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Annotated Bibliography of Publications about African Americans



For:

The Horizons Project
Center for Beneficiary Services
Health Care Financing Administration

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLICATIONS

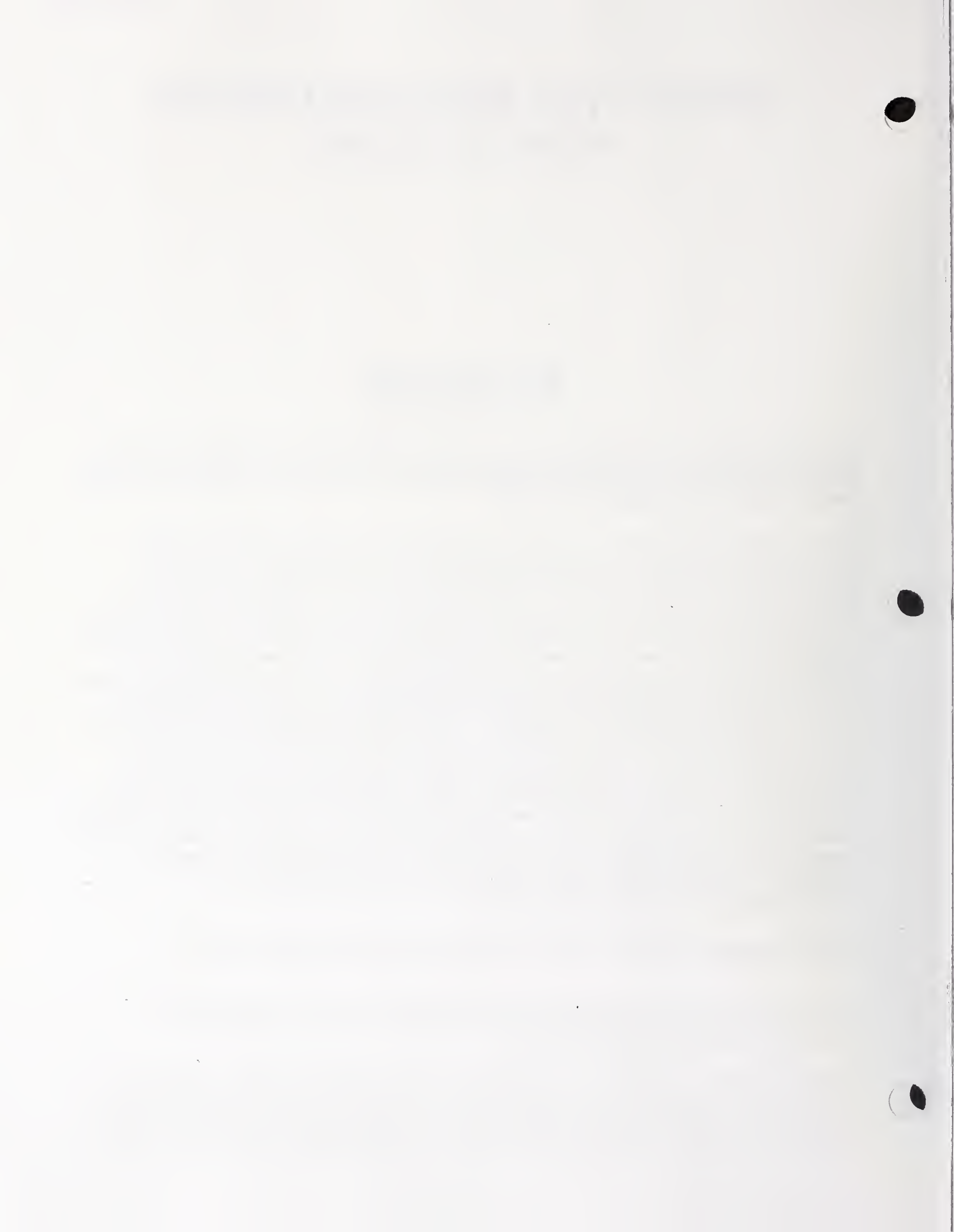
BOOKS

Baker, D. M., Hill, D. R., Jackson, J. S., Levine, D. M., Stillman, F. A., & Weiss, S. M. (Eds.). (1992). Health behavior research in minority populations: Access, design, and implementation. Rockville, MD: NIMH DHHS Pub. 92-2965.

This book is divided into four main sections: 1) "Access Issues and Points of Entry" explores commonalities and differences in individual, group-based, and community level recruitment strategies for individuals and groups from minority communities; 2) "Design/Implementation: Models and Measurement Issues" focuses on the usefulness of existing models of health behavior, research and the adequacy of current methods of assessment and measurement; 3) "Reconciling the Multiple Scientific and Community Needs" provides a perspective on the issues involved in the dynamic tension between community and scientific needs; and 4) "Support of Minority Training and Career Development in the Biomedical and Biobehavioral Sciences by the National Institutes of Health." These sections parallel the organization of the workshop presentations, with the first three sections including paper presentations and panel discussions, while the final section highlights NHLBI's commitment to funding minority research and training programs. In keeping with the objectives of the workshop, the three substantive sections focus on issues of access, models, and measurement in health behavior research, and ethical and practical issues in reconciling scientific and ethnic minority community needs. In order to fulfill the objectives of consensus building and broad scientific dissemination, the first two sections each include four separate Task Group reports, designed to incorporate the main points of the presentations and the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop participants.

Dawson, M. C. (1994). Behind the mule: Race and class in African American politics. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

This book highlights two factors that shape African American politics: racial interests and class interests. Dawson describes how the historical legacy of racial and economic oppression forged the social identity of African Americans. Dawson argues that African American politics and political behavior are different. Primarily using data from the 1984-88 NBES panel study, Dawson develops a



framework for analyzing African Americans' group interests to aid in predicting which social identities are politically salient and to predict the conditions under which one would be likely to see increasing African American political diversity. Part I presents basic theoretical and historical arguments. Part II turns to the empirical tests of the relative power of racial group interests and social status in predicting African American political behavior across a number of political domains. The major questions addressed in this book are why African Americans have remained politically homogeneous for so long in the face of increasing economic polarization, and whether we can expect more political diversity in black political behavior in the near future. The book concludes with a summary of the main findings and speculation on the future of African Americans politics and the politics of race and class.

Gurin, P., Hatchett, S. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1989). Hope and independence: Blacks' response to electoral and party politics. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

This book examines the nature of black political independence and attachment to the major political parties using historical data and the 1984 NBES. The findings indicate a long history of solidarity and struggle within black America to play a meaningful role in electoral politics. The Jesse Jackson campaign, the 1984 elections, and the sentiments, attitudes and values of black Americans are viewed against the continuing dilemma of blacks' desire for full participation and the social, economic and political barriers that serve to thwart their legitimate objectives. The strong positive response of blacks to Jesse Jackson and their continuing support of the Democratic Party are analyzed in relationship to these historical trends and the lack of real political alternatives for an economically and politically disadvantaged electorate.

Jackson, J. S. (Ed.). (1991). Life in black America. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This book describes and discusses findings from the NSBA and uses resource dependency along with coping and adaptation frameworks to examine the social, psychological, and structural status of African Americans and how these dimensions relate to the quality of neighborhood life, family life, family and friend relationships, religious involvement, work and retirement, physical and mental health outcomes, racial group identity, and political action. Since the data upon which these analyses are based are nationally representative of all adult black Americans, generalizations are possible to the entire black population in the United States. The main purpose of the book is to provide an empirical counterpoint to the numerous myths about the nature of the social and psychological realities of black life in this country. It is a unique book since, to our knowledge, it is the first that uses such data in a conceptually coherent and comprehensive manner to empirically explore such a wide swath of life circumstances of Americans of African descent.

CONTENTS: Foreword: A.J. Franklin 1) Living in Black America J.S. Jackson; 2) Methodological Approach J.S. Jackson; 3) Neighborhood Life N.G. Milburn & P.J. Bowman; 4) Family Life S.J. Hatchett, D.L. Cochran, & J.S. Jackson; 5) Women and Men S.J. Hatchett; 6) Religious Life R.J. Taylor, & L.M. Chatters; 7) Work Life P.J. Bowman; 8) Joblessness P.J. Bowman; 9) Retirement R.C. Gibson; 10) Physical Health L.M. Chatters; 11) Mental Health H.W. Neighbors; 12) Race



Identity J.S. Jackson, W.R. McCullough, G. Gurin, & C.L. Broman; 13) *Political Action* R.E. Brown; 14) *Black American Life-Course* J.S. Jackson.

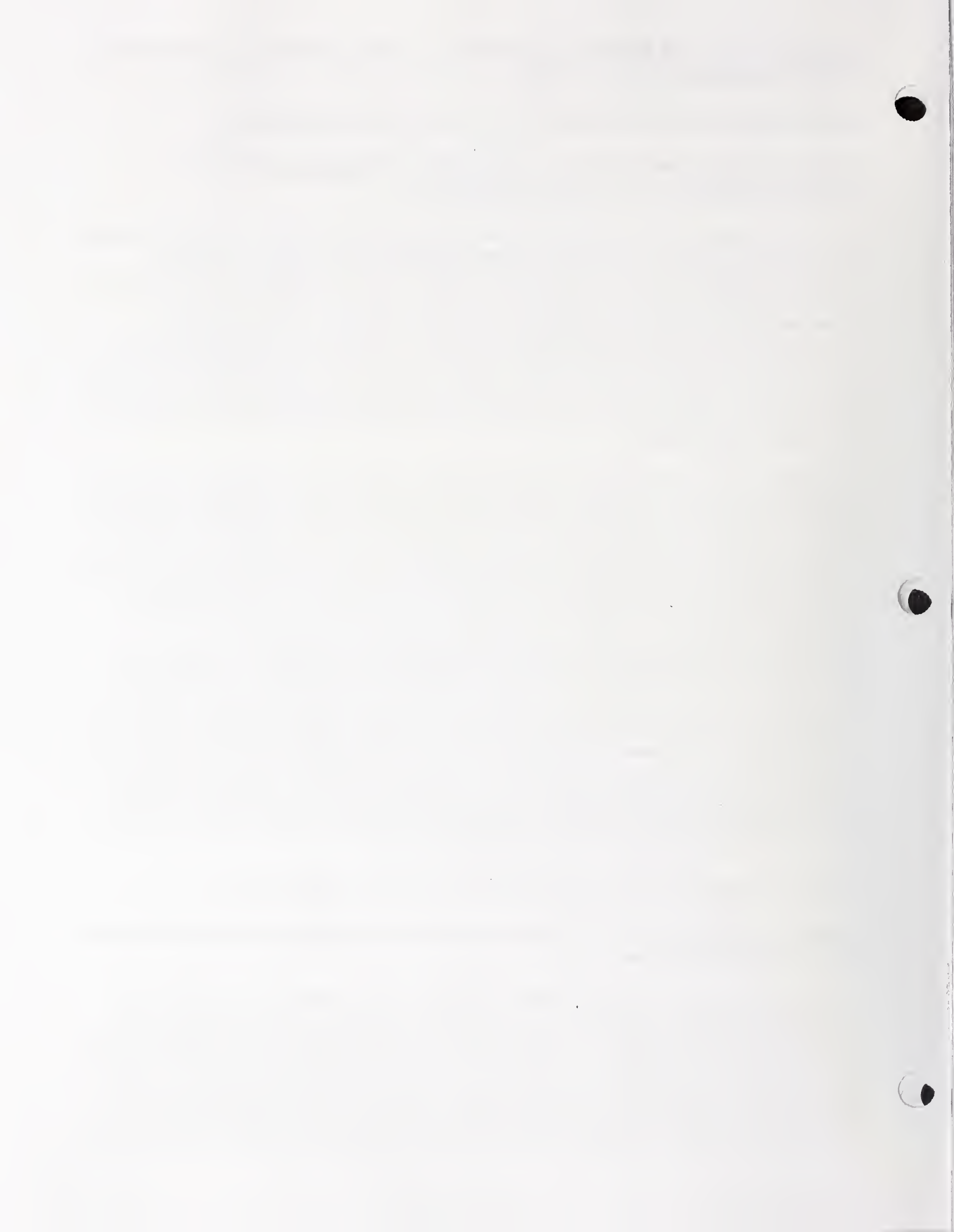
Jackson, J. S. (Ed.). (1988). The black American elderly: Research on physical and psychosocial health. New York: Springer Publishing Co.

This book presents current knowledge on the black aging process and explores where future research efforts should be directed. It consists of a collection of papers presented during a workshop, "Research on Aging Black Populations," held at the National Institutes of Health, September 25 and 26, 1986. The National Institute on Aging, the American Association of Retired Persons, and the Department of Health and Human Services' Minority Health Office served as co-sponsors. Contributors to this publication presented critical reviews and empirical research findings on the cultural, behavioral, economic, social, and biomedical aging processes among older blacks. Each of the 16 substantive chapters examines an important facet of aging among older black adults, showing the myriad ways in which blacks are both similar to, and unique from, their elderly counterparts in other racial and ethnic groups.

CONTENTS: Foreword: T.F. Williams 1) Growing Old in Black America: Research on Aging Black Populations J.S. Jackson; 2) The Role of Black Universities in Research on Aging Black Populations D. Satcher; 3) The Demography of Older Blacks in the United States R.C. Manuel; 4) Cancer Prevention and Control in the Black Population: Epidemiology and Aging Implications C.R. Baquet; 5) Social Determinants of the Health of Aging Black Populations in the United States J.S. Jackson; 6) Social Participation in Later Life: Black-White Differences L.K. George; 7) Dietary Intake and Nutritional Status of Older U.S. Blacks: An Overview N.W. Jerome; 8) Diabetes and Obesity in Elderly Black Americans L.S. Lieberman; 9) Aging and Hypertension among Blacks: A Multidimensional Perspective N.B. Anderson; 10) Dementing Illness and Black Americans F.M. Baker; 11) Subjective Well-Being among Older Black Adults: Past Trends and Current Perspectives L.M. Chatters; 12) Aging and Supportive Relationships among Black Americans R.J. Taylor; 13) Health-Seeking Behavior of Elderly Blacks T. Gibbs; 14) Health Attitudes/Promotions/Preventions: The Black Elderly J.H. Carter; 15) The Work, Retirement, and Disability of Older Black Americans R.C. Gibson; 16) Survey Research on Aging Black Populations J.S. Jackson; 17) The Design and Conduct of Case-Control Studies in Research on Aging Black Populations J. Wilson; 18) Clinical Trials and the Black Elderly: Issues and Considerations B.N. Knuckles & C.A. Brooks; 19) Future Directions in Research on Aging Black Populations J.S. Jackson.

Jackson, J. S., Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (Ed.). (1993). Aging in black America. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Aging in Black America empirically examines the status and life situations of elderly blacks in the United States. It builds upon the first volume in the series, Life in Black America (Jackson, 1991), and addresses the special circumstances and strengths of the black American elderly. Although much has been written about the current functioning and status of the black elderly, much of this writing has been speculative, impressionistic and, if empirical, based upon small and restricted samples of black Americans. The data for the individual chapters presented in this volume are from the NSBA. The book is divided into five sections which reflect major substantive issues related to psychological



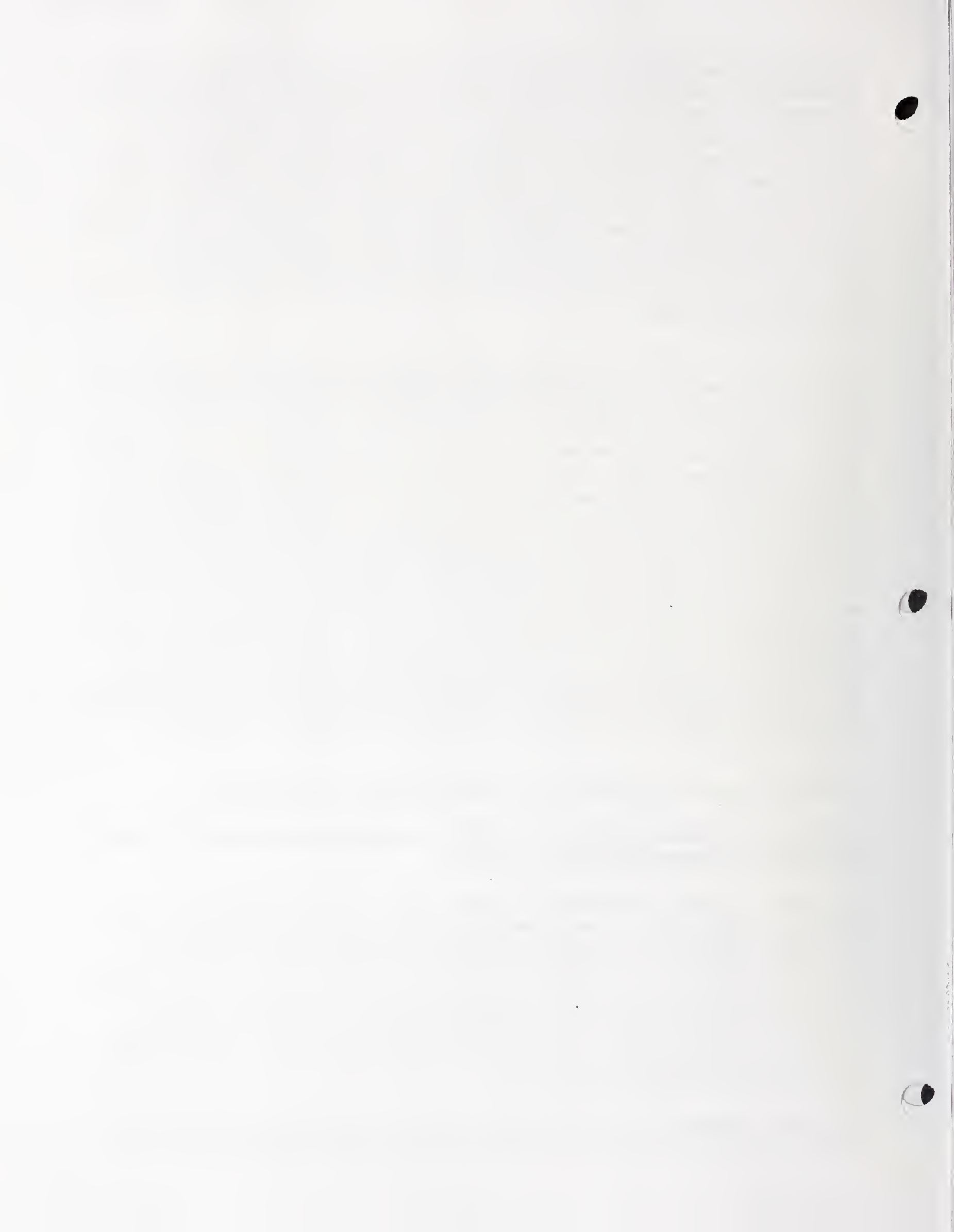
and social dimensions of aging among black Americans. While many of these categories would undoubtedly be included in the study of aging in any population group, some of the chapters within these headings are specific to the life situation and circumstances of black Americans. Section 1 contains five chapters focusing on an examination of community, friend, and family resources. Section 2 (2 chapters) focuses on the nature and role of the church and religion in the lives of older blacks. Section 3 (three chapters) addresses the role of physical and emotional resources in the psychological and social lives of the black elderly. Section 4 (three chapters) turns to an examination of political participation and group identification. Section 5 (two chapters) focuses on the role and function of work and retirement. The final chapter summarizes the substantive chapters that have gone before within a life-course and cohort framework. The chapter ends with an assessment of directions for future research that may contribute to a better understanding of the social gerontology of the black American elderly.

