 :  
VO : 100  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Apr., 1992  
PP : 271-291  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-3808%28199204%29100%3A2%3C271%3ASASRFI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Y>  
IN : 00223808  
AB : This paper presents an economic analysis of religious behavior that accounts for the continuing success of groups with strange requirements and seemingly inefficient prohibitions. The analysis does not presuppose any special motives for religious activity. Rather, religion is modeled as a club good that displays positive returns to "participatory crowding." The analysis demonstrates that efficient religions with perfectly rational members may benefit from stigma, self-sacrifice, and bizarre behavioral restrictions. The model also addresses sacrifice in nonreligious "social

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 :

DA : Oct., 2000

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

PP : 50-67

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022->

1465%28200003%2941%3A1%3C50%3ATDOSAC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P

IN : 00221465

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : American Sociological Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2000 American Sociological Association

<124>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Participation in the AFDC Program and the Stigma of Welfare Receipt: Estimation of a Choice-Theoretic Model

FT :

AU : Moffitt, Robert

SO : Southern Economic Journal

S2 :

VO : 47

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Jan., 1981

PP : 753-762

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038->

4038%28198101%2947%3A3%3C753%3APITAPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O

IN : 00384038

AB :

KW :

PB : Southern Economic Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1981 Southern Economic Association

<126>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : On Stigma and Its Consequences: Evidence from a Longitudinal Study of Men with Dual Diagnoses of Mental Illness and Substance Abuse

FT :

AU : Link, Bruce G.; Struening, Elmer L.; Rahav, Michael; Phelan, Jo C.; Nuttbrock, Larry

SO : Journal of Health and Social Behavior

S2 :

VO : 38

NO : 2

SE :

DA : Jun., 1997

PP : 177-190

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28199706%2938%3A2%3C177%3AOSAICE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B)

[1465%28199706%2938%3A2%3C177%3AOSAICE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1465%28199706%2938%3A2%3C177%3AOSAICE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B)

IN : 00221465

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : American Sociological Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1997 American Sociological Association

<127>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Making Minorities: Cultural Space, Stigma Transformation Frames, and the Categorical Status Claims of Deaf, Gay, and White Supremacist Activists in Late Twentieth Century America

FT :

AU : Berbrier, Mitch

SO : Sociological Forum

S2 :

VO : 17

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Dec., 2002

PP : 553-591

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884-8971%28200212%2917%3A4%3C553%3AMMCSST%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N)

[8971%28200212%2917%3A4%3C553%3AMMCSST%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884-8971%28200212%2917%3A4%3C553%3AMMCSST%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N)

IN : 08848971

AB : 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

<2>

IT : FLA

GR : Discussions

TI : Runciman on Social Inequality

FT :

AU : Care, Norman S.

SO : The Philosophical Quarterly

S2 :

VO : 18

NO : 71

SE :

DA : Apr., 1968

PP : 151-154

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0031->

8094%28196804%2918%3A71%3C151%3AROSI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23

IN : 00318094

AB :

KW :

PB : The Philosophical Quarterly

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1968 The Philosophical Quarterly

<3>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Social Inequality. The Main Issues

FT :

AU : Hoivik, Tord

SO : Journal of Peace Research

S2 :

VO : 8

NO : 2

SE :

DA : 1971

PP : 119-142

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022->

3433%281971%298%3A2%3C119%3ASITMI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X

IN : 00223433

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Sage Publications, Ltd.

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1971 Sage Publications, Ltd.

<7>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Inequality, Social Insurance, and Redistribution

FT :

AU : Moene, Karl Ove; Wallerstein, Michael

SO : The American Political Science Review

S2 :

VO : 95

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Dec., 2001

PP : 859-874

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003->

0554%28200112%2995%3A4%3C859%3AISIAR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T

IN : 00030554

AB : Is the political support for welfare policy higher or lower in less egalitarian societies? We answer the question using a model of welfare policy as publicly financed insurance that pays benefits in a redistributive manner. When voters have both redistributive and insurance motives for supporting welfare spending, the effect of inequality depends on how benefits are targeted. Greater inequality increases support for welfare expenditures when benefits are targeted to the employed but decreases support when benefits are targeted to those without earnings. With endogenous targeting, support for benefits to those without earnings declines as inequality increases, whereas support for aggregate spending is a V-shaped function of inequality. Statistical analysis of welfare expenditures in advanced industrial societies provides support for key empirical implications of the model.

KW :

PB : American Political Science Association

LO :

LA :

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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28197708%2942%3A4%3C611%3ADASIAR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E)

[1224%28197708%2942%3A4%3C611%3ADASIAR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E](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 :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0007-1315%28197803%2929%3A1%3C110%3AT%27ISFO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0>  
IN : 00071315  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : The London School of Economics and Political Science  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1978 The London School of Economics and Political Science

<12>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Inequality, Economic Growth and Social Mobility  
FT :  
AU : Breen, Richard  
SO : The British Journal of Sociology  
S2 :  
VO : 48  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Sep., 1997  
PP : 429-449  
EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0007-1315%28199709%2948%3A3%3C429%3AIEGASM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0>  
IN : 00071315

AB : 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.