CONTENTS: Foreword: J.J. Jackson 1) Roles and Resources of the Black Elderly J.S. Jackson, R.J. Taylor, & L.M. Chatters; SECTION I COMMUNITY, FRIENDS, AND FAMILY 2) Neighborhoods and Neighbor Relations R. Jayakody; 3) Crime Stress, Self-Esteem, and Life Satisfaction John L. McAdoo 4) Gender, Marital, Familial, and Friendship Roles R.J. Taylor, V.M. Keith, M. B. Tucker 5) Intergenerational Support: The Provision of Assistance to Parents by Adult Children L.M. Chatters & R.J. Taylor 6) Intimate Partnerships E. Engram & S.A. Lockery SECTION II CHURCH AND RELIGION 7) Religion and Religious Observances R.J. Taylor 8) Function and Supportive Roles of Church and Religion J.M. Smith SECTION III HEALTH, SOCIAL FUNCTIONING, AND WELL-BEING 9) Physical Health M.M. Edmonds 10) Health Disability and Its Consequences for Subjective Stress L.M. Chatters 11) Mental Health and Help-Seeking Behavior R.L. Greene, J.S. Jackson, & H.W. Neighbors SECTION IV GROUP IDENTIFY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION 12) Identify and Consciousness: Group Solidarity R.J. Smith & M.C. Thornton 13) Group Consciousness and Political Behavior R.E. Brown & R.W. Barnes-Nacoste 14) Demographic and Religious Correlates of Voting Behavior R.J. Taylor & M.C. Thornton SECTION V RETIREMENT AND WORK 15) The Black Americans Who Keep Working L.M. Coleman 16) The Black American Retirement Experience R.C. Gibson SECTION VI LIFE COURSE OF AFRICAN AMERICANS 17) Status and Functioning of Future Cohorts of African-American Elderly: Conclusions and Speculations J.S. Jackson, L.M. Chatters & R.J. Taylor

Jackson, J. S., & Lemaine, G. (Eds.). (1989). Individual outgroup rejection and racism. *Revue Internationale de Psychologie Sociale*, 2(3), 265-404.

The scientific study of race and inter-group relationships has been of enduring concern in Social Psychology. Ongoing research on racism, xenophobia and anti-semitism in Western Europe and the United States provides a useful entree for expanding the empirical research (in different social, economic, and cultural contexts) and, hopefully, the conceptualizations of the nature of the problem. The first set of articles provides a summary of some of the current theoretical perspectives on racism and contains examples of research in the United States and Europe. The second set of articles addresses the response of oppressed outgroups to their unequal and differential treatment. These articles have as a common thread research on the inculcation of dominant group images on the race and self identity of subordinate group members.

CONTENTS: Editorial: Domination, Exclusion and Identity; 1. The Resurgent and Cyclical Nature of Racism, D.A. Taylor, & P.A. Katz; 2. The Nature of Modern Racism in the United States, T.F.



Pettigrew; 3. Keeping the Linchpin in Place: Testing the Multiple Sources of Opposition to Residential Integration, L. Bobo; 4. Identity and Physical

Appearance: Stability and Desirability, G. Lemaine, & J.B. Brika; 5. Old Myths Die Hard: The Case of Black Self-esteem, M. Rosenberg; 6. Sociocultural Context and Racial Group Identification Among Black Adults, C.L. Broman, J.S. Jackson, & H.W. Neighbors.

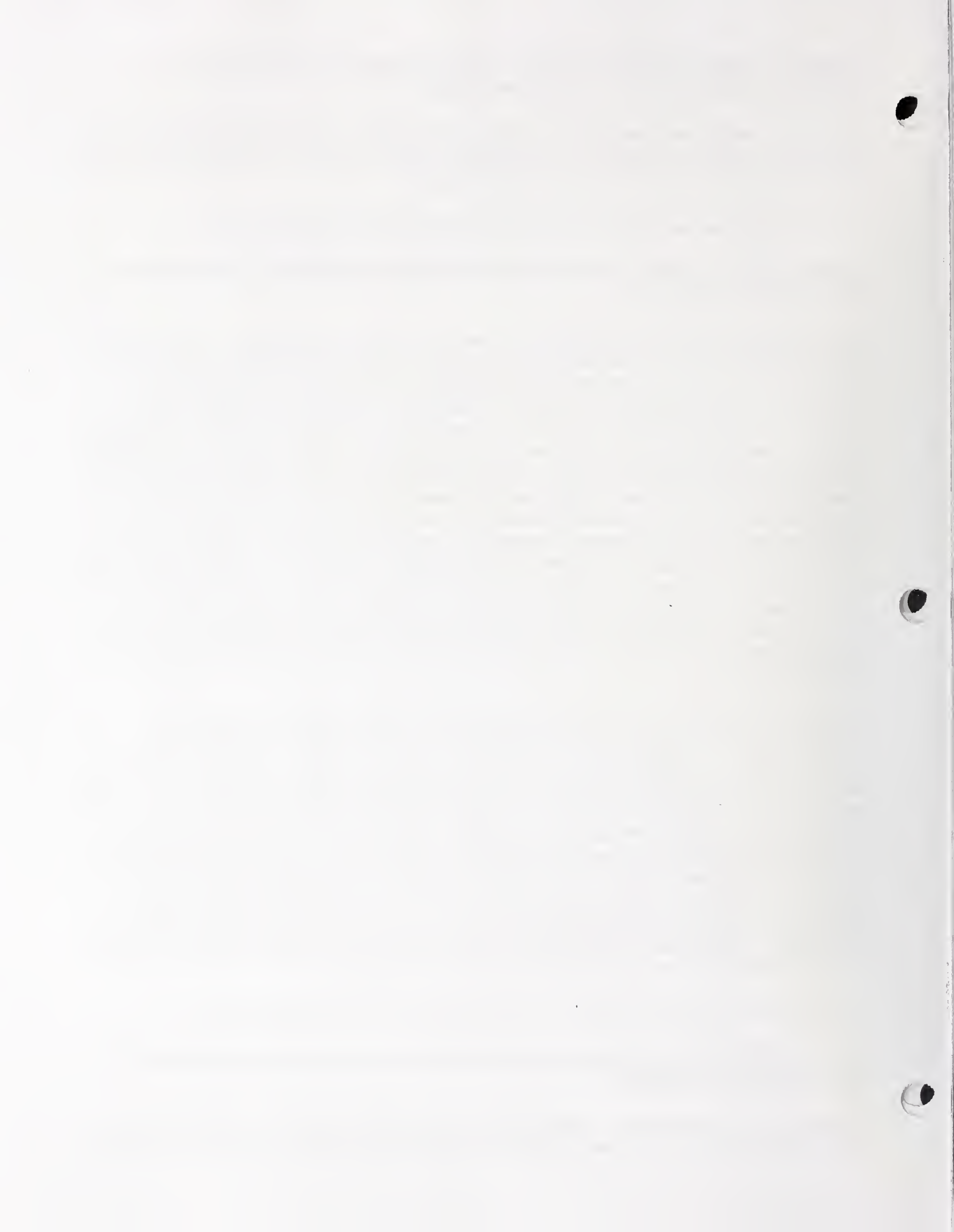
Neighbors, H. W., & Jackson, J. S. (Eds.). (1996). Mental health in black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Mental Health in Black America is the third in a series of empirical volumes based on the National Survey of Black Americans conducted in the early 1980's. This volume extends the prior work, researching mental health, coping and help seeking behavior. The focus is on important issues relevant to the social psychiatric epidemiology of African Americans before the Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) study was conducted -- the social and psychological correlates of coping with serious personal problems, the distribution of psychological distress, and help seeking, including the use of specialty mental health care, general medical care and informal social support networks. The central question is whether there are group and individual differences in how stress and problems are conceptualized and, if so, how these differences influence help seeking behavior. Each chapter provides a concise but comprehensive overview of an important mental health issue facing African Americans. Such topics as gender differences, family support, marriage, alcohol abuse, hypertension, and stress denial are covered. Each chapter also includes multivariate analysis of the topic using data from the National Survey of Black Americans. The final chapter provides a summary of selected topics addressed in the individual chapters along with updates on these issues through the analysis of follow-up panel data collected on the original National Survey of Black Americans respondents over a thirteen year period.

CONTENTS: *Foreword: G. Gurin 1) The Mental Health of Black Americans: Psychosocial Problems and Help-Seeking Behavior H.W. Neighbors, & J. S. Jackson; 2) A Model free Approach to the Study of Subjective Well-Being C. B. Murray, M. J. Peacock; 3) Stress and Residential Well-Being G. Y. Phillips; 4) Problem Drinking, Chronic Disease, and Recent Life Events I. S. Obot; 5) An Analysis of Stress Denial R. B. Johnson, & J. E. Crowley; 6) Marital Status and Mental Health D. R. Brown; 7) The Association Between Anger-Hostility and Hypertension E. H. Johnson; 8) Coping With Personal Problems C. L. Broman; 9) Kin and Non-Kin as Sources of Informal Assistance R. J. Taylor, C. B. Hardison, & L. M. Chatters; 10) Predisposing, Enabling, and Need Factors Related to Patterns of Help-Seeking Among African American Women C. H. Caldwell; 11) Mental Health Symptoms and Service Utilization Patterns of African American Women V. Mays, C. H. Caldwell, & J. S. Jackson; 12) The Police: A Reluctant Social Service Agency in the African American Community P. A. Washington; 13) Conclusion J. S. Jackson, & H. W. Neighbors.*

Tate, K. (1993). From protest to politics: The new Black voters in American elections. New York: Russell Sage Publication.

Tate analyzes the voting behavior of Blacks in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections using data from the NBES. The book integrates unique aspects of the Black experience as they shape and affect



Black political behavior, showing that Black voting behavior is influenced by the political context. Jesse Jackson, the nation's first non-token Black presidential contender, significantly affected voting patterns among Blacks in 1984 and 1988. With no Black presidential contender in 1992, Black political behavior was quite different. The book also shows that political context encompasses more than the epiphenomena of the 1984 and 1988 elections. In the 1990's, Tate suggests, black organizations will continue to stress civil rights over economic development. In this, and in the friction engendered by affirmative action, Tate advances an explanation for the slackening of black voting. Tate does not, however, see blacks abandoning the political game. Instead, she predicts their continued search for leaders who prefer the ballot to other kinds of protest, and for men and women who can deliver political programs of racial equality.

Tate, K., Brown, R. E., Hatchett, S. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1988). The 1984 national black election study: A sourcebook. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research.

In 1984, the data collection for the NBES was undertaken, in the form of telephone interviews taken both before and after the Presidential election. This volume summarizes the data from the NBES survey and is designed to permit direct access to the study's basic findings for researchers, academicians, policy analysts, and students. A tabular format is used to allow analysts greater freedom in shaping their own conclusions. The sourcebook

contains univariate and bivariate statistics that display the basic characteristics of the black electorate in 1984. In addition, both the pre-election and post-election questionnaires are included as appendices.

Taylor, R. J. (Ed.). (1994). African American Research Perspectives, 1(1).

Perspectives is an occasional report comprised of reviews and summaries of work conducted by social and behavioral scholars involved in a broad range of research interests concerning the African American population. Articles published in this volume include "Black Intergroup Attitudes" by Michael C. Thornton, "Social Service Functions of the Contemporary Black Church" by Cleopatra Howard Caldwell, "Religion and Health" by Jeffrey S. Levin, "Immunization Coverage Among African-American Children" by Valire C. Copeland, "Race Differences in Adolescent Fathers" by Kenneth Christmon, "African-American Adolescent Fathers" by Kenneth Christmon, "The Multi-City Survey of Urban Equality" by Melvin L. Oliver, James H. Johnson and Lawrence Bobo.

Taylor, R. J. (Ed.). (1995). African American Research Perspectives, 2(1).

This is the second volume of the Program for Research on Black Americans' occasional report series. Articles included are "African American Mental Health: Persisting Questions and Paradoxical Findings" by David R. Williams, "Mortality Outlook: An Overview of African American Health" by Chiquita A. Collins, "Socio-Economic Status of Older Black Americans: Education, Income, Poverty, Political Participation, and Religious Involvement" by Robert J. Taylor and Shirley A. Lockery, "Family and Church Support Among African American Family Caregivers of Frail Elders" by Brenda



F. McGadney, "Economic Status of Older African American Women: Implications for Social Security Reform" by Regina O'Grady-LeShane, "African Americans and Disadvantage in the U.S. Labor Market" by Cedric Herring, "When a Welfare Program is Terminated: A Study of What Happened to Michigan's General Assistance Recipients" by Sandra K. Danzinger and Sherrie A. Kossoudji, "Comparative Research on Adolescent Childbearing: Understanding Race Differences" by Julia Henley, "Paternal Identity Among Urban Adolescent Males" by Waldo E. Johnson, "Parental Occupation and Children's Aggression" by Andrew L. Reaves, and "MASSI: A Framework for Achievement Through Diversity" by Jennifer M. West and Jacqueline F. Brown. Also included are a list of recent publications from the Program for Research on Black Americans from 1993-1995 and memorial tributes to Kenneth Christmon, John McAdoo and A. Wade Smith.

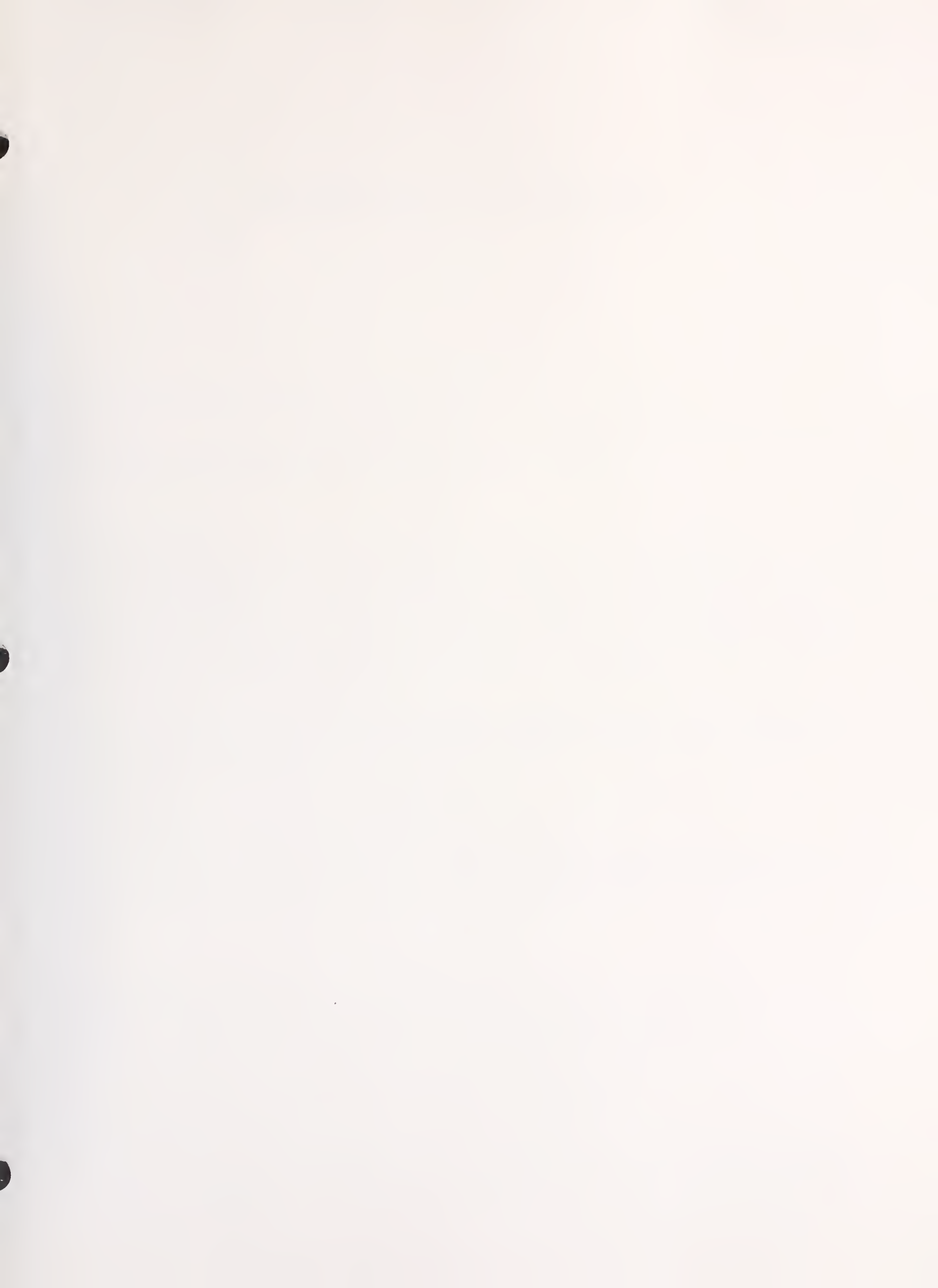
Taylor, R. J. (Ed.). (1997). African American Research Perspectives, 3(1), 1-74.

This is the third volume of the Program for Research on Black Americans' occasional report series. Articles include "The (Mis) Diagnosis of Mental Disorder in African Americans" by Harold W. Neighbors, "Motivation vs. Structure: Factors in the Academic Performance of African American College Athletes" by Robert Sellers & Tabbye Chavous, "Hate Crimes, Stress and Bigotry in the Late Twentieth Century: Where Are We Headed?" by Tony Brown, "Contemporary African American Religion: What Have We Learned From the NSBA" by Christopher G. Ellison, "Understanding Marital Decline Among African Americans" by M. Belinda Tucker & Claudia Mitchell-Kernan, "Effects of Maternal Employment on Single Black Mothers and Their Young Children: A Longitudinal Study of Current and Former Welfare Recipients" by Aurora P. Jackson, "Black Politics, Redistributive Urban Policy and Homelessness" by Betty Brown-Chappell, "The Million Man March: Portraits and Attitudes" by Robert Joseph Taylor and Karen D. Lincoln, and "Voting Rights and the Million Man March: The Problem of Restoration of Voting Rights for Ex-Convicts" by Hanes Walton, Jr. & Simone Green.

Taylor, R. J. (Ed.). (1997). African American Research Perspectives, 3(2), 1-74.

This is the fourth volume of the Program for Research on Black Americans' occasional report series. Articles include "Sex Role Identity and Depressive Symptoms Among African American Men" by Diane R. Brown, "Marital Strain and Depressive Symptoms Among African Americans" by Verna M. Keith and Romney S. Norwood, "Mate Availability and Marriage Among African Americans" by K. Jill Kiecolt and Mark A. Fossett, "Underemployment and Household Livelihood Strategies Among African Americans" by Gloria Jones Johnson, "Black American Adolescent Sexual Activity Pattern: Abstainers, Mothers and Those in Between" by Velma McBride Murray, "The Structure and Outcomes of Caregiving to Elderly Black: A Research Agenda" by Peggy Dilworth-Anderson, "Same-Race Adoption Among African Americans: A Ten-Year Empirical Review" by Leslie Doty Hollingsworth, "The Relevance of Paternalism in Pretrial Adjudication Among Incarcerated African American Women" by Sean Berberian and Garry L. Rollison, "Spirituality and Religiosity in the Lives of Black Women" by Jacqueline S. Mattis, "Re-Articulation of Black Female Community Leadership: Processes, Networks, and A Culture of Resistance" by Beverlyn Lundy Allen, and "Race and Gender in Group Research" by Mary B. McRae and Debra A Noumair.