KW : Stratification Theories, Intergenerational Social Mobility, Intragenerational Inequality, Economic Growth  
PB : The London School of Economics and Political Science  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1997 The London School of Economics and Political Science

<13>

IT : FLA  
GR : Notes  
TI : Understanding Social Inequality through Service Learning  
FT :  
AU : Everett, Kevin D.  
SO : Teaching Sociology  
S2 :  
VO : 26

NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Oct., 1998  
PP : 299-309  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0092-055X%28199810%2926%3A4%3C299%3AUSITSL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-G>  
IN : 0092055x  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Sociological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1998 American Sociological Association

<14>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : The Structural Basis of Social Inequality  
FT :  
AU : Sorensen, Aage B.  
SO : The American Journal of Sociology  
S2 :  
VO : 101  
NO : 5  
SE :  
DA : Mar., 1996  
PP : 1333-1365  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-9602%28199603%29101%3A5%3C1333%3ATSBOSSI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A>  
IN : 00029602  
AB : 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.  
KW :  
PB : The University of Chicago Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1996 The University of Chicago Press

<15>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : The Social Psychology of Organizations and Inequality  
FT :  
AU : Baron, James N.; Pfeffer, Jeffrey  
SO : Social Psychology Quarterly  
S2 : Special Issue: Conceptualizing Structure in Social Psychology  
VO : 57  
NO : 3, Special Issue: Conceptualizing Structure in Social Psychology

SE :  
DA : Sep., 1994  
PP : 190-209  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0190-2725%28199409%2957%3A3%3C190%3ATSP00A%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7>  
IN : 01902725  
AB : 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.  
KW :  
PB : American Sociological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1994 American Sociological Association

<16>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Inequality, Social Comparison, and Relative Deprivation  
FT :  
AU : Panning, William H.  
SO : The American Political Science Review  
S2 :  
VO : 77  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Jun., 1983  
PP : 323-329  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-0554%28198306%2977%3A2%3C323%3AISCARD%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E>  
IN : 00030554  
AB : 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.  
KW :  
PB : American Political Science Association  
LO :  
LA : EN  
CR : Copyright 1983 American Political Science Association

<20>

IT : FLA

GR :  
TI : Inequality and Social Structure: A Comparison of Marx and Weber  
FT :  
AU : Bendix, Reinhard  
SO : American Sociological Review  
S2 :  
VO : 39  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Apr., 1974  
PP : 149-161  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28197404%2939%3A2%3C149%3AIIASSAC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V>  
IN : 00031224  
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 :  
PB : American Sociological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1974 American Sociological Association

<21>

IT : FLA  
GR : Notes  
TI : Introducing Social Stratification and Inequality: An Active Learning Technique  
FT :  
AU : McCammon, Lucy  
SO : Teaching Sociology  
S2 :  
VO : 27  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : Jan., 1999  
PP : 44-54  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0092-055X%28199901%2927%3A1%3C44%3AIISSAIA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>  
IN : 0092055x  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Sociological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1999 American Sociological Association

<30>

IT : FLA  
GR :

TI : Biological Differences, Social Inequality, and Distributive Goods: An Exploratory Argument

FT :

AU : Williams-Myers, A. J.

SO : Journal of Black Studies

S2 :

VO : 13

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Jun., 1983

PP : 399-416

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0021-9347%28198306%2913%3A4%3C399%3ABDSIAD%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F>

IN : 00219347

AB :

KW :

PB : Sage Publications, Inc.

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1983 Sage Publications, Inc.

<32>

IT : FLA

GR : The Fruits of Brown--Higher Education

TI : Permissive Social and Educational Inequality 40 Years After Brown

FT :

AU : Anderson, Beverley

SO : The Journal of Negro Education

S2 : Brown v. Board of Education at 40: A Commemorative Issue Dedicated to the Late Thurgood Marshall

VO : 63

NO : 3, Brown v. Board of Education at 40: A Commemorative Issue Dedicated to the Late Thurgood Marshall

SE :

DA : Summer, 1994

PP : 443-450

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2984%28199422%2963%3A3%3C443%3APSAEI4%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K>

IN : 00222984

AB :

KW :

PB : Journal of Negro Education

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1994 Journal of Negro Education

<33>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Theories of Social and Educational Inequality: From Dichotomy to Typology

FT :

AU : Jacob, Jeffrey C.

SO : British Journal of Sociology of Education

S2 :

VO : 2  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : 1981  
PP : 71-89  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0142-5692%281981%292%3A1%3C71%3ATOSAEI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z>  
IN : 01425692  
AB : 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.  
KW :  
PB : Taylor & Francis, Ltd.  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1981 Taylor & Francis, Ltd.

<42>  
IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Asymmetrical Production Possibilities, the Social Gains from Inequality and the Optimum Town  
FT :  
AU : Arnott, Richard; Riley, John G.  
SO : The Scandinavian Journal of Economics  
S2 :  
VO : 79  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : 1977  
PP : 301-311  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0347-0520%281977%2979%3A3%3C301%3AAPPTSG%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P>  
IN : 03470520  
AB : 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

generalize to all situations with this form of production asymmetry.

KW :

PB : The Scandinavian Journal of Economics

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1977 The Scandinavian Journal of Economics

<44>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : For Whom Does Education Enlighten? Race, Gender, Education, and Beliefs about Social Inequality

FT :

AU : Kane, Emily W.; Kyyro, Else K.