JOURNAL ARTICLES

Adelmann, P. K., Antonucci, T. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1993). Retired or homemaker: How older women define their roles. Journal of Women & Aging, 5(2), 67-79.

[Article]

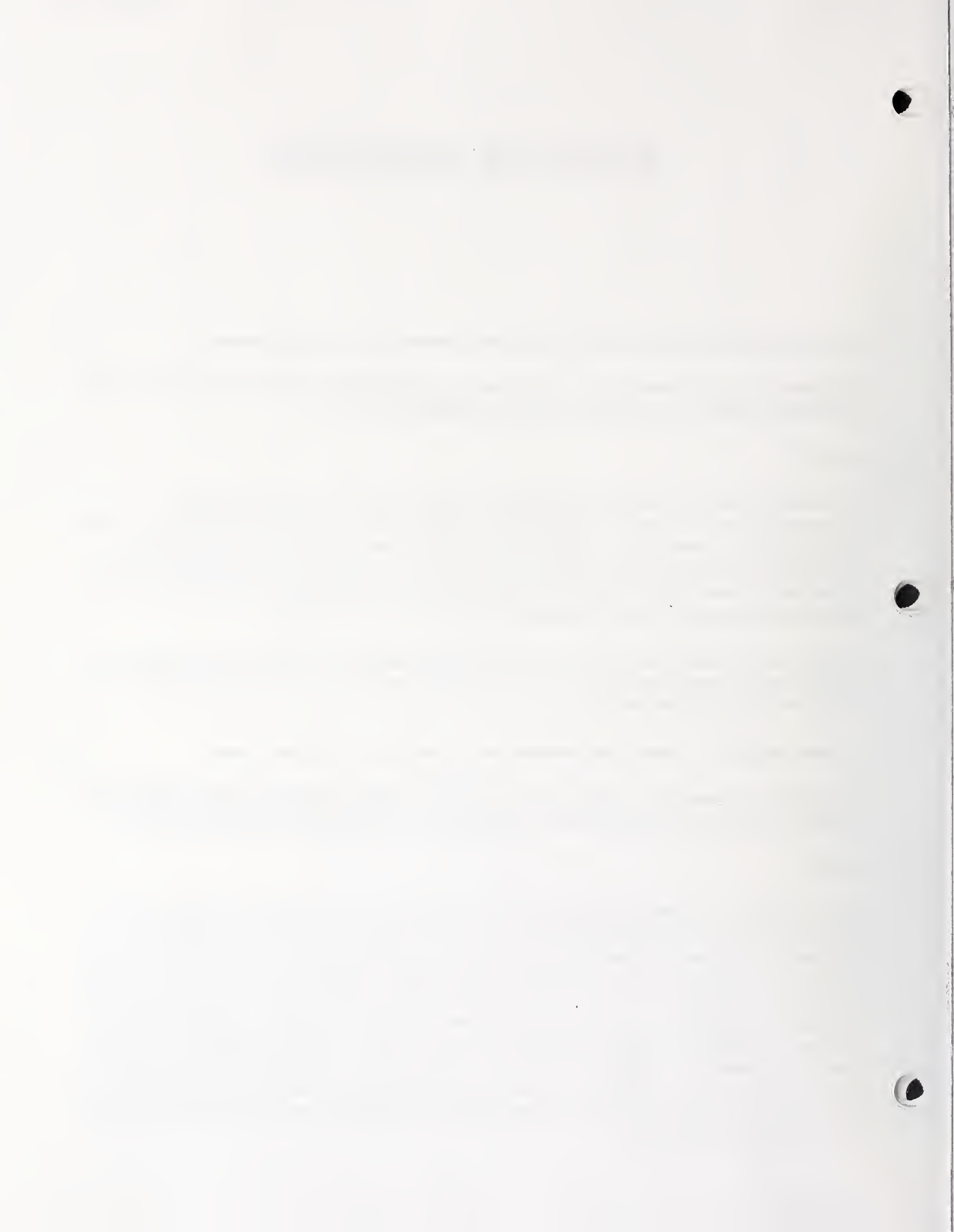
This article explores the role definitions that older women choose for themselves and the sociodemographic factors and activities that differentiate women who choose different labels. Of 864 black and white women from the 1986 ACL Survey, 197 defined themselves as both retired and homemaker; 363 called themselves homemakers only and 304 retired only. Marital status, having a retired spouse, hours of housework, education, and having been employed after age 51 significantly differentiated the groups. Retired/homemakers were similar to homemakers

on the first three factors and similar to the retired on the remaining two. The forced classification of these in-between women into only one role may explain contradictory results in past comparisons of retired women and homemakers.

Allen, R. L., Dawson, M. C., & Brown, R. E. (1989). A schema-based approach to modeling an African American racial belief system. American Political Science Review, 83(2), 421-441.

[Article]

Using the NSBA, a schema-based approach to belief systems is used to model an African American racial belief system. Cognitive schemata are shown to be useful in modeling, interpreting, and understanding African American group consciousness. As predicted, the content of the racial belief system is shown to be associated with the individual's degree of religiosity, socioeconomic status and exposure to black media. Respondents with a higher socioeconomic status were less supportive of black political autonomy and were more likely to feel more distant from both the black masses and the black elites than lesser status individuals. Religiosity, while not having a relationship with black autonomy, is shown to strengthen closeness to the black masses and closeness to the black elites. Black television, and to a much lesser degree, black print media had a consistent impact on this racial belief system. The complexity of the African American racial belief system and potential directions for future work are discussed.



Allen, R. L., & Hatchett, S. J. (1986). The media and social reality effects: Self and system orientations of blacks. Communication Research, 13(1), 97-103.

[Article]

This study investigates some key theoretical propositions derived from a synthesis of two related areas of research: the construction of social reality and cultivation analysis. A total of eight hypotheses were generated from the following propositions: (1) three broad construct categories (objective, symbolic, and subjective) constitute, to a major degree, the construction of social reality; (2) indicators of subjective reality can be placed usefully on a close-remote continuum based on their distance from the everyday life experiences of the individual; and (3) the accumulation of television exposure has a dominant influence on the shaping of beliefs and interpretations of the world, the direction of the influence being contingent on the "bias" of the specific content consumed. The NSBA was used to test the hypotheses. Path analysis provided some support for the hypotheses.

Allen, R. L., & Thornton, M. C. (1992). Social structural factors, black media and stereotypical self-characterizations among African Americans. National Journal of Sociology, 6(1), 41-75.

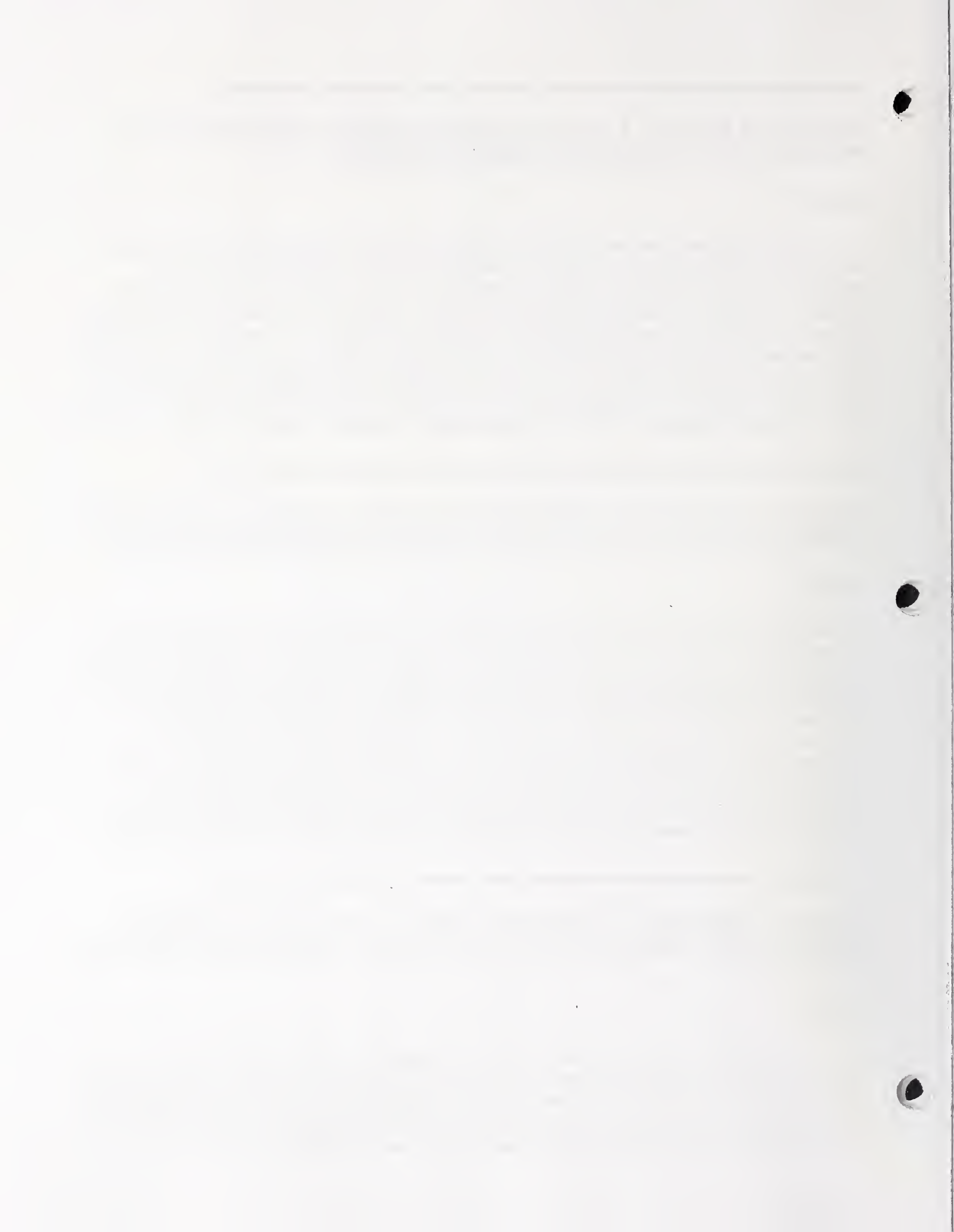
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While racial stereotypes have long been appreciated for the integral role they play in the quality of interracial relations in the United States, much of the research in this area has all but ignored the part stereotypes play in explaining intragroup attitudes, especially among African Americans. This study examines the relationship between various social structural factors and black media on holding of both negative and positive stereotypes. Using the NSBA, 20 hypotheses were developed and evaluated for estimating the unknown coefficients in a set of linear structural equations (LISREL). We found that income, education, occupational status, religiosity, and place of socialization were important factors influencing the probability of holding positive and/or negative stereotypes. Exposure to the black print media mitigated against the holding of negative stereotypes, while both negative and positive stereotypes were encouraged by exposure to black television programming.

Allen, R. L., Thornton, M. C., & Watkins, S. C. (1992). An African American racial belief system and social structural relationships: A test of invariance. National Journal of Sociology, 6(2), 157-186.

[Article]

In the debate about the effects and causes of economic gains of the past few decades, some researchers argue that differing levels of socioeconomic success have led to an increasingly divergent set of world views among African Americans. In measuring these purported cleavages, research has highlighted objective measures of class position (e.g., income and education). There are few efforts to assess subjective elements of these developments. In this study, the differences in the factorial



structure and mean differences of an African American racial belief system across income and education were assessed. Using the NSBA and employing structural equation modeling techniques, our findings supported the hypothesis that there is factorial invariance across educational and income categories for our African American racial belief system. On the other hand, there were mean differences across

education for three of the five racial belief constructs, and mean differences across income for two of these constructs. Among African Americans, racial group membership appears to be a key organizing paradigm, even when class differences are controlled.

Anderson, N. B., Myers, H. F., Pickering, T., & Jackson, J. S. (1989). Hypertension in blacks: Psychosocial and biological perspectives. *Journal of Hypertension*, 7(3), 161-172.

[Article]

This paper provides a review of the literature on hypertension in blacks, focusing on the dimensions of the disorder which might contribute to the excessive rates experienced by blacks. Four dimensions are addressed: biological factors, nutritional factors, psychological and behavioral factors, and social factors. Current knowledge within each area is reviewed, with emphasis on black-white differences and issues in need of clarification. Additionally, emerging research paradigms such as stress reactivity and ambulatory blood pressure monitoring are highlighted as attempts to integrate the various dimensions of hypertension in order to better understand this health problem facing blacks.

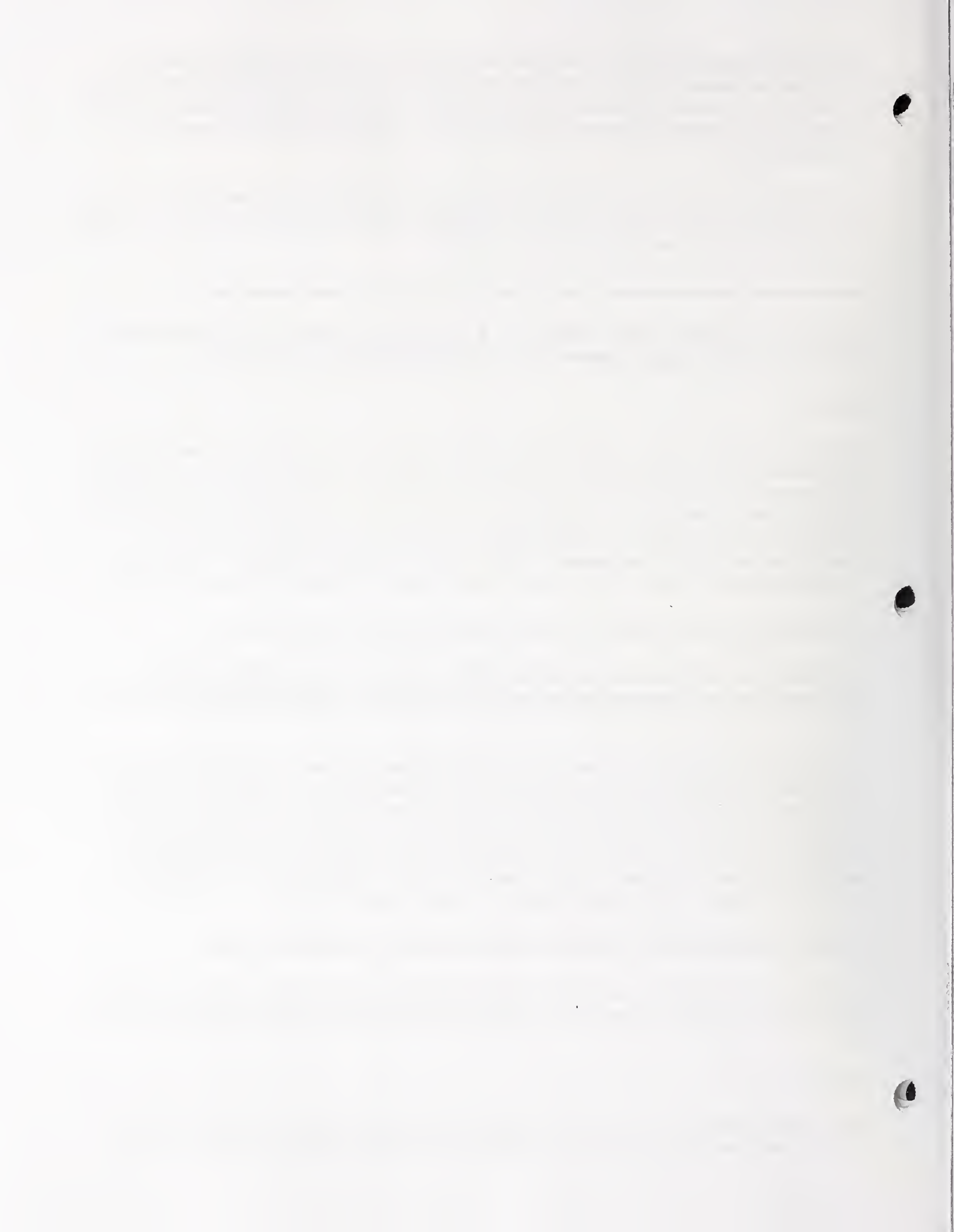
Anderson, N. B., Bastida, E., Kramer, B. J., Williams, D., & Wong, M. (1995). Panel II: Macrosocial and environmental influences on minority health. *Health Psychology*, 14(7), 601-612.

Ethnic minority populations show patterns of health, health care use, and mortality that differ from the overall U.S. population. Each of the broad groups of minorities (Asian, Hispanic, Native, and African Americans) has a unique background of sociocultural factors that influence these patterns. Thus, the larger social environment for ethnic populations, including political, environmental, historical, and economic factors, is a major variable in possible health outcomes. The individual sections in this panel report seek to identify such factors for each ethnic group and to suggest those Macrosocial influences that are most important for observed health effects.

Antonucci, T. C., Fuhrer, R., & Jackson, J. S. (1990). Social support and reciprocity: A cross-ethnic and cross-national perspective. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 7(4), 519-530.

[Article]

This cross national study examines the perception of reciprocity in support relationships and the degree to which reciprocity predicts life satisfaction. Comparisons of white and black American



elderly from Southwestern France indicate possible cultural differences. Generally, reciprocal relationships are most positively related to life satisfaction when compared to both receiving more or receiving less support.

Antonucci, T. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1983). Physical health and self-esteem. Family and Community Health, 6(2), 1-9.

[Article]

This paper examines the relationship of physical health and self-esteem using the NSBA. It is hypothesized that low self-esteem could play an important predisposing role in health problems, although the exact nature of these effects is unknown and severe confounding may exist due to reciprocal causation. A brief review of the literature indicates some support for a link between low self-esteem and poor health. The analyses on these national data are viewed as exploratory, an attempt to ascertain whether any link exists between self-esteem and three indices of reported health functioning (health problems, type of health problems and ill health). Sociodemographic controls include education, employment status, family income, age, race, marital status, and sex. The Multiple Classification Analyses reveal that all three measures are significantly and negatively related to self-esteem, although these effects are stronger in women than men. Difficulties of interpretation and clinical implications of the findings are discussed.

Billingsley, A., & Caldwell, C. H. (1994). The social relevance of the contemporary black church. National Journal of Sociology, 8, 1-23.

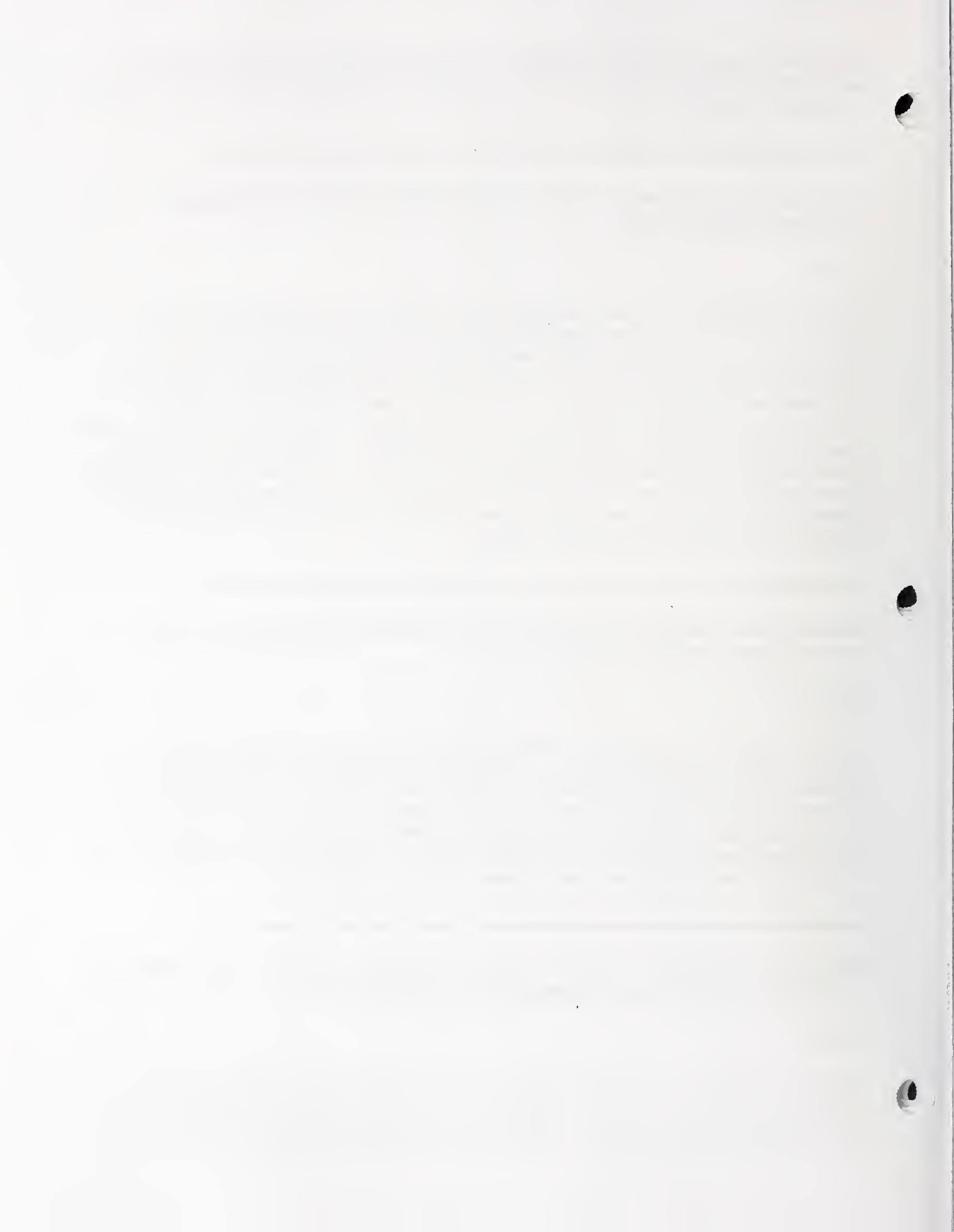
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This article draws on data gathered in a multi-stage probability sample of 630 Black churches in two Northern regions of the United States to describe patterns of family-oriented community outreach programs. These findings are interpreted within the framework of the concepts "privatistic and communal functions" historically undertaken by Black churches, as formulated by C. Eric Lincoln and Lawrence Mamiya. Three sets of social factors are identified which predispose a local congregation toward active involvement in the community: The existence of a community crisis; the existence of a strong Black church; and the leadership of a strong Black minister.

Billingsley, A., & Caldwell, C. H. (1991). The church, the family, and the school in the African American community. Journal of Negro Education, 60(3), 427-440.

[Article]

This article focuses on the church as a social institution and examines how it interacts with and influences two other important social institutions in society -- the family and the school. This study uses a holistic perspective, recognizing that all three aggregations operate within the domain of the larger society as socializing agents and are shaped by their own historical foundations. This article



discusses the church's role in assessing families in need and in supporting educational institutions. The data are based on an ongoing, nationwide, multi-year study of the family-oriented community outreach programs that Black churches sponsor to assist those in need. Preliminary finds are from a representative sample of 315 Black churches in the northeastern region of the country.

Bowman, P. J. (1990). Coping with provider role strain: Adaptive cultural resources among black husband-fathers. Journal of Black Psychology, 16(2), 1-21.

[Article]

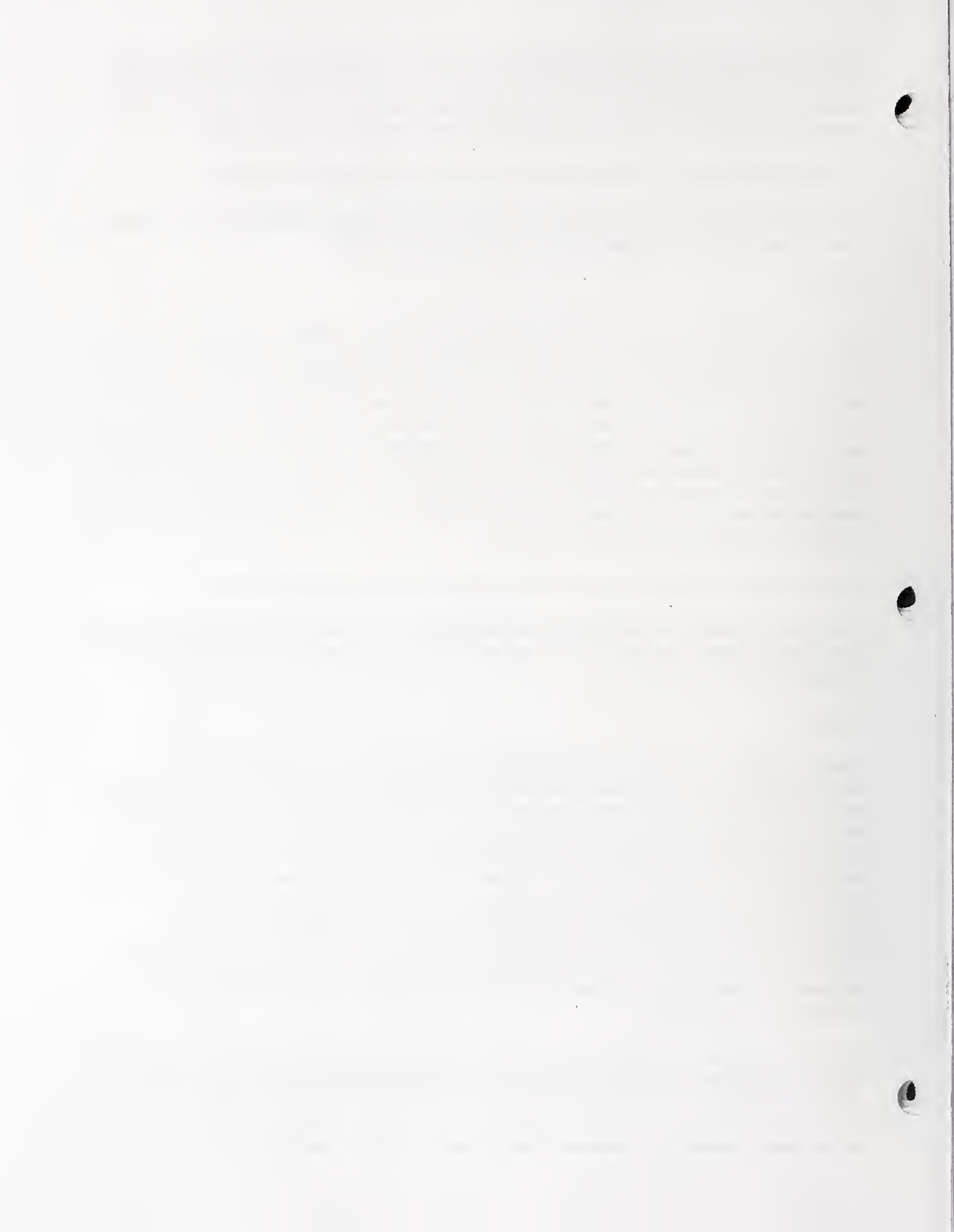
This study investigates provider role strain and adaptive cultural resources as predictors of global family satisfaction in black husbands/fathers in the NSBA (N=372). Multiple classification analysis reveals that provider role strain predictors have a significant negative effect on family satisfaction, with the harmful effect of objective difficulty being exacerbated by subjective reactions. In line with a role strain adaptation model, cultural resources have offsetting positive effects, with kinship bonds and religious belief emerging as especially powerful predictors. In support of a buffering hypothesis, kinship bond eliminates harmful effects of both husband and father role discouragement. However, kinship bond fails to mitigate the harmful effect of objective employment difficulty. Findings not only provide important insight into the social psychology of role strain and adaptation, but also have relevance for clinical practice and public policy.

Bowman, P. J. (1984). A discouragement-centered approach to studying unemployment among black youth: Hopelessness, attributions and psychological distress. International Journal of Mental Health, 13(1-2), 68-91.

[Article]

This paper builds on the theory of learned helplessness and related literature to advance a discouragement-centered approach to the problem of unemployment among black youth. Although staggering, official statistics understate the problem of joblessness among young black adults in several ways. Official unemployment figures fail to include discouraged workers who have stopped looking for work because they believe no job is available, other potential workers who are not looking but would take a job if offered, and those who are involuntarily working part time and want a job with more hours. The majority of black youth perceive their discouragement as being caused primarily by labor-market barriers which is consistent with earlier research on black adults. Moreover, the findings reflect the fact that discouragement and related labor-market attributions reflect the reality of low job availability for black youth. In line with learned-helplessness theory, however, discouraged job-seekers are also found to be more likely than their nondiscouraged counterparts to blame lack of

ability for their failure to get good jobs. The findings in this study go beyond the focus in the learned-helplessness literature on ability attributions and reveal that discouragement among job-seekers involves a complex of other attributional themes, including effort, racial bias, and age.



Bowman, P. J. (1983). Out of work and out of hope: A serious problem among blacks. World of Work Report, 8, 35-36.

[Article]

This brief article examines the role of job search discouragement in the mental health status of black Americans. Data from the NSBA indicates that, among black Americans who are out of work, the problem of job search discouragement is even more severe than official unemployment.

Bowman, P. J. (1983). Significant involvement and functional relevance: Challenges to survey research. Social Work Research, 19(4), 21-26.

In the past twenty years researchers have used several strategies to reduce resistance and promote the involvement and interest of minority groups in survey research. This article analyzes these strategies in relation to the principles of functional relevance and significant involvement. The incorporation of these principles is highlighted in the NSBA and TGFS.

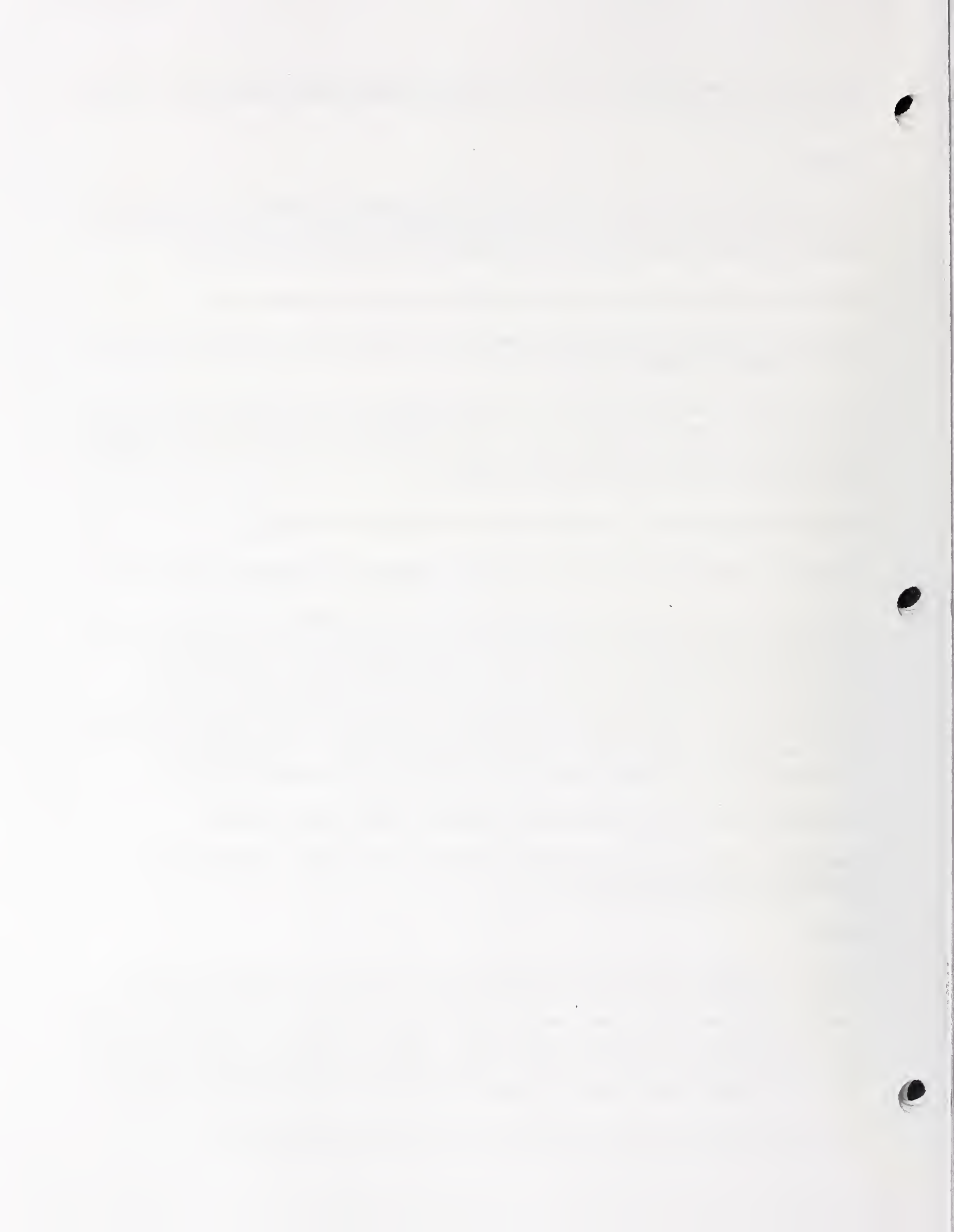
Bowman, P. J. (1981). What is black psychology? Contemporary Psychology, 26(4), 249-251.

This article reviews the 2nd edition of Reginald L. Jones' textbook, Black Psychology. The reviewer discusses the content of the new edition and compares it with that of the earlier one. Additionally, he notes both the strong points in Jones' new edition and those aspects that are particularly weak. Finally, the book is discussed in light of its role in defining the emerging discipline of black psychology. Jones' 2nd edition is more up-to-date in its treatment of educational, counseling and assessment issues, and issues related to the delivery of psychological services in black communities. Yet the 2nd edition has a few flaws, especially a serious need for more social psychological theorizing and research in areas such as motivation, family life, and economic effectiveness.

Bowman, P. J. (1980). Toward a dual labor market approach to black on black homicide. Public Health Reports, 95(6), 555-556.

[Article]

The dual labor market approach to black-on-black homicide focuses on the employment-related experiences of black males as the root cause of their high rate of homicide. The approach also aims to clarify the role of key social stresses, the social support system, and related alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health factors. Five propositions regarding the research and intervention needs in this area are presented. These include the role of direct and indirect effects of the dual labor market, the direct role of alcohol and drugs, the role of law enforcement activities, and the role of the correctional system.



Bowman, P. J., & Howard, C. S. (1985). Race-related socialization, motivation, and academic achievement: A study of black youth in three-generation families. Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, 24(2), 134-141.

[Article]

This study focuses on race-related socialization in order to extend past research which has demonstrated that a sense of personal control over the environment is critical to effective performance of black youth in educational settings. In contrast to underclass views, both a sense of personal efficacy and academic performance are enhanced by proactive orientations toward racial barriers transmitted by parents to children. Sixty-eight percent of black youth in the NSYBA report that their parents transmitted some message to them about their racial status. With only slight gender differences, parents emphasized either the importance of ethnic pride, self-development, racial barrier awareness, or egalitarianism. The inter-generational transmission of self-development orientations is associated with a greater sense of personal efficacy. In contrast, those whose parents emphasized racial barrier awareness received higher school grades, even when controlling for the effect of personal efficacy. The overall pattern of results suggests the manner in which black parents orient their children toward blocked opportunities is a significant element in their motivation, achievement, and prospects for upward mobility.

Bowman, P. J., Jackson, J. S., Hatchett, S. J., & Gurin, G. (1982). Joblessness and discouragement among black Americans. Economic Outlook, USA, 9: 85-88.

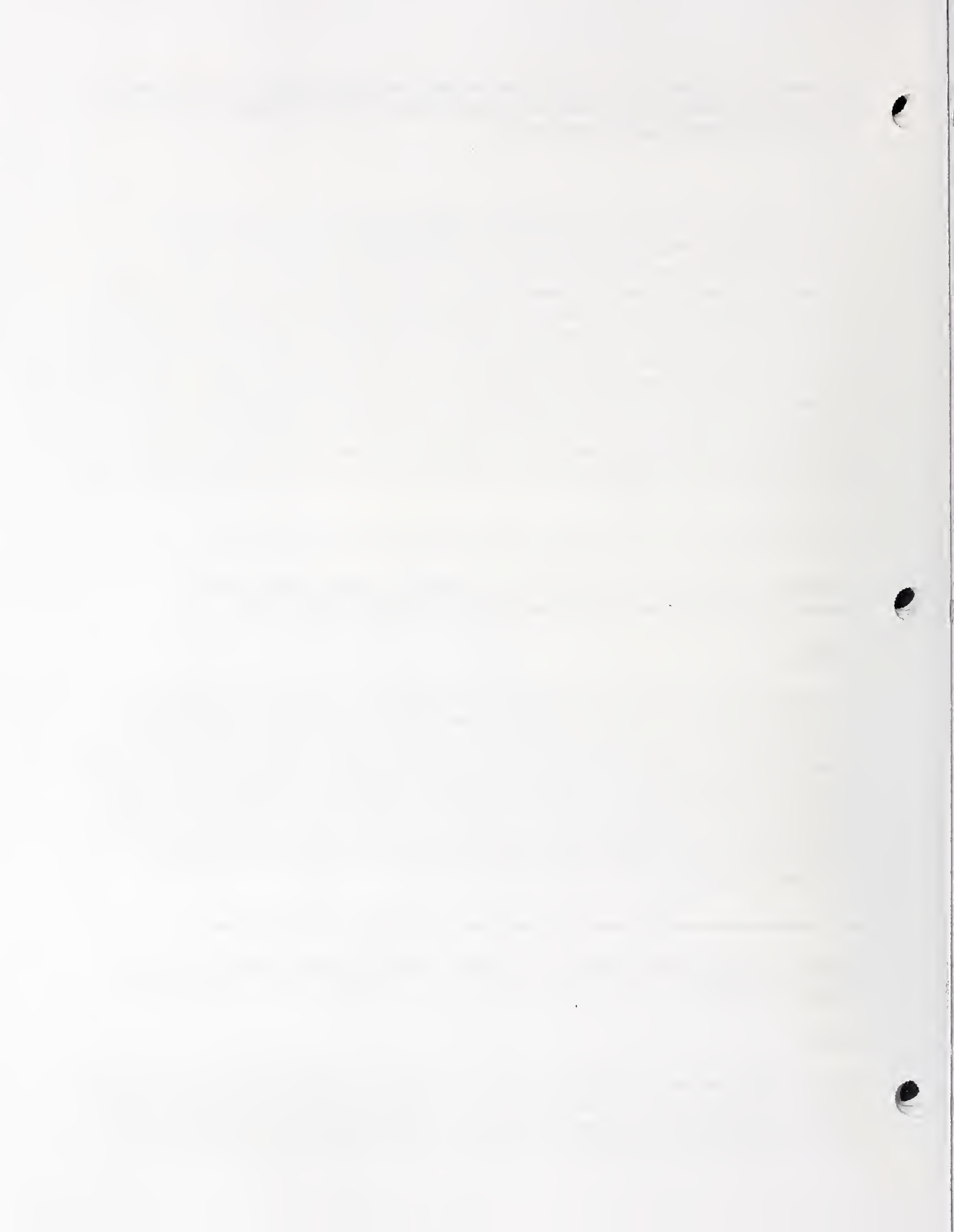
[Article]

This article examines the affects of job search discouragement on social and psychological factors among black Americans. Data from the NSBA is used to address three central questions: How is hidden unemployment assessed and measured? How do discouraged workers interpret their economic situation? What is the relationship between job search discouragement and indices of psychological distress? The findings show that a significant proportion of jobless black Americans have become discouraged and have stopped looking for work. Generally, the findings indicate that discouraged, jobless workers are psychologically at risk, even if they are still actively engaged in looking for work. The implications of these findings for education, employment, and social mobility of black Americans are discussed.