SO : Gender and Society

S2 :

VO : 15

NO : 5

SE :

DA : Oct., 2001

PP : 710-733

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891->

[2432%28200110%2915%3A5%3C710%3AFWDEER%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891-2432%28200110%2915%3A5%3C710%3AFWDEER%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F)

IN : 08912432

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Sage Publications, Inc.

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2001 Sage Publications, Inc.

<46>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Social Welfare Provisions and the Limits of Inequality in Contemporary China

FT :

AU : Vermeer, Eduard B.

SO : Asian Survey

S2 :

VO : 19

NO : 9

SE :

DA : Sep., 1979  
PP : 856-880  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0004-4687%28197909%2919%3A9%3C856%3ASWPATL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-2>  
IN : 00044687  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : University of California Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1979 University of California Press

<54>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Stratum and Class Formation: Principles of a Theory of Social Inequality  
FT :  
AU : Strasser, Hermann  
SO : Canadian Journal of Sociology / Cahiers canadiens de sociologie  
S2 :  
VO : 5  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Spring, 1980  
PP : 103-120  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0318-6431%28198021%295%3A2%3C103%3ASACFPO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N>  
IN : 03186431  
AB : 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 etude se resume a ce qui suit: les deux principes fondamentaux a la base de l'inegalite des structures sociales sont la couche sociale et la constitution des classes. On approfondit cette these en se placant dans le cadre (a) des analyses comparatives des interpretations de trois types paradigmaticques de theorie de l'inegalite, a savoir la theorie fonctionnelle, la theorie conservative du conflit et la theorie progressiste

du conflit; (b) le mecanisme du systeme de coordonnees a la base de toute analyse de l'inegalite sociale structuree; et (c) les recentes decouvertes en anthropologie et en ethologie. On y indique en detail que la formation du statut doit etre comprise comme une consequence des processus periodiques de socialisation qui prennent place au sein de la famille, de l'ecole et des groupes de pairs; ce qui engendre en retour des groupes dont le statut se definit par des styles de vie ou des couches sociales similaires. Par contraste, on y demontre que les classes sociales se forment par la resultante de l'antagonisme des interets de groupe issue des rapports d'autorite fondees sur des pouvoirs de decision variables, ou des relations d'echange asymmetriques basees sur des differences au plan de la propriete fonciere. En depit du potentiel explicatif limite de chaque type paradigmatiche de theorie de l'inegalite, on y demontre aussi comment chacune d'entre elles contribue a une conception de la formation simultanee des couches sociales et des classes, concept qui peut etre effectivement utilise pour expliquer les structures d'inegalite de n'importe quel type de societe avec une certaine marge de differenciation.

KW :

PB : Canadian Journal of Sociology

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1980 Canadian Journal of Sociology

<57>

IT : FLA

GR : 1994 PSA Presidential Address

TI : Truth and Goodness: Does the Sociology of Inequality Promote Social Betterment?

FT :

AU : Cancian, Francesca M.

SO : Sociological Perspectives

S2 : On Inequality: Papers from the 56th Annual Meeting

VO : 38

NO : 3, On Inequality: Papers from the 56th Annual Meeting

SE :

DA : Autumn, 1995

PP : 339-356

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-1214%28199523%2938%3A3%3C339%3ATAGDTS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T)

[1214%28199523%2938%3A3%3C339%3ATAGDTS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-1214%28199523%2938%3A3%3C339%3ATAGDTS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T)

IN : 07311214

AB : The historical development of sociology is outlined, from (1) close ties with social reform in the early 20th century, to (2) the divorce of sociology from social reform in the 1930s through the 1960s, when the "pure science" model dominated, to (3) the domination of the "unmasking inequality" model since the 1970s. I argue for a "reducing inequality" model. A content analysis of articles on inequality in three leading journals shows a shift in the 1970s to a structuralist perspective linked to unmasking inequality. But research that unmasks inequality still ignores social reform because career advancement depends on following the pure science model. Case studies of 12 sociologists illustrate strategies for combining research with social betterment.

KW :

PB : University of California Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1995 Pacific Sociological Association; published by

University of California Press

<58>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Social Inequality and the Politics of Production: Identifying Potential Supporters of Economic Democracy

FT :

AU : Collom, Ed

SO : Sociological Forum

S2 :

VO : 16

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Sep., 2001

PP : 471-501

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884->

[8971%28200109%2916%3A3%3C471%3ASIATPO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884-8971%28200109%2916%3A3%3C471%3ASIATPO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S)

IN : 08848971

AB : 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 conservatism 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.

KW : Race, Class, and Gender, Nationalization, Workplace Democracy, Political Attitudes, Mobilization Potential

PB : Springer

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2001 Springer

<68>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Shaw, Subjective Inequality, and the Social Meanings of Language in Pygmalion

FT :

AU : Mugglestone, Lynda

SO : The Review of English Studies

S2 :

VO : 44

NO : 175

SE : 2

DA : Aug., 1993  
PP : 373-385  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0034-6551%28199308%292%3A44%3A175%3C373%3ASSIATS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1>  
IN : 00346551  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Oxford University Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1993 Oxford University Press

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=0002-8282%281972%2962%3A1%2F2%3C131%3AWEAWR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B>  
IN : 00028282  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Economic Association  
LO :  
LA : EN  
CR : Copyright 1972 American Economic Association

<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 :

KW :  
PB : John Wiley & Sons  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1989 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management;  
published by John Wiley & Sons