Broman, C. L. (1993). Race differences in marital well-being. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 55: 724-732.

[Article]

This article discusses the role of marital well-being and how it is affected by racial differences. Based on data from ACL (American's Changing Lives), the findings indicate that blacks are significantly less likely to feel that their marriages are harmonious and are significantly less satisfied with their marriages. Other significant predictors are age (older people reported greater marital harmony),



gender (men reported greater marital harmony and parental status), and the number of children at home (the larger the number of children at home the lower the degree of marital well-being). Three factors in understanding race differences were also examined: 1) quality of spousal emotional support; 2) in-home work demands; and 3) financial satisfaction. The significance between gender and marital well-being is also examined.

Broman, C. L. (1992). Social relationships and health-related behavior. Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 16(4), 335-350.

[Article]

Using data from the panel study (National Survey of Personal Health Practices and Consequences), the hypothesis that social relationships are more likely to avoid health-damaging behavior is studied. The results demonstrate that social relationships have an impact, both negative and positive, specific to particular health behaviors. The analysis demonstrated that people having spousal relationships are less likely to smoke, drink, and drink heavily. The employee relationship has limited but generally negative effects; employees are less likely to always wear seatbelts and are more likely to be current smokers and drinkers. Organizational membership, relationships with friends, and the loss of or a change in social relationships are also examined.

Broman, C. L. (1991). Gender, work-family roles, and psychological well-being of blacks. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 53: 509-520.

[Article]

This paper explores the relationship of family and work roles to the psychological well-being of blacks. A theory of sex-specific social roles is developed and tested. Findings indicate more general measures of psychological well-being, life satisfaction and happiness are not affected by sex-specific social roles. Rather, marriage and parenting have a general affect on these well-being measures while sex-specific work-family roles have an important impact on satisfaction with family life. Among men, familial status and employment status produce different levels of satisfaction with family life. Regardless of familial status, employed women have significantly lower levels of family life satisfaction than women who are not employed. Household demands further exacerbate these patterns. Employed men who do most of the household work have particularly low levels of family life satisfaction.

Broman, C. L. (1989). The black experiences: Attributing the causes of labor market success. National Journal of Sociology, Summer, 6(1), 77-90.

[Article]

This study looks at how African Americans make sense of their labor market experience. The ideas of attribution theory are examined and used to make predictions about African American responses to



labor market experience. Using data from the NSBA, it was found that attributions about labor market success are not self-serving. The central factor in the type of attributions made is the individual's level of self-esteem. People with high self-esteem reject both external rationales and talent or effort as reasons for their labor market status. The results indicate that, in the view of African Americans, race is a declining factor of significance in labor market outcomes.

Broman, C. L. (1989). Race and responsiveness to life stress. National Journal of Sociology, 3(1) Spring, 49-64.

[Article]

This paper argues that the study of race differences in psychological distress may benefit from a consideration of differential exposure and responsiveness to stress. Previous literature has argued that blacks are more exposed to stress than whites, but there have been few attempts to examine the role of responsiveness to stress. Using two national datasets, this research finds that though whites are less exposed to stress than blacks, they are more responsive to stress. A mean decomposition shows that blacks would have much higher distress levels if they were as responsive to stress as whites. Directions for future research are discussed.

Broman, C. L. (1989). Social mobility and hypertension among blacks. Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 12(2), 123-134.

[Article]

This paper considers the role of social mobility in hypertension among blacks, using NSBA data. No effects of intergenerational socioeconomic mobility were found and only minimal effects for geographic mobility, with those who moved more likely to experience hypertension. The implications for a theory of mobility effects on black health are discussed.

Broman, C. L. (1988). Household work and family life satisfaction of blacks. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 50(3), 743-748.

[Article]

This study examines the relationship of family life satisfaction to the division of household work between married black adults. Some key findings: Women are nearly twice as likely as men to feel overburdened by household work. People who feel overburdened have lower levels of satisfaction with their family life. Interactions are found between family life satisfaction, the division of household work, gender and employment status. Men who perform most of the household chores are less satisfied with their family life, which is also true for employed people who do most of the household work. These findings are discussed in terms of Pleck's theory of the work-family role system.



Broman, C. L. (1988). Satisfaction among blacks: The significance of marriage and parenting. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 50(1), 45-51.

[Article]

While the relationship of marital and parental status to satisfaction has been studied extensively, the subjects of most of these studies have been primarily white; little is known about this relationship among blacks. Using data from the NSBA, this research finds that both marital and parental status have an important impact on levels of satisfaction among blacks. Generally, blacks who are divorced or separated have lower levels of satisfaction than those who are married. Important interactions are also found: marital status interacts with age, education, and rural residence to predict life satisfaction; parental status interacts with education; and marital status with social participation, health problems and income. The implications of these findings are discussed, and the need for more research is noted.

Broman, C. L. (1987). Race differences in professional help-seeking. American Journal of Community Psychology, 15(4), 473-489.

[Article]

Research on professional help-seeking has consistently shown that people seeking help have sociocultural characteristics that differ from those who do not seek help. However, while race has been hypothesized to differentiate utilizers of professional help from non-utilizers, findings from previous studies are inconsistent. Some studies have shown that blacks are more likely to seek professional help, while other studies have shown the opposite. Additionally, previous studies have neglected to address the significance of varying cultural responses to psychological distress and types of problems which might differentially affect professional help-seeking patterns. Using data from two national surveys, findings from this research indicate that blacks were more likely than whites to seek help from mental health professionals, particularly for economic and physical health problems. Blacks seek help more often than whites from other sources of professional help, such as teachers, lawyers, social workers and emergency rooms. On the other hand, whites were more likely to seek help from medical sources for all types of problems, and from clergy members.

Broman, C. L., Jackson, J. S., & Neighbors, H. W. (1989). Sociocultural context and racial group identification among black adults. Revue Internationale de Psychologie Sociale, 2(3), 369-380.

[Article]

The race group constitution of direct socialization environments has been largely ignored in prior empirical studies of black Americans' racial group identity. Some have suggested that concordant racial socialization environments will have salutary effects on the development of racial group



identity. The article investigates the effects of reported racial consonance or dissonance with prior and current social environments on level of racial group identity using NSBA data. Results of the analyses indicate that racial group identity is positively related to reports of being raised in concordant race group environments. The implications of these findings for future research and social policy are explored.

Broman, C. L., & Johnson, E. H. (1988). Anger expression and life stress among blacks: Their role in physical health. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 80(12), 1329-1334.

[Article]

This study examines the relationship between anger expression and life stress using the NSBA. Recent research of mostly white subjects has shown that anger-hostility, one of the components of the Type A behavioral pattern, is an important predictor of health problems. Findings in this study indicate that anger-hostility is an important predictor of life stress, and that people with higher levels of age conflict are more likely to experience negative life events. Moreover, negative life events and anger are shown to be independent predictors of health problems among blacks. The implications of these results for future studies of the health of black Americans are discussed.

Broman, C. L., Neighbors, H. W., & Jackson, J. S. (1988). Racial group identification among black adults. *Social Forces*, 67(1), 146-158.

[Article]

This paper explores the relationship between socio-demographic factors and racial group identification. previous research suffers from important limitations which have led to much confusion in this area of research. Using data from the NSBA, the findings of this research indicate that racial group identification is strongest among older blacks and the least-educated blacks who live in urban areas. Additionally, significant interactions between education and region are found: highly educated blacks living outside the West have strong levels of racial group identification.

Broman, C. L., Neighbors, H. W., & Taylor, R. J. (1989). Race differences in seeking help from social workers. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, 16(3), 109-123.

[Article]

This paper examines race differences in the choice of social workers as mental health professionals using data from two national probability samples (Americans View their Mental Health and the NSBA). Overall, these results point out that help-seeking from social workers is a minority response. A small percentage of people consult social workers in times of personal distress, and other research has shown that a variety of other sources are consulted in time of distress. The most important finding is that blacks are more likely to consult social workers than whites. This finding holds when other factors are accounted for. The role of socio-demographic factors is minimal, with only age having any



affect across race. At low levels of age, differences in the use of social workers by race are not as pronounced. Multivariate analysis also shows that family income is a significant factor for both blacks and whites. Problem type plays no role in race differences in the use of social workers. The article concludes with a discussion of the implications for social work training.

Brown, R. E. (1993). Racial stratification, intellectual history, and presidential action in the civil rights domain. Policy Studies Journal 21(3), 535-543.

[Article]

Using an historical approach, this paper assesses the role of the American presidency in the pursuit of civil rights policy. The basic argument is that the driving forces in the passage of civil rights policies since Reconstruction have been external pressures on the presidency. Rather than being protagonists in the progression of civil rights, presidents are portrayed as political actors primarily interested in maintaining social order and attracting African-American votes. Rarely have presidents pushed for civil rights progress outside of that context.

Brown, R. E., & Wolford, M. L. (1994). Religious resources and African American political action. National Political Science Review, 30-48.

[Article]

Our major argument in this paper is that African American church culture encourages members to engage in political action even when the government is perceived as not being responsible. We maintain that such action is made possible because members are socialized to believe that they have a personal obligation to participate in collective action which will improve the overall spiritual and natural well-being of groups members. NBES data is used to assess the influence of religious resources on political action. Findings indicate that, while religious guidance is related to church-based political action, membership in a politicalized church has an important causal effect on all forms of political action measured in this study. Membership in a national black organization and being a strong democrat are also associated with political action. The paper concludes by discussing the role of African American churches in black political mobilization.

Caldwell, C. H., Antonucci, T. C., Jackson, J. S., Wolford, M. L., & Osofsky, J. D. (1997). Perceptions of parental support and depressive symptomatology among African American and white adolescent mothers. Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders, 5, 173-183.

This study examined parental support and conflictual relations among a sample of 48 African American and White adolescent mothers between the ages of 14 and 19. Adolescent mothers were interviewed when their babies were three months old. Most adolescent mothers reported close relations with both their mothers and fathers before and after the birth of their baby. Supportive relations with mother improved after the birth of the baby much more than supportive relations with



father. Conflict was much higher with mothers than with fathers, and less conflict with parents was reported by African American adolescent mothers than by Whites. Older White adolescent mothers rated their fathers as more supportive than did younger white mothers, but these differences did not exist among African American adolescent mothers. The effect of self-esteem and parental relations on adolescent depressive symptomatology was also examined. Self-esteem and supportive relationships with fathers were both negatively associated with depressive symptomatology among adolescent mothers. These data highlight the need to consider the multiple factors which contribute to the emotional adjustment and mental health of adolescent mothers. Implications of findings for mental health services are discussed.

Caldwell, C. H., Greene, A. D., & Billingsley, A. (1992). The black church as a family support system: Instrumental and expressive functions. National Journal of Sociology, 6(1), 22-40.

[Article]

Despite numerous adversities, African American families have demonstrated phenomenal strength and resilience. However, given the retraction of economic and social support programs sponsored by federal, state and local governments, alternative institutional supports for families must be explored. The major contention of this paper is that the Black church is one such viable family support system. Various types of family support programs offered by 425 northern Black churches aimed at nurturing, enhancing and strengthening family functioning are described based on data from The Black Church Project. Results indicated that 7 out of 10 provided at least one family support program. Implications of study findings for enhancing African American family life are also provided.

Chang, P. M. Y., Williams, D. R., Griffith E. E., & Young, J. (1994). Church-agency relationships in the black community. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, 23(2), 91-105.

[Article]

This article examines referral exchange relationships between black churches and local community health agencies by examining whether organizational and clergy characteristics influence clergy in black churches to refer parishioners to, and receive referrals from, community mental health agencies. The purpose of the study was to identify the typical characteristics of churches, and their clergy, that tend to participate in these exchanges. The most significant indicators in predicting the probability of church referrals are the extent of interorganizational links and the size of a church. The data do not, however, suggest a reflective relationship; organizational factors do not significantly predict whether a church receives client referrals from community agencies. We speculate that the lack of reciprocity in this pattern may be caused by a conflict in the levels of rationality within community agencies.

Chatters, L. M. (1993). HIV/AIDS within African American Communities: Diversity and Interdependence. A Commentary on "AIDS and the African American Woman: The Triple Burden of Race, Class, and Gender." Health Education Quarterly, 20(3), 321-326.



[Article]

This article is a commentary on the Quinn article which addresses the diverse and varied impacts of race status, class, and gender of AIDS among African Americans.

Chatters, L. M. (1990). The family life of older black adults: Stressors and resources. Journal of Health and Social Policy, 1(4), 45-53.

[Article]

This article focuses on how family relationships and social institutions promote the socio-psychological well-being of older black adults. The centrality of religious institutions in the lives of elderly blacks is also addressed. Further, demographics, aspects of aging, and specific roles of family members are explored to discern how older blacks meet the challenges engendered in an often poverty-stricken environment. A summary of related literature on these topics is presented and new directions for research suggested.

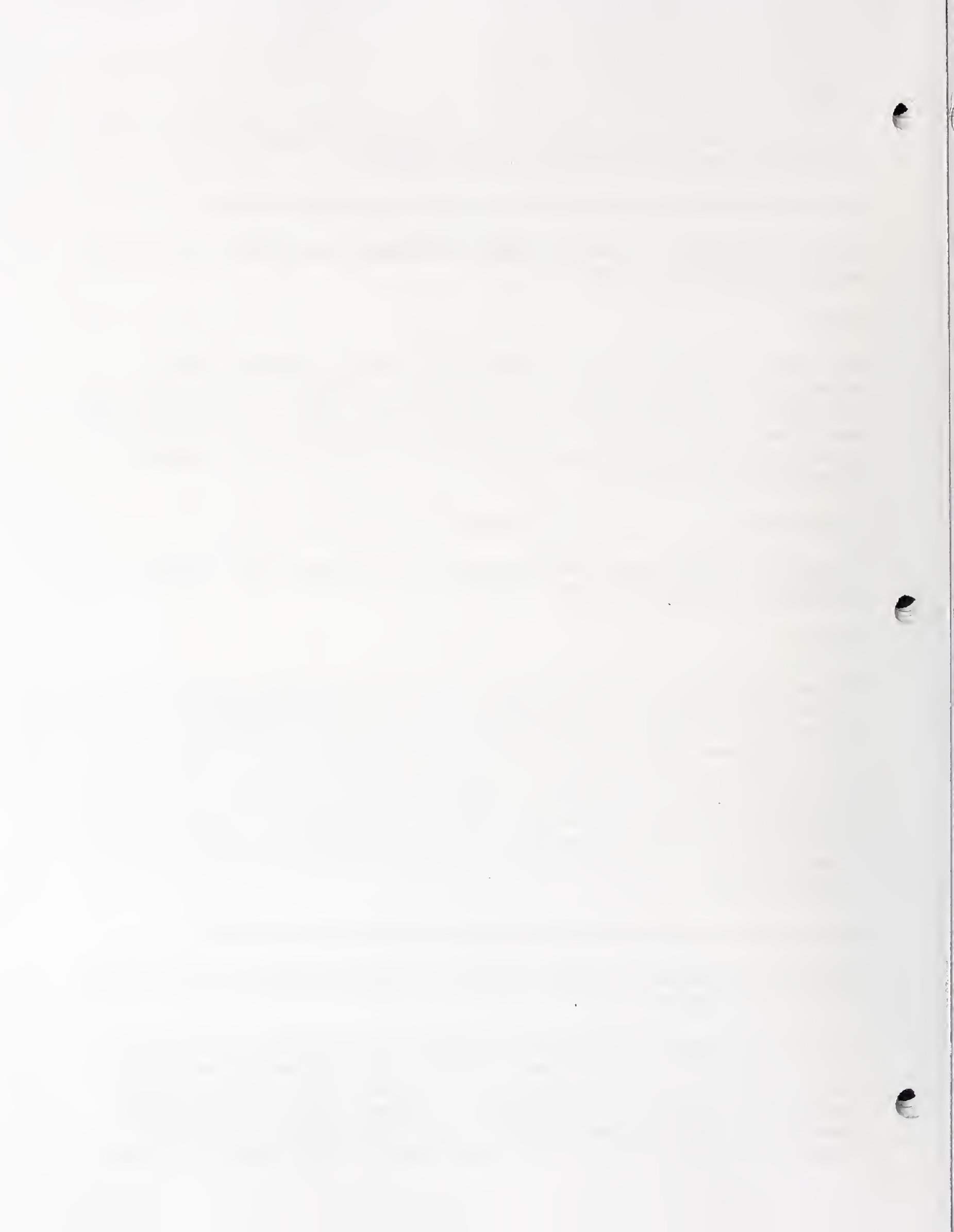
Chatters, L. M. (1988). Subjective well-being evaluations among older black Americans. Psychology and Aging, 3(2), 184-190.

[Article]

The causal relationships among social status and resource, health, and stress factors, and a single-item measure of subjective well-being (i.e., happiness) are examined in the NSBA (N=581 blacks aged 55 years and over). The results indicate that although social status and resource factors have a limited impact on happiness ratings, they are important in predicting intermediate factors related to health status, satisfaction and stress. Happiness is directly influenced by stress and reported satisfaction with health, while the effect of health disability is mediated by stress and health satisfaction. The findings suggest that certain groups of older blacks (i.e., relatively younger, widowed or separated) may be at specific risk for diminished well-being. However, adverse health and life conditions, which are determined by status and resources, represent circumstances which further jeopardize the well-being of older black adults.