<5>

IT : FLA  
GR : Contemporary Issues Forum: Social Welfare and Welfare Reform  
TI : Introduction: Social Welfare and Welfare Reform  
FT :  
AU : Schneider, Jo Anne  
SO : American Anthropologist  
S2 :  
VO : 103  
NO : 3  
SE : 2  
DA : Sep., 2001  
PP : 705-713  
EI :  
IN : 15481433  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Anthropological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2001 American Anthropological Association

<7>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Welfare Reform: Revolution or Retrenchment?  
FT :  
AU : Beer, Samuel H.  
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 : 9-15  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C9%3AWRROR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N>  
IN : 00485950  
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  
LO :  
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%3AWRAWWI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T>  
IN : 00030678  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : The Johns Hopkins University Press  
LO :  
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

SO : The Economic Journal  
S2 :  
VO : 106  
NO : 439  
SE :  
DA : Nov., 1996  
PP : 1760-1771  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0133%28199611%29106%3A439%3C1760%3AWSWSNR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Y>  
IN : 00130133  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Royal Economic Society  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1996 Royal Economic Society

<11>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : The Impact of Welfare Reform on Medicaid  
FT :  
AU : Schneider, Sandra K.  
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 : 161-174  
EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C161%3ATIOWRO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z>  
IN : 00485950

AB : Welfare reform did not usher in comprehensive Medicaid reform, if "reform" is defined as dismantling the basic framework or design of the nations'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 decisionmaking, and they are in a key position to determine the future direction of health-care assistance for the poor in the United States.

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

<13>

IT : FLA  
GR :

TI : How Welfare Reform is Affecting Women's Work  
FT :  
AU : Corcoran, Mary; Danziger, Sandra K.; Kalil, Ariel; Seefeldt, Kristin S.  
SO : Annual Review of Sociology  
S2 :  
VO : 26  
NO :  
SE :  
DA : 2000  
PP : 241-269  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0360-0572%282000%2926%3C241%3AHWRIAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>  
IN : 03600572  
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  
PB : Annual Reviews  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2000 Annual Reviews

<15>

IT : FLA  
GR : New Directions for Child Development in the Twenty-First Century  
TI : Family Poverty, Welfare Reform, and Child Development  
FT :  
AU : Duncan, Greg J.; Brooks-Gunn, Jeanne  
SO : Child Development  
S2 :  
VO : 71  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : Jan. - Feb., 2000  
PP : 188-196  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0009-3920%28200001%2F02%2971%3A1%3C188%3AFPWRAC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-6>  
IN : 00093920  
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.

KW :

PB : Society for Research in Child Development

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2000 Society for Research in Child Development

<16>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Politics of Welfare Reform in Wisconsin

FT :

AU : Mead, Lawrence M.

SO : Polity

S2 :

VO : 32

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Summer, 2000

PP : 533-559

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032->

[3497%282000022%2932%3A4%3C533%3ATPOWRI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032-3497%282000022%2932%3A4%3C533%3ATPOWRI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X)

IN : 00323497

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Palgrave Macmillan Journals

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2000 Northeastern Political Science Association; published by Palgrave Macmillan Journals

<17>

IT : FLA

GR : Social Thought and Commentary

TI : U.S. Welfare Reform and Structural Adjustment Policies

FT :

AU : Schleiter, Mary Kay; Statham, Anne

SO : Anthropological Quarterly

S2 :

VO : 75

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Autumn, 2002  
PP : 759-764  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-5491%28200223%2975%3A4%3C759%3AUWRASA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M>  
IN : 00035491  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : The George Washington University Institute for Ethnographic Research  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2002 The George Washington University Institute for Ethnographic Research

<18>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Evaluating Welfare Reform in the United States  
FT :  
AU : Blank, Rebecca M.  
SO : Journal of Economic Literature  
S2 :  
VO : 40  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Dec., 2002  
PP : 1105-1166  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0515%28200212%2940%3A4%3C1105%3AEWRITU%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A>  
IN : 00220515  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Economic Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2002 American Economic Association

<24>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Policy Watch: The 1996 Welfare Reform  
FT :  
AU : Blank, Rebecca M.  
SO : The Journal of Economic Perspectives  
S2 :  
VO : 11  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : Winter, 1997  
PP : 169-177  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0895-3309%28199724%2911%3A1%3C169%3APWT1WR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>  
IN : 08953309  
AB :  
KW :

PB : American Economic Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1997 American Economic Association

<26>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Children and Welfare Reform: Analysis and Recommendations  
FT :  
AU : Shields, Margie K.; Behrman, Richard E.  
SO : The Future of Children  
S2 : Children and Welfare Reform  
VO : 12  
NO : 1, Children and Welfare Reform  
SE :  
DA : Winter - Spring, 2002  
PP : 4-25  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28200224%2F21%2912%3A1%3C4%3ACAWRAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T>  
IN : 10548289  
AB : 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.  
KW :  
PB : The Brookings Institution  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2002 The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and the Brookings Institution; published by The Brookings Institution

<28>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Welfare Reform, Fertility, and Father Involvement  
FT :  
AU : McLanahan, Sara S.; Carlson, Marcia J.  
SO : The Future of Children  
S2 : Children and Welfare Reform  
VO : 12  
NO : 1, Children and Welfare Reform  
SE :  
DA : Winter - Spring, 2002  
PP : 146-165  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28200224%2F21%2912%3A1%3C146%3AWRFAFI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-J>  
IN : 10548289  
AB : 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.