Chatters, L. M., & Jackson, J. S. (1982). Health and older blacks. Quarterly Contact, National Center on Black Aged, 5(1), 1,7-8.

This preliminary, descriptive analysis provides a profile of the self-reported physical and mental health status of older black adults. This sample of older blacks exhibits prevalence rates for health conditions which are most commonly reported for older persons generally. Average impairments from health conditions reveal a relatively high level of restricted activity. Despite the presence of chronic conditions, multiple health problems, and moderate to high impairments, respondents indicate overwhelming satisfaction with their health. Information on mental health status indicates



that half the sample have had a serious personal problem, but older blacks are generally positive in making overall evaluations of their life situations.

Chatters, L. M., Levin, J. S., & Taylor, R. J. (1992). Antecedents and dimensions of religious involvement among older black adults. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, 47(6), S269-S278.

[Article]

This paper proposed and tested a measurement model of religiosity among older NSBA respondents (55 years of age and above). The model incorporates three correlated dimensions of religious involvement, termed organizational, nonorganizational, and subjective religiosity. Findings indicate that the proposed model provides a good fit to the data, is preferable to alternative models, and exhibits convergent validity with respect to exogenous or antecedent variables (age, gender, marital status, income, education, urbanicity, and region) known to predict religious involvement. In addition, these antecedents exhibit stronger effects on subjective religiosity than on the other two, more behavioral, dimensions of religiosity. Interpretation of these status-group differences in religiosity focuses on socialization experiences and social environmental factors which may promote a religious world view.

Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (1989). Age differences in religious participation among black adults. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, 44(5), S183-S189.

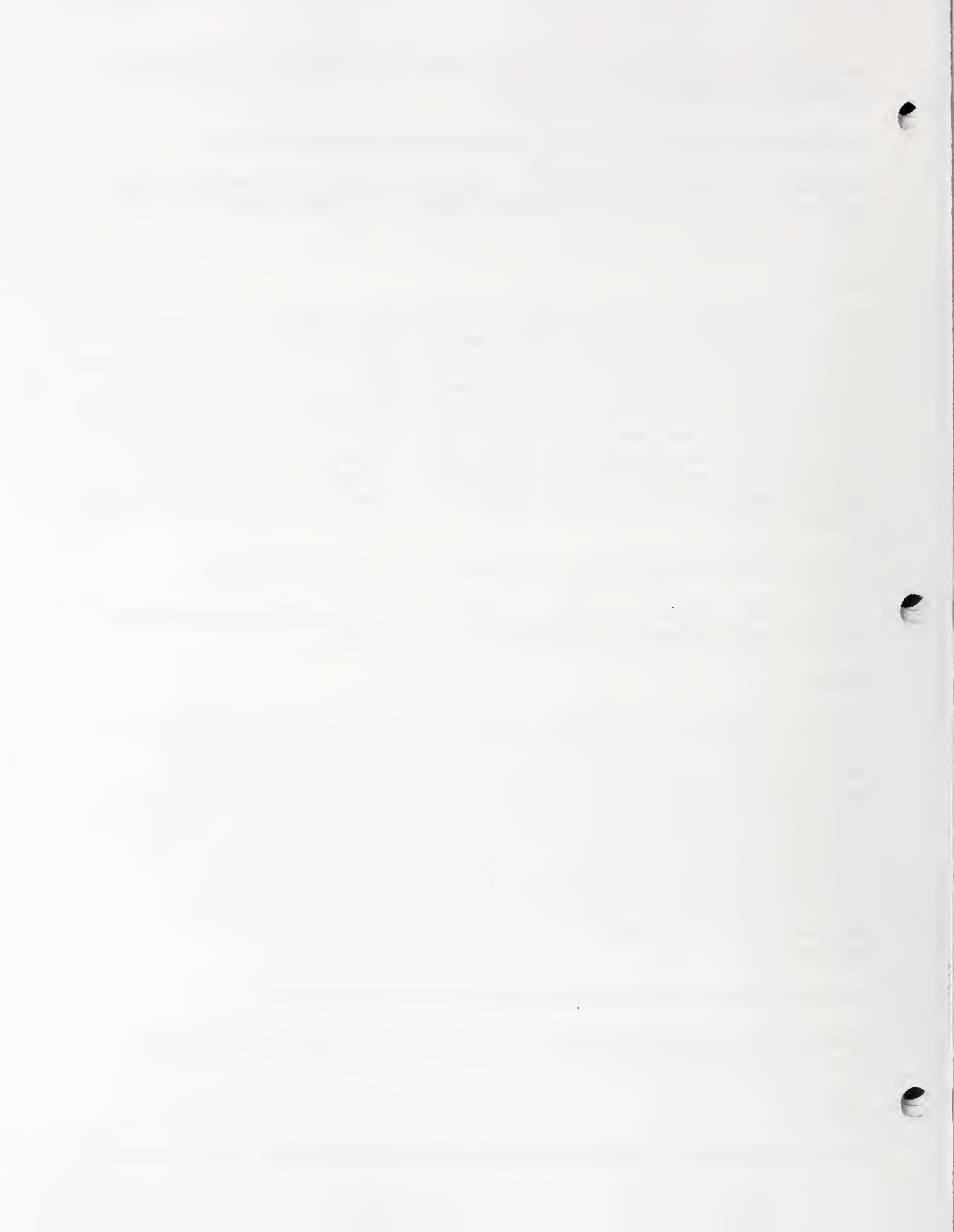
[Article]

This analysis investigates age differences in religious involvement among black adults and provides the opportunity to assess current models of aging and religiosity within a group who are highly involved in religious concerns. Seven diverse indicators of religious involvement, including organizational, non-organizational, and attitudinal measures, are examined. Age status is positively associated with both organizational religious behaviors and activities, as well as attitudinal measures of religious involvement. The persistence of these age relationships, in the presence of controls for demographic and health factors, indicates an independent and significant impact of age status on these measures. For women, age was positively associated with each of the religiosity measures; among men, requests for prayer from others was the only indicator for which age was not a significant predictor. The findings are discussed in relation to previous work on age and religious participation.

Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (1989). Life problems and coping strategies of older black adults. *Social Work*, 34(4), 313-319.

[Article]

This study examines the distribution and attitudes of self-reported personal life problems (e.g., health,



money, family) found among NSBA respondents aged 55 years and above (n=581). The majority of respondents indicate that they have experienced at least one such problem and identify problems in the areas of health and finances as the most significant. Multivariate findings for problem characteristics indicate that older people have fewer reported life problems. Women and persons with lower incomes report higher levels of distress from identified problems; men and persons with health problems experience longer problem duration. Demographic factors are unrelated to use of coping response, but there are significant problem type differences in coping strategy choice. These results suggest that life problems are a significant concern to older black adults and highlight the use of different coping strategies in response to these difficulties.

Chatters, L. M., Taylor, R. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1986). Aged blacks' choice for an informal helper network. *Journal of Gerontology*, 41(1), 94-100.

[Article]

The study explores the relationships of sociodemographic, health, and family factors on informal helper choice among older NSBA respondents (55 years and above; N=581). Eight categories of helpers were examined: spouse, son, daughter, parents, brother, sister, friend, and neighbor. The "oldest" elderly, women, the unmarried, low income persons, those with little formal education, and Southerners are more likely to select non-family helpers. Low levels of health disability are associated with selecting spouse, son, and parents, while higher levels are

related to choosing brother and neighbor. Respondents indicating that their families are not effectively close and those who feel you can count on friends (as opposed to relatives) are more likely to choose friends and neighbors as informal helpers.

Chatters, L. M., Taylor, R. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1985). Size and composition of the informal helper networks of elderly blacks. *Journal of Gerontology*, 40(5), 605-614.

[Article]

The study examines the relationship of a group of sociodemographic, health and perceived family contact factors to the composition of the informal support network. The data is based on the analysis of older blacks (55 years and above) from the NSBA (N=581). Informal helper networks are categorized on the basis of the predominance of immediate family. Selecting a network comprised exclusively of immediate family is associated with being younger, married, rural residency, being an inhabitant of the North Central region, and having the belief that only relatives can be counted on in life. The adequacy of support provided by different types of helper networks (particularly for disadvantaged elderly) is discussed.

Chatters, L. M., Taylor, R. J., & Jayakody, R. (1994). Fictive kinship relations in black extended families. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 25(3), 297-312.



[Article]

Demographic correlates of whether an extended family has incorporated a fictive kin relative was examined in the NSBA. Fictive kin are defined as persons who are treated like a relative but who are not related by blood or marriage. Two out of three respondents indicated there was someone in their family who was regarded as a fictive kin. Multivariate analysis revealed that gender, age, education, and region were all significantly associated with the probability that a family would incorporate fictive kin members. These findings are discussed in relation to previous work on fictive kin relationships.

Chatters, L. M., Taylor, R. J., & Neighbors, H. W. (1989). Size of the informal health network mobilized in response to serious personal problems. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 51(3), 667-676.

[Article]

Number of informal helpers which are utilized during a serious personal problem is examined among NSBA respondents. Kin are more prevalent in the helper network than non-kin. Multivariate analysis indicates that network size is predicted by age, gender, income, familial contact, and type of problem. An interaction between age and the presence of a child substantiates the importance of adult children in maintaining the informal support networks of older adults. The discussion highlights the significance of the informal network in providing assistance during a personal crisis.

Coleman, L. M., Antonucci, T. C., Adelman, P. K., & Crohan, S. E. (1987). Social roles in the lives of middle-aged and older black women. Journal of Marriage and the Family. 49(4), 761-771.

[Article]

The participation in and the impact of social roles on the psychological and physical health of middle-aged and older black women are explored in this study. The results indicate that few middle-aged and older black women participate in the three roles of parent, spouse, and employee simultaneously. The importance of the employment role and other sociodemographic factors in understanding the well-being of middle-aged and older black women are also discussed.

Crohan, S. E., Antonucci, T. C., Adelman, P. K., & Coleman, L. M. (1989). Job characteristics and well-being at midlife: Ethnic and gender comparisons. Psychology of Women Quarterly, 13(2), 223-235.

[Article]

A focus on the characteristics of the employment role that contribute to well-being and their



differential relations across ethnicity and gender is lacking in the research on work and well-being. Whites and blacks at midlife, ages 40-64, were studied. The samples were drawn from two national surveys and included 186 white women, 202 white men, 254 black women and 169 black men. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to assess the relation of work commitment, job satisfaction, role stress, occupational status and personal income to perceived control, life satisfaction, and happiness. Marital status, age, and hours worked were included as control variables. Results indicate that job satisfaction is positively related to life satisfaction for all four groups and to happiness for white women and black men. Personal income is positively related to perceived control for black women and white men and to life satisfaction for white women. Occupational status is positively related to perceived control for white and black women; role stress is negatively related to life satisfaction among white men and to happiness among black women. Among the control variables, being married is positively related to well-being for all four race-sex groups.

Dawson, M. C., Brown, R. E., & Allen, R. L. (1990). Racial belief system, religious guidance, and African-American political participation. The National Political Science Review, 2, 22-44.

[Article]

Building on previous work, a schema-based approach to belief systems is used to model an African-American racial belief system. This belief system is used with socioeconomic status, exposure to black media, and religious guidance as a predictor of individual African American political participation. LISREL measurement and causal model are used to estimate the theoretical model, using NSBA data. As predicted, the various cognitive schemata of the racial-identity belief system are shown to predict political participation. Further, religious guidance is shown to be a stronger predictor of some forms of political participation than socioeconomic status. Overall, socioeconomic status and religious guidance are shown to be the strongest predictors of political participation. Respondents with a higher socioeconomic status and/or with a higher degree of religious guidance in their lives are more likely to participate in the political process.

Demo, D. H., & Hughes, M. (1990). Socialization and racial identity among black Americans. Social Psychology Quarterly, 53(4), 364-374.

[Article]

This study examines the social structural processes and arrangements related to racial group identification for a national sample of black American adults. The argument is made that primary socialization experiences, particularly parental messages concerning the meaning of being black, are important in shaping racial identity. The findings support this prediction; further, they suggest that adult relations with family, friends, and community are important in fostering a sense of group identity. Findings also suggest that integration into mainstream society, as reflected in interracial contact and adult socioeconomic attainment, is associated with less in-group attachment but more positive black group evaluation. Adult SES and interracial contact bolster black group evaluation. Collectively, these findings support a multidimensional conceptualization of black identity.



Ellison, C. G. (1993). Religious involvement & self-perceptions among black Americans. Social Forces, 71(4), 1027-1055.

[Article]

This study focuses on the relationships between the religious involvement of black Americans and two important dimensions of self-perception: self-esteem and personal mastery. It is argued that participation in church communities may foster positive self-perceptions through the interpersonal supportiveness and positive reflected appraisals of coreligionists. Private devotional activities may also be linked with positive self-regard via processes of religious role-taking. Analyses of data from the NSBA lend credence to these arguments with regard to self-esteem but not personal mastery. In addition, the findings suggest that public religious participation buffers the negative influence of physical unattractiveness on self-esteem, while private religious devotion buffers the negative

impact of chronic illness on self-esteem. The results confirm current wisdom regarding the social determinants of self-perceptions, and they shed new light on the contemporary psychosocial role of religious life among black Americans. Several directions for further inquiry are also discussed.

Ellison, C. G. (1992). Are religious people nice people? Evidence from the National Survey of Black Americans. Social Forces, 71(2), 411-430.

This study explores the relationships between religiosity and interpersonal friendliness and cooperation using data from the NSBA. Results indicate that respondents who engage in frequent devotional activities (e.g., prayer, bible study) are reported to be more open, less suspicious, and more enjoyable to interview than their less-religious counterparts in post-hoc ratings by NSBA interviewers. In addition, respondents for whom religion serves as an important source of moral guidance are also viewed as friendlier, more interested, and more open than those for whom this aspect of religion is less salient. Other aspects of respondent religiosity (e.g., church participation) are unrelated to these post-hoc interviewer assessments. Findings are discussed in terms of (1) religious role-taking processes and (2) the internalization of religious norms concerning interpersonal kindness and empathy, although several alternative explanations are also considered. A number of implications and directions for future research are identified.

Ellison, C. G. (1992). Military background, racial orientations, and political participation among black adult males. Social Science Quarterly, 73(2), 360-378.

Using data on adult males from the NSBA, this study shows that blacks with military backgrounds, particularly combat veterans, express lower levels of racial identification and separatist sentiment than do non-veterans, and are more likely to engage in high-initiative political activity. The possible influence of selection effects is discussed, along with several directions for future research.

Ellison, C. G. (1991). Identification and separatism: Religious involvement and racial



orientations among black Americans. The Sociological Quarterly, 32(3), 477-494.

Using data from the NSBA, this study investigates the relationships between religious involvement and two sets of racial orientation: *identification* (feelings of closeness and commonality of interests among blacks) and *separatism* (support for cultural and institutional distance from whites). Both public religious participation and private religious devotion are strong positive predictors of racial identification, controlling for sociodemographic factors. However, the positive effects of devotion on identification are diminished sharply among blacks over 60 years of age. In addition, members of traditional black denominations (i.e., Baptists and Methodists) express substantially stronger black identity than do their unaffiliated counterparts. In contrast to models of racial identification, religious involvement bears little consistent relationship to separatism. Relatively strong separatist sentiments are found among frequent churchgoers ages 30-59 and adherents of nontraditional religions (e.g., Muslims). In general, these results cast doubt on the arguments of some critics of the black church, who claim that religion undermines collective identification. Mainstream black religious culture appears to encourage inclusive, but not exclusive, racial solidarity.

Ellison, C. G. (1990). Family ties, friendships, and subjective well-being among black Americans. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52, 298-310.

This study examines the relationships among kinship bonds, friendships, and the subjective well-being of black adults. In analyses controlling for a wide range of demographic covariates, number of friends is positively related to happiness among all blacks. The frequency of contact with friends and the availability of close friends are also positively related to happiness, but these relationships become negative with age. Friendship factors are not associated with global life satisfaction. Subjective family closeness predicts happiness among all blacks and life satisfaction among older blacks only. The proximity of extended family members is negatively related to satisfaction. The implications of these findings are discussed with regard to interactionist theory and future research on social relationships.

Ellison, C. G., & Gay, D. A. (1990). Region, religious commitment and life satisfaction among black Americans. The Sociological Quarterly, 31(1), 123-147.

This research examines three sets of hypotheses regarding the effects of religious commitment on life satisfaction. Further, given evidence of historical geographical differences in black culture and social structure, this study explores the regional specificity of religious influences on life satisfaction. Religious participation contributes to subjective well-being only among non-southern blacks, while private religiosity is unrelated to well-being in any analysis. There are also denominational effects: non-southern members of traditional black denomination (i.e.,

Baptists and Methodists) and southern Catholics report particularly high levels of life satisfaction. In addition, the effects of religion on life satisfaction are contingent upon age for non-southerners only. This study concludes with a discussion of directions for future research on religion and mental health.



Ellison, C. G., & London, B. (1992). The social and political participation of black Americans: Compensatory and ethnic community perspectives revisited. Social Forces, 70(3), 681-701.

Two competing approaches to the study of black social and political participation -- the compensatory and ethnic community perspectives -- have dominated attempts to explain the relatively high levels of collective involvement within the black population. One of the main limitations of research in this area has been its weak treatment of the meaning and measurement of compensatory theory. The erroneous belief that blacks had disproportionately low self-esteem was widely held at the time that this theory developed. Unlike most previous researchers, we use a measure of low self-esteem to operationalize compensatory behavior. In contrast to the equivocal findings of several previous studies, our results are clear: The ethnic community approach receives strong support, while the compensatory approach is not supported.

Ellison, C. G., & Sherkat, D. E. (1995). The "semi-involuntary institution" revisited: Regional variations in church participation among black Americans. Social Forces, 73(4), 1415-1437.

This study explores contemporary regional variations in African American religious life. Building on historical and ethnographic research on the Black church, the authors contrast the religious environments that have traditionally prevailed in the Black communities of the rural South and urban non-South. Regional variations in the social role of religious institutions, the availability of alternative lifestyles and secular opportunities for status and resources, and the social norms and community expectations regarding church involvement are emphasized. A series of hypotheses regarding patterns and correlates of church participation are tested using data from the National Survey of Black Americans. Findings indicate that historical regional variations in African American religious life persist. The results suggest that the rural southern Black church retains its traditional "semi-involuntary" character. A discussion on the broader theoretical implications of this issue for future research in the sociology of religion is included.

Ellison, C. G., & Sherkat, D. E. (1990). Patterns of religious mobility among black Americans. The Sociological Quarterly, 31(4), 551-568.

Using data from NSBA and the General Social Survey (GSS), this study tests hypotheses distilled from two competing perspectives on black religious mobility. Some analysts during the 1960s predicted that the rise of economic ambition and political militancy among blacks would foster discontent with the "otherworldly" black mainline churches. These researchers projected high levels of switching and burgeoning apostasy. There are, however, reasons to anticipate much more stable patterns of black religious affiliation. Recent research stresses that social embeddedness, cultural solidarity, and personal spirituality are more important influences on black religious behavior than are status-seeking or sociopolitical concerns. Except for rising apostasy, the findings of this study are broadly consistent with the second perspective. Directions for future research on the religious mobility of black Americans are suggested.