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

<29>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Welfare Reform and Parenting: Reasonable Expectations

FT :

AU : Chase-Lansdale, P. Lindsay; Pittman, Laura D.

SO : The Future of Children

S2 : Children and Welfare Reform

VO : 12

NO : 1, Children and Welfare Reform

SE :

DA : Winter - Spring, 2002

PP : 166-185

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28200224%2F21%2912%3A1%3C166%3AWRAPRE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A)

[8289%28200224%2F21%2912%3A1%3C166%3AWRAPRE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28200224%2F21%2912%3A1%3C166%3AWRAPRE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A)

IN : 10548289

AB : Although the primary goals of federal welfare reform legislation were to move welfare mothers into the workforce and reduce births outside of marriage, promotion of responsible parenting was also an important underlying theme. Parenting is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon, however, encompassing a wide range of functions related to nurturing, discipline, stimulation, values, activities, and routines. This article provides a framework for assessing the impact of welfare reform on various dimensions of parenting, with the following key findings: [right half black circle] Many aspects of life affect parenting and child development, such as parent

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%3A5%3C907%3AWWATNR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-9765%28197005%2922%3A5%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

SO : Family Relations

S2 :

VO : 48

NO : 2

SE :

DA : Apr., 1999

PP : 197-206

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197->

[6664%28199904%2948%3A2%3C197%3A%22MWRUC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-6664%28199904%2948%3A2%3C197%3A%22MWRUC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H)

IN : 01976664

AB : 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

PB : National Council on Family Relations

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1999 National Council on Family Relations

<32>

IT : FLA

GR : The Transition from Socialism

TI : The Reform of the Welfare State and Public Opinion

FT :

AU : Kornai, Janos

SO : The American Economic Review

S2 : Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association

VO : 87

NO : 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association

SE :

DA : May, 1997

PP : 339-343

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002->

[8282%28199705%2987%3A2%3C339%3ATROTWS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199705%2987%3A2%3C339%3ATROTWS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P)

IN : 00028282

AB :

KW :

PB : American Economic Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1997 American Economic Association

<33>

IT : FLA  
GR : New Research on Welfare Reform  
TI : Some Evidence on Race, Welfare Reform, and Household Income  
FT :  
AU : Bitler, Marianne P.; Gelbach, Jonah B.; Hoynes, Hilary W.  
SO : The American Economic Review  
S2 : Papers and Proceedings of the One Hundred Fifteenth Annual Meeting of  
the American Economic Association, Washington, DC, January 3-5, 2003  
VO : 93  
NO : 2, Papers and Proceedings of the One Hundred Fifteenth Annual Meeting  
of the American Economic Association, Washington, DC, January 3-5, 2003  
SE :  
DA : May, 2003  
PP : 293-298  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28200305%2993%3A2%3C293%3ASEORWR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0>  
IN : 00028282  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Economic Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2003 American Economic Association

<34>

IT : FLA  
GR : Notes  
TI : Dethroning the Welfare Queen: The Rhetoric of Reform  
FT :  
AU :  
SO : Harvard Law Review  
S2 :  
VO : 107  
NO : 8  
SE :  
DA : Jun., 1994  
PP : 2013-2030  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0017-811X%28199406%29107%3A8%3C2013%3ADTWQTR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-D>  
IN : 0017811x  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : The Harvard Law Review Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1994 The Harvard Law Review Association

<35>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : The Moscow Workhouse and Urban Welfare Reform in Russia  
FT :  
AU : Bradley, Joseph  
SO : Russian Review

S2 :  
VO : 41  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Oct., 1982  
PP : 427-444  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0036-0341%28198210%2941%3A4%3C427%3ATMWAUW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-2>  
IN : 00360341  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : The Editors and Board of Trustees of the Russian Review  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1982 The Editors and Board of Trustees of the Russian Review

<36>

IT : FLA  
GR : Essay  
TI : The Ideology of Division: Behavior Modification Welfare Reform  
Proposals  
FT :  
AU : Williams, Lucy A.  
SO : The Yale Law Journal  
S2 :  
VO : 102  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Dec., 1992  
PP : 719-746  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0044-0094%28199212%29102%3A3%3C719%3ATIODBM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>  
IN : 00440094  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : The Yale Law Journal Company, Inc.  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1992 The Yale Law Journal Company, Inc.

<37>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Introduction Welfare Reform: A Race to the Bottom?  
FT :  
AU : Schram, Sanford F.  
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 : 1-7  
EI :

<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 :

DA : Summer, 1998

PP : 123-142

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C123%3AIIWRIKM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T)

[5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C123%3AIIWRIKM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C123%3AIIWRIKM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T)

IN : 00485950

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Oxford University Press

LO :

LA :

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

<40>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Prospects for Low-Income Mothers' Economic Survival under Welfare Reform

FT :

AU : Gault, Barbara; Hartmann, Heidi; Yi, Hsiao-Ye

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 : 175-193

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C175%3APFLMES%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1)

[5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C175%3APFLMES%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C175%3APFLMES%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1)

IN : 00485950

AB : 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

<45>

IT : FLA

GR : Symposium on Welfare Reform

TI : State Strategies for Welfare Reform: The Wisconsin Story

FT :

AU : Wiseman, Michael

SO : Journal of Policy Analysis and Management

S2 :

VO : 15

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Autumn, 1996

PP : 515-546

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276->

[8739%28199623%2915%3A4%3C515%3ASSFWRT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-2](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28199623%2915%3A4%3C515%3ASSFWRT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-2)

IN : 02768739

AB : 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

<46>

IT : FLA

GR : Welfare Reform

TI : The Impact of Welfare Reform on Local Labor Markets

FT :

AU : Leete, Laura; Bania, Neil

SO : Journal of Policy Analysis and Management

S2 :

VO : 18

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Winter, 1999

PP : 50-76

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276->

[8739%28199924%2918%3A1%3C50%3ATIOWRO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28199924%2918%3A1%3C50%3ATIOWRO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H)

IN : 02768739

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. copyright 1998 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management

KW :

PB : John Wiley & Sons

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1999 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management; published by John Wiley & Sons

<47>

IT : FLA

GR : Research Reports

TI : When Work Doesn't Work: The Failure of Current Welfare Reform

FT :

AU : McCrate, Elaine; Smith, Joan

SO : Gender and Society

S2 :

VO : 12

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Feb., 1998

PP : 61-80

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891->

[2432%28199802%2912%3A1%3C61%3AWWDWTF%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891-2432%28199802%2912%3A1%3C61%3AWWDWTF%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N)

IN : 08912432

AB : 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 :  
CR : Copyright 1998 Sage Publications, Inc.

<48>

IT : FLA  
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 :  
DA : Oct., 2000  
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.

<49>

IT : FLA  
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 :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891-2432%28200212%2916%3A6%3C878%3ADDTIOW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K>  
IN : 08912432

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Sage Publications, Inc.

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2002 Sage Publications, Inc.

<51>

IT : FLA

GR : Contemporary Issues Forum: Social Welfare and Welfare Reform

TI : Hard Times on 125th Street: Harlem's Poor Confront Welfare Reform

FT :

AU : Newman, Katherine S.

SO : American Anthropologist

S2 :

VO : 103

NO : 3

SE : 2

DA : Sep., 2001

PP : 762-778

EI :

IN : 15481433

AB : 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]

KW :

PB : American Anthropological Association

LO :

LA : latex  
CR : Copyright 2001 American Anthropological Association

<52>

IT : FLA  
GR : Coordination  
TI : Coordination and Welfare Reform: The Quest for the Philosopher's Stone  
FT :  
AU : Jennings, Edward T., Jr.; Krane, Dale  
SO : Public Administration Review  
S2 :  
VO : 54  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Jul. - Aug., 1994  
PP : 341-348  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0033-3352%28199407%2F08%2954%3A4%3C341%3ACAWRTQ%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T>  
IN : 00333352

AB : 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.

KW :  
PB : American Society for Public Administration  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1994 American Society for Public Administration

<54>

IT : FLA  
GR : Commentaries  
TI : Irrationality and Sacrifice in the Welfare Reform Consensus  
FT :  
AU : Roberts, Dorothy E.  
SO : Virginia Law Review  
S2 : Symposium: New Directions in Family Law  
VO : 81  
NO : 8, Symposium: New Directions in Family Law  
SE :  
DA : Nov., 1995  
PP : 2607-2624  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0042-6601%28199511%2981%3A8%3C2607%3AIASITW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23>

IN : 00426601  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Virginia Law Review  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1995 Virginia Law Review

<56>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Policy Watch: The Food Stamp Program and Welfare Reform  
FT :  
AU : Kuhn, Betsey A.; Dunn, Pamela Allen; Smallwood, David; Hanson, Kenneth;  
Blaylock, Jim; Vogel, Stephen  
SO : The Journal of Economic Perspectives  
S2 :  
VO : 10  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Spring, 1996  
PP : 189-198  
EI :

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

IN : 08953309  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : American Economic Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1996 American Economic Association

<62>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Race, Gender, and Welfare Reform: The Antinatalist Response  
FT :  
AU : Thomas, Susan L.  
SO : Journal of Black Studies  
S2 :  
VO : 28  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Mar., 1998  
PP : 419-446  
EI :

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

IN : 00219347  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Sage Publications, Inc.  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1998 Sage Publications, Inc.

<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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0023-9186%28200024%2F21%2963%3A1%2F2%3C257%3ARWRRNR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S)

[9186%28200024%2F21%2963%3A1%2F2%3C257%3ARWRRNR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S](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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28198005%2970%3A2%3C132%3AGEWIAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5)

[8282%28198005%2970%3A2%3C132%3AGEWIAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28198005%2970%3A2%3C132%3AGEWIAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5)

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

TI : Religious Congregations and Welfare Reform: Who Will Take Advantage of "Charitable Choice"?

FT :  
AU : Chaves, Mark  
SO : American Sociological Review  
S2 :  
VO : 64  
NO : 6  
SE :  
DA : Dec., 1999  
PP : 836-846  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28199912%2964%3A6%3C836%3ARCAWRW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z>  
IN : 00031224  
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 :  
PB : American Sociological Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1999 American Sociological Association

<75>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Reality and Social Reform: The Transition from Laissez-Faire to the Welfare State  
FT :  
AU : Woodard, Calvin  
SO : The Yale Law Journal  
S2 :  
VO : 72  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Dec., 1962  
PP : 286-328  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0044-0094%28196212%2972%3A2%3C286%3ARASRTT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3>  
IN : 00440094  
AB :  
KW :

PB : The Yale Law Journal Company, Inc.  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1962 The Yale Law Journal Company, Inc.