Ellison, C. G., & Taylor, R. J. (In press, 1997). Turning to prayer: Social and situational antecedents of religious coping among African Americans. Review of Religious Research.

There has been little research done on the social and situational antecedents of prayer as an important coping behavior for African Americans. This study develops a series of theoretical arguments linking four sets of factors--religiosity, problem domain, social and psychological resources, and social location--to religious coping. Relevant hypotheses are then tested using data from a large national probability sample of African Americans. Findings confirm the general importance of religious coping among African Americans. Further, while multiple dimensions of religiosity are important predictors of the use of prayer in coping, this practice is most likely among persons dealing with health problems or bereavement, persons with low general personal mastery, and females. A number of promising directions for further research on religious coping are discussed.

Fairchild, H. H., Stockard, R., & Bowman, P. J. (1982). Impact of roots: Evidence from the national survey of black Americans. Journal of Black Studies, 16, 307-318.

The current investigation examines the influence of Alex Haley's Roots (aired January, 1977) on African Americans using data from the NSBA. The viewing patterns and the respondents' reactions to the program are examined by two demographic variables (urbanicity and region) and four respondent variables (gender, age, education, and income). The findings reveal a number of consistent trends. The patterns of heaviest viewership and positive evaluations (i.e., among the younger, more highly educated, and urban subsample) are consistent with literature suggesting higher levels of black consciousness in these population subgroups.

Gary, L. E., & Howard, C. S. (1979). Policy implications of mental health research for Black Americans. Urban League Review, 4, 16-24. (Reprinted in I. L. Horowitz (ED.), Policy studies: review annual, Vol V, pp. 568-576. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1981).

This paper documents the relative significance of the mental health research industry and the structure of the funding process at NIMH, and examines the extent to which Black scholars are involved in this industry. Major consideration is given to policy implications of assessments of the impact of this industry on black communities.

Gibson, R. C. (1991). Age-by-race differences in the health and functioning of elderly persons. Journal of Aging and Health, 3(3), 335-351.

A review of health data identifies four major trends in the elderly population: a younger black group that is more morbid than an older black group, an alternating pattern of black morbid and robust age groups, a black disadvantage in health and functioning that is greater in race comparisons involving the black morbid and less in comparisons involving the black robust age groups, and a black health



detriment that seems to narrow at age 85. The trends suggest that age and health are more strongly related in the white elderly than in the black elderly population. These trends are compatible with the more rapid growth of blacks aged 85 and over than any other group of the elderly, the adverse mortality selection processes, and the racial mortality crossover. Issues for new research that will explain these four trends are discussed.

Gibson, R. C. (1991). Race and the self-reported health of elderly persons. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 46(5), S235-S242.

This research examines race differences in the structure and measurement of six self-reports of health that are widely used in studies of elderly persons. Second-order confirmatory factor analysis (LISREL) revealed race differences only in the validity of subjective interpretations of health state and in the measurement error of a chronic conditions indicator. No race differences were found in the form of the four-factor model of self-reported health. Results, interpreted within a cognitive illness-labeling framework, have implications for future race-comparative health research.

Gibson, R. C. (1991). The subjective retirement of black Americans. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 46(4), S204-S209.

This research examines causal patterns among factors related to subjective retirement among older black persons. Analysis of the NSBA using covariance structures (LISREL) suggests a process in which self-defined retirement is discouraged by perceptions of a discontinuous work life and economic and psychological need for the disabled-worker role.

Gibson, R. C. (1989). Minority aging research: Opportunity and challenge. The Gerontologist, 28(4), 559-560. Reprinted in The Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 44(1), S2-S3, 1989.

This article discusses reasons for improving the quality and increasing the quantity of minority aging research. Extant theoretical formulations and methodological problems are addressed, as are strategies for developing a core body of knowledge.

Gibson, R. C. (1987). Reconceptualizing retirement for black Americans. The Gerontologist, 27(6), 691-698.

Current procedural definitions may exclude a new type of black retiree -- the "unretired-retired" -- from major retirement research today. The research on older blacks in the NSBA finds four factors which contribute significantly to this unretired-retired status of black Americans: an indistinct line between lifetime and old age work patterns, a realization that one must work from time to time well into old age, the receipt of income from other than private retirement pension sources, and the greater benefits of identifying oneself as disabled than retired.



Gibson, R. C. (1986). Blacks in an aging society. Daedalus, 115(1), 349-371.

Blacks in every age group today are confronted with their own set of critical social problems, problems that, if not attended to effectively, will have serious consequences for the black family both in the near future and well beyond. This essay concerns itself with these specific social problems and their impact on black children, teenagers, the middle-aged, and elderly, as well as with the implications they pose for our society as a whole.

Gibson, R. C. (1986). Older black Americans: Relationships and coping. Generations, 10(4), 11-34.

This article examines two specific coping practices -- prayer and seeking help from family and friends -- to which black Americans reportedly resort when times are difficult. Blacks in middle and later life turn to prayer more often than do whites of similar years. Blacks use their informal networks differently from whites, and the patterns of prayer and network use are changing. The adaptive values of these two strategies, then, may make blacks' entry into old age more transition than crisis. To assess use of the informal network and use of prayer as coping responses to distress, and to determine the persistence of these strategies from 1957 to 1976, respondents in both years of the Americans View Their Mental Health surveys (1957, 1976) were asked how they handled matters that were bothering or worrying them. They were also asked if they talked the problem over with anyone and, if so, with whom.

Gibson, R. C. (1983). Work patterns of older black female heads of household. Journal of Minority Aging, 8(2), 1-16.

This study uses the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to examine work patterns, and factors related to those patterns, among older black female heads of households over a six-year period. The older black women are compared to their black male and white male and female counterparts. The black females are found to be the most likely to exhibit disadvantaged work patterns: They have been with their employers the shortest time, and have worked the fewest years, weeks per year, and hours per week. They lost their positions in the continuity of work, hierarchically, as they aged, to older white women. Black women who are older, better educated, receive transfer income, and live in areas of high unemployment experience the most discontinuous patterns. Surprisingly, poor health is not related to interrupted work. These "working poor" appear financially unable to leave the labor force. Several stereotypes of the older black female head of household are dispelled.

Gibson, R. C. (1982). Race and sex differences in retirement patterns. Quarterly Contact, 5(2), 5-8.

This study analyzes and contrasts the labor force experiences of black and white men and women



over a six year period using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics data.

Gibson, R. C., & Burns, C. J. (1991). The health, labor force, and retirement experiences of aging minorities. Generations, 15(4), Fall/Winter, 31-35.

This article makes several speculations on the future of minority elderly based on the current experiences of minorities in three closely related areas--health, work, and retirement. If the present looks bleak, it can only signal a grim future if younger and middle-aged minorities continue to have limited access to quality health care, good education, and effective job-training programs. First, minority-nonminority group disparities in health and in work disability are discussed. Second, differences in the labor force experiences of minorities and nonminorities are examined. Differences in retirement experiences are identified next, followed by suggestions for new research on and interventions into the health, work, and retirement lives of minorities across the lifespan. We focus on African, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Mexican Americans, and we recognize the need for analyzing Native Americans, on whom data and research are sparse.

Gibson, R. C., & Herzog, A. R. (1984). Rare element telephone screening (RETS): A procedure for augmenting the number of black elderly in national samples. The Gerontologist, 24(5), 477-482.

A representative sample of older blacks is difficult and expensive to assemble using standard sampling methods. This paper presents a cost-effective method developed to sample older blacks by telephone using existing information from previous surveys as a basis. Asking black respondents between the ages of 18 and 54 from a national survey and others in their households for referrals to parents or grandparents yielded approximately one older black per black respondent in the original survey.

Guthrie, B. J., Loveland-Cherry, C., Frey, M. A., & Dielman, T. E. (1994). A theoretical approach to studying health behaviors in adolescents: An at-risk population. Family & Community Health, 17(3), 35-48. Aspen Publishers, Inc.

The problem of gaining a better understanding of the use and misuse of alcohol by adolescents is addressed in this article. A health-promotion model and approach for examining health behaviors in this targeted group is proposed. The examination of the relationship between specific variables such as personal, demographic and biological characteristics, health-related factors and behavior-specific factors which directly or indirectly affect adolescent behavior or between clusters of these variables or risk factors is suggested. This research strategy offers a more holistic perspective, providing a method of examining adolescent health that includes protective as well as risk factors. This approach also facilitates the creation of new programs to help adolescents in a variety of settings, such as schools, churches, and homes.



Hall, P. (in press). Rethinking racial group identity. Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

This study is an analysis of relationships among age, region, education and racial group identity. The author develops alternate periodization for the age variable and alternate regional categorizations for comparative analysis of theoretical issues and for conceptions of racial group identity and factors affecting it. This study suggests that younger, non-Southern, educated blacks are historically, geographically, and culturally more removed from the original, primary, and fundamentally separable cultural ethos that developed among older blacks in the South when blacks as a whole were more separated from the cultural mainstream; and that for younger, non-southern blacks, the cultural foundations of individual and group identity are more complex. The author concludes that historical changes have affected the measure of group identity documented in this data, and that it may be useful to conceive of racial group identity as having two components: cultural and social/structural.

Hamilton V. L., Hoffman, W. S., Broman, C. L., & Rauma, D. (1993). Unemployment, distress and, coping: A panel study of autoworkers. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 65 (2), 234-247.

This study explores the stress and coping mechanisms that result from unemployment. Workers at 4 closing and 12 non-closing General Motors plants were interviewed at three different intervals -- 3 months before the closing, 1 year after, and 2 years after. Tested were 1) effects of unemployment on symptoms of depression, anxiety, and somatization; 2) linkages between depression and subsequent unemployment, controlling for workers' gender, race, marital status, age, education, prior income, and seniority; and 3) the relationship between workers' coping decisions and subsequent depression. The findings for these 3 broad issues were that depression was the longest lasting of the three and most regularly linked to the unemployment; unemployment is associated with depression and that depression is associated with subsequent unemployment; and the subsequent depression level was based on whether the worker got what he wanted (a job, not having a job, or losing a job that he didn't like), not the particular coping choice.

Hamilton, V. L., Broman, C. L., Hoffman, W. S., & Renner, D. S. (1990). Hard times and vulnerable people: Initial effects of plant closing on autoworkers' mental health. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 31, 123-140.

The effects of actual and anticipated unemployment on the mental health of the workers were studied during the large-scale shut down of automobile plants in 1987. Three groups were formed: already laid off, anticipating layoff, and workers in non-closing plants. Results revealed a pattern of interaction between unemployment and demographic variables, showing differential vulnerability to job loss. Less educated blacks were especially affected; follow-up analyses showed that their more distressed mental health could not be attributed entirely to other, prior stressors.



Harris, D. (1995). Exploring the determinants of adult black identity: Context and processes. Social Forces, 74(1), 227-241.

This article assesses the impact of childhood interracial contact and parental socialization on adult black identity. The investigation goes beyond previous work by testing hypotheses about the process by which these two factors operate, as well as differentiating between black and person-of-color identities. Evidence is found to support claims that interracial contact in childhood weakens adult feelings of closeness to other blacks. Mixed support for the impact of parental socialization emerges once a more precise definition of identity is employed. With respect to process, insufficient support is found for the claim that childhood factors affect closeness through black culture and outgroup orientation. The article concludes by outlining arguments regarding the merits of black identity and calling for research to throw more light on this controversy.

Hatchett, S. J., & Quick, A. D. (1983). Correlates of sex role attitudes among black men and women: Data from a national survey of black Americans. Urban Research Review, 9(2), 1-11.

Overall, this investigation finds the correlates and predictors of sex role attitudes of black women and men to be different. More relationships are found between the socioeconomic variables included in these analyses and the sex role attitudes of black women than than black men. However, except for sex, none of the background variables in these analyses, either alone or with other predictors, explain more than a very modest proportion of the variance in these sex role attitudes. Sex role norms and behavior for blacks are confounded by the unique experience of being black in America and by the influence of the larger white society. It is possible that the large amount of support for egalitarianism among blacks is a consequence of blacks' unique experience in this country, whereas differences found among sub-groups speak of influences from the broader society.

Herring, C., & Jones-Johnson, G. (1990). Political responses to underemployment among Africans. The National Political Science Review, 2, 92-109.

This paper uses data from the NSBA to examine African Americans' reactions to being underemployed. It tests predictions derived from relative deprivation theory that the underemployed will be less likely than their adequately employed counterparts to participate in conventional political activities, but more likely to be supportive of protest activities and more likely to drop out of the political system. The results indicate that there are differences between the underemployed and those with adequate skill utilization; moreover, there are significant differences among those with different types of underemployment. The modes of political expression that these different groups use, however, do not conform to predictions from relative deprivation theory.

Herzog, A. F., Kahn, R. L., Morgan, J. N., Jackson, J. S., & Antonucci, T. C. (1989). Age differences in productive activities. Journal of Gerontology, 44(4), S129-S138.

Age differences in productive contributions through both paid and unpaid work are examined in commensurate terms. Data are from a nationwide household survey of 3,617 adults age 25 and older



conducted in 1986. Older Americans participate in many unpaid productive activities at levels that are comparable to those reached by middle-aged and younger Americans; these activities include volunteer work in organizations, informal help to others, and housework. Relatively few older Americans spend any time participating in paid work and unpaid rearing of children. Largely because of the cessation of paid work and child care, older Americans spend less time overall in productive activities. Women and men spend about equal time in productive activities, but women spend more of it in unpaid work and less of it in paid work. The difficulties with using paid work as the major indicator for describing productivity across the life span are discussed.

Hess, I. (1985). Sampling for social research surveys, 1947-1980. Ann Arbor MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1985.

This article provides a description of how the household sample was designed and selected for the National Survey of Black Americans.

Hughes, M., & Demo, D. H. (1989). Self-perceptions of black Americans: Self-esteem and personal efficacy. American Journal of Sociology, 95(1), 132-159.

This study examines the determinants of personal self-esteem, racial self-esteem, and personal efficacy in the NSBA. The findings show that the three dimensions are interrelated and each is anchored in interpersonal relations with family and friends. However, the three dimensions are produced by fundamentally different processes. Personal self-esteem is most strongly influenced by microsocial relations with family, friends, and community, while personal efficacy is generated through experiences in social statuses embedded in macrosocial systems of social inequality. The chapter concludes black self-esteem is insulated from systems of racial inequality, while personal efficacy is not, and suggest that this explains why black Americans have relatively high self-esteem but low personal efficacy. The belief that racial discrimination, rather than individual failure, accounts for low achievement among blacks is irrelevant to personal self-esteem and personal efficacy. In contrast, racial self-esteem is produced by a combination of education, interracial contact, and ideological processes.

Hughes, M., Hertel, B. R. (1990). The significance of color remains: A study of life chances, mate selection, and ethnic consciousness among black Americans. Social Forces, 68(4), 1105-1120.

Using data from the NSBA, the authors found that blacks with lighter skin have higher socioeconomic status, have spouses higher in socioeconomic status, and have lower black consciousness than those with dark skin. Only the correlations of skin color with black consciousness variables are eliminated when controlled for respondent's age, gender, and current and background socioeconomic status. The findings also suggest that the impact of skin color on socioeconomic status among black Americans to be as great as the impact of race (black-white) on socioeconomic status in American society. We detect little evidence that the association between skin color and socioeconomic status changed during the 30-year period between 1950 and 1980. The association between skin color and life chances appears to be an aspect of black life in America that persists in spite of many social, political, and cultural changes that have affected black Americans in the present



century.

Hunter, A. G. (1993). Making a way: Strategies of southern urban African-American families, 1900 and 1936. *Journal of Family History*, 18(3), 231-248.

This article explores family strategies in two-parent African American households in Atlanta, Georgia during 1900 and 1936. Examined is the relationship between patterns in extended-family living arrangements, boarding, and the employment of secondary wage earners (wives and offspring of the male head). More than one in three households included non-nuclear family members and the majority relied on multiple sources of income. During the Depression, families were less likely to have supplemental income, primarily due to the decline in employment of secondary wage earners. The major area of employment for African American women continued to be domestic in nature, but there was a significant decrease in the amount of in-home laundry work. Bringing others into the household, either extended kin or boarders, also had an impact on both economic strategies and the employment status of mothers' and children. Both mothers and offspring played a critical role in the family economy and were tied together. The findings illustrate the complexity and interdependency of how families adapted to the increased economic hardship of the Depression and the changes in the occupational structure.

Hunter, A. G., & Davis, J. E. (1994). Hidden voices of black men: The meaning, structure, and complexity of manhood. *Journal of Black Studies*, 25(1), 20-40.

This article is concerned with knowing how African American men defined manhood. Using a conceptualization methodology, the authors attempted to represent a collective interpretation of the meaning of manhood that could incorporate both commonalities and diversity between men and the relationship between ideas across various dimensions. The conceptualization map consists of three central areas: identity and the development of self, connections to family, and spirituality and humanism. There are a multitude of components within each area. The most significant differences were between young men (under 25) and respondents over 30 years of age. In the last few years, Manhood training programs for African American male youth have focused on areas that parallel the constructs identified in this study. In an important sense, manhood, if appropriately developed, is seen as a source of inner strength that can be used to negotiate racism and economic oppression.

Hunter, A. G., & Davis, J. E. (1992). Constructing gender: An exploration of Afro-American men's conceptualization of manhood. *Gender & Society*, 6(3), 464-479.

This article explores the meaning of manhood as articulated by African American men. Conceptualization and Q-sort methods are used to examine 1) men's construction of manhood and 2) men's ratings of the importance of selected attributes to being a man. Manhood emerged as a multidimensional construct with four major domains and 15 distinct clusters of ideas.

Hunter, A. G., & Ensminger, M. E. (1992). Diversity and fluidity in children's living arrangements: Family transitions in an urban Afro-American community. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 54(5), 418-426.



This study explores the community-specific patterns of urban African American children's living arrangements and the variations that occur as children develop. Household information was gathered from mothers or mother surrogates during the target child's first grade year (1966-67) and during adolescence (1975-76). Living

arrangements were diverse and fluid, with transitions in household composition and family structure were common. Changes in parents' marital status and the entrances and exits of extended in were major sources of transition and the course of children's living arrangements was related to family type during the first grade.

Inglis, K. M., Groves, R. M., & Herringa, S. G. (1987). Telephone sample designs for the U.S. black household population. *Survey Methodology*, 13(1), 1-14.

The two-stage rejection rule telephone sample design described by Waksberg (1978) is modified to improve the efficiency of telephone surveys of the U.S. Black population. Experimental tests of sample design alternatives demonstrate that: a) use of rough stratification based on telephone exchange names and states; b) use of larger cluster definitions (200 and 400 consecutive numbers) at the first stage; and c) rejection rules based on racial status of the household combine to offer improvements in the relative precision of a sample, given fixed resources. Cost and error models are examined to simulate design alternatives.

Jackson, J. S. (1989). Race, ethnicity, and psychological theory and research. (Editorial). *Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences*, 44(1), 1-2.