<77>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Making Something out of Nothing: Welfare Reform and a New Race to the Bottom  
FT :  
AU : Schram, Sanford F.; Soss, Joe  
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 : 67-88  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0048-5950%28199822%2928%3A3%3C67%3AMSOONW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F>  
IN : 00485950  
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 :  
PB : Oxford University Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1998 CSF Associates Inc.; published by Oxford University Press

<78>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Fashioning a Work-Based Strategy for Welfare Reform Based on International Human Rights Doctrine  
FT :  
AU : Harvey, Philip  
SO : Journal of Public Health Policy  
S2 :  
VO : 16

NO : 3

SE :

DA : 1995

PP : 269-285

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-5897%281995%2916%3A3%3C269%3AFAWSFW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I)

[5897%281995%2916%3A3%3C269%3AFAWSFW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-5897%281995%2916%3A3%3C269%3AFAWSFW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I)

IN : 01975897

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Palgrave Macmillan Journals

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1995 Palgrave Macmillan Journals

<79>

IT : FLA

GR :

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

FT :

AU : Goldberg, Gertrude Schaffner

SO : Journal of Public Health Policy

S2 :

VO : 18

NO : 3

SE :

DA : 1997

PP : 302-324

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-5897%281997%2918%3A3%3C302%3AJFAEJA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U)

[5897%281997%2918%3A3%3C302%3AJFAEJA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-5897%281997%2918%3A3%3C302%3AJFAEJA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U)

IN : 01975897

AB : 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

FT :  
AU : Long, David A.  
SO : Journal of Policy Analysis and Management  
S2 :  
VO : 7  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Winter, 1988  
PP : 289-299  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28198824%297%3A2%3C289%3ATBIOWR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>  
IN : 02768739  
AB : 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.  
KW :  
PB : John Wiley & Sons  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1988 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management; published by John Wiley & Sons

<82>

IT : FLA  
GR : Symposium: The Craft of Public Management  
TI : Welfare Reform and Mandatory versus Voluntary Work: Policy Issue or Management Problem?  
FT :  
AU : Bane, Mary Jo  
SO : Journal of Policy Analysis and Management  
S2 :  
VO : 8  
NO : 2  
SE :  
DA : Spring, 1989  
PP : 285-289  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28198921%298%3A2%3C285%3AWRAMVV%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I>  
IN : 02768739  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : John Wiley & Sons  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1989 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management; published by John Wiley & Sons

<83>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Reforming a Breadwinner Welfare State: Gender, Race, Class and Social Security Reform

FT :

AU : Herd, Pamela

SO : Social Forces

S2 :

VO : 83

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Jun., 2005

PP : 1365-1393

EI :

IN : 15347605

AB : 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.

KW : Social security -- United States, Older women -- United States -- Economic conditions

PB : University of North Carolina Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2005 Social Forces, University of North Carolina Press; published by University of North Carolina Press

<84>

IT : FLA

GR :

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

FT :

AU : Ochoa, Enrique C.

SO : The Americas

S2 : Rise of the Welfare State in Latin America

VO : 58

NO : 1, Rise of the Welfare State in Latin America

SE :

DA : Jul., 2001

PP : 39-64

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1615%28200107%2958%3A1%3C39%3ACRATWS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q>

IN : 00031615

AB :

KW :

PB : Academy of American Franciscan History  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2001 Academy of American Franciscan History

<86>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Federalism, Welfare Reform, and the Minority Poor: Accounting for the Tyranny of State Majorities  
FT :  
AU : Cashin, Sheryll D.  
SO : Columbia Law Review  
S2 :  
VO : 99  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Apr., 1999  
PP : 552-627  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0010-1958%28199904%2999%3A3%3C552%3AFWRATM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0>  
IN : 00101958

AB : 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.

KW :  
PB : Columbia Law Review Association, Inc.  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1999 Columbia Law Review Association, Inc.

<96>

IT : FLA  
GR : Invited Article  
TI : Welfare Reform and the Race to the Bottom: Theory and Evidence

FT :  
AU : Brueckner, Jan K.  
SO : Southern Economic Journal  
S2 :  
VO : 66  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Jan., 2000  
PP : 505-525  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-4038%28200001%2966%3A3%3C505%3AWRATRT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E>  
IN : 00384038  
AB : 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.  
KW :  
PB : Southern Economic Association  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2000 Southern Economic Association

<103>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Productivity, Welfare, and Participation in Sweden and West Germany: A Comparison of Social Democratic Reform Prospects  
FT :  
AU : Hancock, M. Donald  
SO : Comparative Politics  
S2 : Special Issue on "Policy Problems of Social Democracy"  
VO : 11  
NO : 1, Special Issue on "Policy Problems of Social Democracy"  
SE :  
DA : Oct., 1978  
PP : 4-23  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0010-4159%28197810%2911%3A1%3C4%3APWAPIS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L>  
IN : 00104159  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Ph.D. Program in Political Science of the City University of New York

LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1978 The City University of New York; published by Ph.D.  
Program in Political Science of the City University of New York

<104>

IT : FLA  
GR : Special Report  
TI : The `Family Cap': A Popular but Unproven Method of Welfare Reform  
FT :  
AU : Donovan, Patricia  
SO : Family Planning Perspectives  
S2 :  
VO : 27  
NO : 4  
SE :  
DA : Jul. - Aug., 1995  
PP : 166-171  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0014-7354%28199507%2F08%2927%3A4%3C166%3AT%60CAPB%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8>  
IN : 00147354  
AB :  
KW :  
PB : Alan Guttmacher Institute  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1995 Alan Guttmacher Institute

<106>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Accounting for the Decline in AFDC Caseloads: Welfare Reform or the  
Economy?  
FT :  
AU : Ziliak, James P.; Figlio, David N.; Davis, Elizabeth E.; Connolly,  
Laura S.  
SO : The Journal of Human Resources  
S2 :  
VO : 35  
NO : 3  
SE :  
DA : Summer, 2000  
PP : 570-586  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-166X%28200022%2935%3A3%3C570%3AAFTDIA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>  
IN : 0022166x  
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 :

TI : The "New Consensus" on the Gendered "Social Contract": The 1987-1988 U.S. Congressional Hearings on Welfare Reform

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](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%3ABOBTDT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1077-3711%28199623%290%3A13%3C13%3ABOBTDT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q)

IN : 10773711

AB :

KW :

PB : CH II Publishers

LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 1996 CH II Publishers

<110>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Assessing the Impact of Welfare Reform on Single Mothers [and Comments and Discussion]  
FT :  
AU : Fang, Hanming; Keane, Michael P.; Blank, Rebecca M.; Grogger, Jeff  
SO : Brookings Papers on Economic Activity  
S2 :  
VO : 2004  
NO : 1  
SE :  
DA : 2004  
PP : 1-116  
EI :  
IN : 15334465  
AB :  
KW : Public welfare -- Law and legislation -- United States, Block grants -- Law and legislation -- United States, Single mothers -- Employment -- United States -- Mathematical models, Single mothers -- Employment -- United States, Fang, Hanming. Assessing the impact of welfare reform on single mothers, Keane, Michael P.  
PB : The Brookings Institution  
LO :  
LA : latex  
CR : Copyright 2004 The Brookings Institution

<111>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
TI : Social Protest, Hegemonic Competition, and Social Reform: A Political Struggle Interpretation of the Origins of the American Welfare State  
FT :  
AU : Jenkins, J. Craig; Brents, Barbara G.  
SO : American Sociological Review  
S2 :  
VO : 54  
NO : 6  
SE :  
DA : Dec., 1989  
PP : 891-909  
EI :  
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28198912%2954%3A6%3C891%3ASPHCAS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V>  
IN : 00031224  
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.

KW : Public welfare -- Denmark., Public welfare -- Netherlands., Public welfare -- Germany.

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.

SO : The Journal of Higher Education  
S2 : Questions of Research and Methodology  
VO : 75  
NO : 1, Questions of Research and Methodology  
SE :  
DA : Jan. - Feb., 2004  
PP : 56-79  
EI :  
IN : 15384640  
AB : 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.  
KW : Education, Higher -- Research -- Methodology, Education and state -- United States, Welfare recipients -- Education (Higher) -- United States, United States. Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996  
PB : Ohio State University Press  
LO :  
LA :  
CR : Copyright 2004 Ohio State University Press

<116>

IT : FLA  
GR : Contemporary Issues Forum: Social Welfare and Welfare Reform  
TI : Reforming Women in the United States and Aotearoa/New Zealand: A Comparative Ethnography of Welfare Reform in Global Context  
FT :  
AU : Kingfisher, Catherine; Goldsmith, Michael  
SO : American Anthropologist  
S2 :  
VO : 103  
NO : 3  
SE : 2  
DA : Sep., 2001  
PP : 714-732  
EI :  
IN : 15481433  
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

reform, neoliberalism, globalization, gender, the United States,  
Aotearoa/New Zealand]

KW :

PB : American Anthropological Association

LO :

LA : latex

CR : Copyright 2001 American Anthropological Association

<117>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Trade-Offs between Distributive Equity and Democratic Process: The  
Case of Child Welfare Reform in South Africa

FT :

AU : Johnson, Krista

SO : African Studies Review

S2 :

VO : 43

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Dec., 2000

PP : 19-38

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002->

[0206%28200012%2943%3A3%3C19%3ATTBDEA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-0206%28200012%2943%3A3%3C19%3ATTBDEA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5)

IN : 00020206

AB : 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 interessees 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 interessees 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 egalement 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 a mesure que le gouvernement de l'ANC centralisait de plus en plus les pouvoirs decisionnels au niveau de l'executif et du Cabinet. Si a courte echeance cette mesure peut etre consideree comme necessaire pour vite commencer a repondre aux nombreux besoins pressants de l'electorat, son effet a long terme est d'insuffler des pratiques non democratiques et de deplacer le centre du pouvoir vers ces institutions gouvernementales moins representatives et moins responsables.

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

<120>

IT : FLA  
GR :  
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 :  
VO : 101  
NO : 4  
SE : 2  
DA : Dec., 1999  
PP : 761-782  
EI :  
IN : 15481433  
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]

KW :  
PB : American Anthropological Association  
LO :  
LA : latex  
CR : Copyright 1999 American Anthropological Association