The Council of the Gerontological Society of America established the Task Force on Minority Issues in Gerontology to address three major goals related to improved research and theory in aging and human development: 1) increasing the quantity and quality research on race and ethnic issues; 2) increasing the number of racial/ethnic minority researchers; and 3) increasing the participation of racial/ethnic members in the activities and governance of the Gerontological Society of America. This editorial was written to heighten the awareness among readers and contributors to the *Journal* of why and how meeting these three major objectives may contribute to better theory and research on psychological processes related to aging and human development.

Jackson, J. S. (1988). Mental health problems among black Americans: Research needs. *Division of Child, Youth, and Family Services Newsletter. American Psychological Association, Division 37*, 11(2), 2 & 18-19.

This article stresses several aspects of research on the mental health problems of black Americans. Mental health and mental illness of American blacks have to be understood within the historical, political, social, and economic context of their lives. The environment provides a rich contextual background for understanding mental health and mental illness in black population groups. For example, poverty has immediate effects on the nature of current functioning, but it also serves to curtail the types of life experiences needed for adequate growth and development of families and children. There is a need for more epidemiological research upon the nature, extent, and distribution



of both psychological distress and discrete mental illness disorders. It is also clear, however, that research on race and mental health must not stop with the investigation of exposure to stress. The author further calls for more research on the practical policy issues of access to, and utilization of, specific professional help sources, particularly the specialty mental health sector.

Jackson, J. S. (1987). Growing old in an aging society: Review of the Handbooks of Social Science and Aging and the Psychology of Aging. *Contemporary Psychology*, 32(5), 444-447.

This review of the 1985 *Handbooks of Aging* stresses the growing emphasis on the inter-relationship of biological, psychological, and social aging. The *Handbooks* are reviewed in the context of four major themes: population aging; age, cohort, period, and generational influences; social, psychological, and biological inter-relatedness; and social, cultural, and familial influences on aging. It was concluded that the *Handbooks* made a significant contribution to our knowledge of aging processes. Notable progress has been made since the publication of the first edition, and it is suggested that the publication of the third edition will see even further scientific progress within the themes noted in this review.

Jackson, J. S., & Flynn, M. S. (1974). External Validity: A Survey-Experiment Approach. *Personality & Social Psychology Bulletin*, 1(1), 4-6.

Participation in the Detroit Area Study (DAS) provided the opportunity to examine the assumption of external validity as it relates to sampling concerns. There were two different experimental situations which each respondent participated in is described followed by a discussion of what can be accomplished from the results of this study.

Jackson, J. S., & Torres, M. (1996). National panel survey of black Americans and three-generation national survey of black American families. *ICPSR Bulletin*, 17(1), 1-4.

The National Panel Survey of Black Americans (NPSBA) and the Three-Generation National Survey of Black American Families, both national household probability samples of African Americans are the only available datasets of their kind. Both stem from that National survey of Black Americans (NSBA) which surveyed a sample of 2,107 self-identified Black American adults. The methodological issues, samples, survey content, findings and availability through ICPSR distribution are presented and discussed.

Jackson, J. S., & Wolford, M. L. (1992). Changes from 1979 to 1987 in mental health status and help-seeking among African Americans. *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, XXV(1), 15-67.

Limited research has been done examining racial differences in mental health status and help seeking behavior. Studies on racial differences in the prevalence of psychiatric disorders have resulted in a pattern of discrepant findings. This is due in part to the lack of a truly national sample on which to base comparisons. This study used data from the NPSBA to examine the mental health, stress, and coping strategies of young, midlife, younger-old and oldest old African Americans in 1980 and again in 1987. Differences in problem severity were examined in the light of the individual's gender,



income, marital status, and the types of problem experienced. Sources of help sought for problems were also examined in these same contexts. The results indicated a great deal of personal distress in the black population. Moreover, there appears to be an increased level and prevalence of mental distress over the last decade. Younger black males showed the most notable increase in problem severity. Relationships among factors such as income, age, and marital status and mental health and help seeking are more complex than suggested in previous studies. The severity of the problem did not influence the use of help from informal sources, but having a more serious problem increased the likelihood that an individual will seek help from professional sources.

Jackson, J. S., Bacon, J. D., & Peterson, J. (1977-78). Life satisfaction among black urban elderly. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 8(2), 169-179.

Previous research in white aged populations has often been derived from disengagement, activity, or personality theories. The relevance, however, of any of these conceptual frameworks to the black aged is problematic because of their development in white samples and the lack of empirical data documenting their applicability to non-whites. The lack of systematic empirical research on black aged, and particularly on the determinants of life satisfaction, provided the major impetus for the study. Interview schedules were individually administered to 102 non-institutionalized retired men and women residing in a large urban area. A multiple regression analysis reveals a number of factors related to life satisfaction. The results are supportive of previous studies in white samples but are sufficiently distinct to raise questions regarding the applicability of those prior findings to black aged.

Jackson, J. S., Chatters, L. M., & Neighbors, H. W. (1982). The mental health status of older black Americans: A national study. *Black Scholar*, 13(1), 21-35.

The study examines mental health status of the black elderly in the NSBA. Previous studies of mental health and illness in this population have been either geographically limited or based upon small national samples that have not permitted reasonable investigation of important demographic differences. Traditional measures of well-being are used in an attempt to explore the multi-dimensional nature of the mental health concept in the black elderly. The findings of the analyses indicate a great deal of heterogeneity among the black elderly as well as significant relationships between global measures of well-being and measures of psychological distress. The implications of these findings for a multi-dimensional concept of mental health in black Americans are discussed.

Jackson, J. S., Brown, T. N., Williams, D. R., Torres, M., Sellers, S. L., Brown, K. (1996). Racism and the physical and mental health status of African Americans: A thirteen year national panel study. *Ethnicity & Disease*, 6(1,2), 132-147.

This article examined the relationships between the experiences and perception of racism and the physical and mental health status of African Americans. The study was based upon thirteen year, four wave, national panel data (n=623) from the NSBA. Personal experiences of racism were found to have both adverse and salubrious immediate and cumulative effects on the physical and mental well-being of African Americans. The authors suggest future research on possible factors contributing to the relationship between racism and health status among African Americans.



Jayakody, R., Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (1993). Family support to single and married African American mothers: The provision of financial, emotional, and child care assistance. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 55, 261-276.

The nature of kin-based support networks and the operation of demographic and family network characteristics as determinants of specific assistance types (i.e., financial, emotional, child care) are explored in the NSBA among single and married African American mothers. Special attention is given to the role of marital status in the operation of kin support networks by focusing on the diversity within the single category (i.e., never married, divorced/separated, widowed). Region, age, household structure, proximity to family and kin affinity all emerged as significant predictors of assistance from extended kin. Significant contrasts were found between never married and married mothers (financial assistance), as well as never married and widowed mothers (emotional assistance). Interaction effects between marital status and poverty ratio, as well as between marital status and proximity of immediate family were found. These and other findings are discussed with regard to marital status distinctions in understanding family-based support.

Johnson, E. H. (1990). Psychiatric morbidity and health problems among black Americans: A national survey. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 81(12), 1217-1223.

The study examined the relationship between symptoms of psychiatric morbidity and health problems using the NSBA. Subjects experiencing a high level of psychiatric symptomatology had a significantly higher number of health problems and reported a lower level of satisfaction with their overall health than blacks with low levels of psychiatric symptoms or those who never experienced emotional problems. These relationships persisted after controlling for age, gender, socioeconomic factors, and traditional risk factors for health problems. Prospective psychiatric epidemiologic studies, utilizing better measures of psychological distress and objective health outcome measures, are needed to clarify the relationship between psychiatric difficulties and health problems among black Americans.

Johnson, E. H., & Broman, C. L. (1987). The relationship of anger expression to health problems among black Americans in a national survey. *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 10(2), 103-116.

This study examines the relationship between anger expression, other psychosocial measures, and health problems in the NSBA. Subjects indicating a high level of outwardly expressed anger during a period in which they experienced a severe personal problem have a significantly higher number of health problems than their counterparts who express low and moderate levels of anger. Anger expression also significantly interacts with a measure of life strain (employment status) to predict health problems. Unemployed blacks are more likely to have a higher number of health problems if anger is expressed outwardly at a high level. The relationship is found to be independent of age, gender, urbanicity, smoking, and drinking problems. The overall pattern of the findings suggests that blacks who are at increased risk for health problems may be identified by how often anger is experienced and expressed during periods of emotional distress.



Jones-Johnson, G. (1990). Underemployment, underpayment, attributions, and self-esteem among working black men. The Journal of Black Psychology, 16(2), 23-43.

This study examines the relationship between underemployment, underpayment, attributions, and self-esteem among black men. The data for the study were available from black males sampled in the NSBA. The sample consisted of 794 males, 500 of whom were currently employed full time. Because secondary data were used, this is an objective, not subjective assessment of the relationships between underemployment, underpayment, attributions, and self-esteem. The result showed that underemployment and underpayment did not lower the self-esteem of black men. In addition, the attributional effects of underemployment and underpayment on self-esteem were not significant, but in the expected directions. Future studies should measure the self-esteem of men and women, both blacks and whites, and should relate it to their employment status and their subjective feelings of underemployment.

Jones-Johnson, G. (1989). Estimated reference group effects of underemployment and underpayment on psychosocial functioning among working men. National Journal of Sociology, 3(1), Spring, 25-48.

The focus of the study is on the importance of reference group comparisons in understanding the effects of underemployment and underpayment on psychosocial functioning. The sample includes currently employed full- and part-time black and white males. Underemployment and underpayment indices were created for black men by applying the black and white male regression estimates. The research lends considerable support to the importance of reference group comparisons in assessing the psychosocial functioning outcomes of underemployment and underpayment. The downward comparison theory presented by Wills (1981) seems to provide a unified and meaningful way of organizing the research findings.

Jones-Johnson, G. (1989). Family roles, underemployment, underpayment and happiness among working men. International Journal of Sociology of the Family, 19(2), 137-150.

The study focuses on how underemployment and underpayment differentially affect happiness as a function of family roles. The sample includes currently employed full (40 hrs a week) and part-time (+ 20 hrs) black males (N=500) and white males (N=606). The white sample was taken from data collected in the American View Their Mental Health Study. The black sample was taken from data collected in the NSBA). These two surveys offer complimentary perspectives and multiple indicators of relevant variables. The research lends considerable support to the potential importance of social support particularly the support of a spouse as a buffer to underemployment and underpayment among working black and white men.

Jones-Johnson, G. (1989). Underemployment, underpayment, and psychosocial stress among working black men. Western Journal of Black Studies, 13(2), 57-65.

The author examines the relationship between underemployment, underpayment, and psychosocial stress for 500 currently employed full and part-time black males. Data used was collected from the



NSBA. Although the effects of underemployment and underpayment on psychosocial stress were not significant, in general, the relationships were in the hypothesized directions. More specifically, the findings point to the contention that the basic problem underlying inconsistency effects is conflicting expectations.

Jones-Johnson, G., & Herring, C. O. (1993). Underemployment among black Americans. The Western Journal of Black Studies, 17(3), 126-134.

Although the labor utilization framework has been used to analyze the effects of demographic composition on underemployment, it has not separated the effects for Black males and females. This paper used a modified version of the labor utilization framework to measure the types of underemployment for Black males and females. The sample was taken from data collected in the NSBA. The results reveal that a larger percentage of Black females compared to Black males are unemployed or discouraged, underemployed by low hours, and underemployed by low income. More importantly, mismatch underemployment was the most prevalent underemployment type for both males and females. Consequently, the level of educational attainment may not be the key variable as is noted in determining the pattern of labor force utilization of Blacks.

Keith, V. M., & Herring, C. (1991). Skin tone and stratification in the black community. American Journal of Sociology, 97(3), 760-778.

Data from the NSBA are used to examine the effects of skin-tone variations of 2,107 blacks on educational attainment, occupation, and income, net of such antecedent factors as parental socioeconomic status and such contemporaneous factors as sex, region of residence, urbanicity, age, and marital status. The findings are that not only does complexion have significant net effects on stratification outcomes, but it is also a more consequential predictor of occupation and income than such background characteristics as parents' socioeconomic status. Results are consistent with an interpretation that suggests that the continuing disadvantage that darker blacks experience is due to persisting discrimination against them in the contemporary United States.

Kessler, R. C., & Neighbors, H. W. (1986). A new perspective on the relationships among race, social class, and psychological distress. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 27(2), 107-115.

A body of research has developed which purports to show that the well-established relationship between race and psychological distress is due entirely to social class. This paper demonstrates that this view is incorrect; while most prior research has assumed that the effects of race and social class are additive, our analysis shows that they are actually interactive. The form of interaction is such that the true effect of race is suppressed and the true effect of social class is magnified in a model that fails to take the interaction into consideration. An analysis of eight different epidemiologic surveys documents this result and shows that race differences in psychological distress are particularly pronounced among people with low incomes. Such results call for renewed interest in the effect of race on mental health.

Kiecolt, J. K., & Acock, A. C. (1990). Childhood family structure and adult psychological well-



being of black Americans. Sociological Spectrum, 10(2), 169-186.

This study investigates the long-term effects of childhood family structure on self-esteem (self-confidence and self-deprecation), personal efficacy, and life satisfaction in black adults, using data from the NSBA. Respondents from various family types (e.g., single-parent, mother-headed families) are compared, taking into account whether other adults also were present in the family. Childhood family structure has no significant long-term effects on the four aspects of well-being considered. Personal efficacy, however, is partly shaped in childhood by mother's education. In addition, consistent with other studies, the four dimensions of well-being are influenced by different aspects of adult experience.

Krause, N., & Tran, T. V. (1989). Stress and religious involvement among older blacks. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 44(1), S4-S13.

The study used the NSBA to determine whether religious involvement helps to reduce the negative impact of stressful life events. The major outcome measures were self-esteem and feelings of personal control. Three models of the stress process were evaluated empirically: the suppressor, moderator, and distress-deterrent models. The data provided support for the distress-deterrent model only. The findings from this model indicated that although life stress tended to erode feelings of self-worth and mastery, these negative effects were offset or counterbalanced by increased religious involvement.

LaVeist, T. A. (1989). Linking residential segregation to the infant mortality race disparity in U.S. Cities. Sociology and Social Research, 73(2), 90-94.

This paper presents a model of social factors affecting infant mortality and presents evidence that differences in the socio-environmental conditions in which black and white Americans live are in large part responsible for a two-to-one ratio in infant mortality.

LaVeist, T.A., Diala, C., Torres, M.E., & Jackson, J.S. (1996). Vital status in the National Panel Survey of Black Americans: A test of the national death index among African Americans. Journal of the National Medical Association, 88(8), 501-505.

This paper tests the hypothesis, that the National Death Index (NDI) might be less accurate for determining vital status for members of ethnic and racial minority groups than for whites, using the NPSBA. To test the specificity of the NDI, information was submitted on 157 randomly selected respondents from the NPSBA who were known to be living as of 1992 and also on 153 known deceased respondents. The NDI was found to be highly sensitive and accurate, however specificity in vital status would have been markedly better if social security numbers were provided.

Levin, J. S. (1995). Subjective health, screening, and psychological distress in African Americans. Journal of Clinical Gerontology, 1(1), 89-95.

This study reports on the use of a single-item self-rating of subjective health as a screen for high



levels of psychological distress in three age cohorts of adults using data from the National Survey of Black Americans. among respondents who report ever having experienced a serious personal problem, subjective health exhibits poor sensitivity and very low poor positive values in all three age cohorts, in relation to scores on an eight-item psychological symptom checklist. However, satisfactory levels of specificity and extremely high negative predictive values (nearly 100%) as well as provocative age differences in these findings, underscore the complexity of the relationship between subjective health and psychological distress in African Americans.

Levin, J. S., Chatters, L. M., Ellison, C. G., & Taylor, R. J. (1996). Religious involvement, health outcomes, and public health practice. *Current issues in public health*, 2, 220-225.

Despite hundreds of published studies reporting significant religious effects on health-related variables, the existence of a sizable literature in the area of public health remains largely unrecognized. Moreover, when acknowledged, it is generally thought that religion has a minimal impact on population health and that the effect is deleterious. This article demonstrates that these assumptions are inaccurate. The following areas of research are reviewed: the impact of religious involvement on physical health, mental health, psychological well-being in older adults, and health behavior and health care utilization. In addition, descriptions or evaluations of public health interventions drawing on religious sources are provided.

Levin, J. S., Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (1995). Religious effects on health status and life satisfaction among black Americans. *Journal of Gerontology*, 50(3), S154-S163.

Using data from NSBA, this study tests a theoretical linking religiosity, health status, and life satisfaction. Findings reveal statistically significant effects for organizational religiosity on both health and life satisfaction, for non-organizational religiosity on health, and for subjective religiosity on life satisfaction. Analysis of structural invariance reveal a good fit for the range of adult age groups 30 - 55. After controlling for the effects of several sociodemographic correlates of religiosity, health, and well-being, organizational religiosity maintains a strong, significant effect on life satisfaction. These finding suggest that the association between religion and well-being is consistent over the life course and not simply an artifact of the confounding measures of organizational religiosity and health status.

Levin, J. S., & Taylor, R. J. (1997). Age differences in patterns and correlates of the frequency of prayer. *The Gerontologist*, 37(1), 75-88.

This study examines differences by age cohort in the frequency of prayer, racial and gender variation in prayer, and religious and sociodemographic correlates of prayer. Analyses are conducted across four age cohorts (18-30, 31-40, 41-60, ≥ 61) using data from the 1988 National Opinion Research Center (NORC) General Social Survey (N = 1,481). Findings reveal that prayer is frequently practiced at all ages, but more frequently in successively older cohorts. In addition, females and, to a lesser extent, African Americans pray more frequently than males and Whites, respectively. Further, hierarchical multiple regression analyses reveal statistically significant associations across age cohorts between prayer and key measures of religious behavior, feeling, belief, and experience.



Levin, J. S., & Taylor, R. J. (1993). Gender and age differences in religiosity among black Americans. The Gerontologist, 33(1), 16-23.

Gender differences are examined in over a dozen religious indicators using data from the NSBA. While both genders manifest moderate to high levels of religiosity according to measures of organizational, nonorganizational, and subjective religiosity, Black women significantly exceed Black men in levels of religiosity. This consistent gender difference is found within each of seven age groups, and withstands controlling for the effects of education, marital status, employment status, region, urbanicity, and satisfaction with health.

Levin, J. S., Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1995). A multidimensional measure of religious involvement for African Americans. The Sociological Quarterly, 36(1), 157-73.

Using data from NSBA, this article describes the confirmation and validation of a multidimensional measure of religious involvement of African American adults. The three-dimensional measurement model comprising organizational, nonorganizational, and subjective religiosity is developed using confirmatory analysis. With the traditional unidimensional model of religious involvement used in the past, the diversity of African American life, as well as that of other ethnic minorities, has been overlooked. The presumption of heterogeneity in both patterns of religious involvement and in forms of religious expression by researchers may inadvertently rule out the possibility of individual components. This multi-dimensional model is compared to alternative one-and two-dimensional models and provides theoretical and empirical advantages over models in which the variety and forms of involvement are left largely undifferentiated.

Levin, J. S., Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1994). Race and gender differences in religiosity among older adults: Findings from four national surveys. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 49(3), S137-S145.

This paper presents findings on racial and gender differences in religiosity among older adults using data from four national surveys. These include the second Quality of American Life study, the Myth and Reality of Aging study, wave one of Americans' Changing Lives, and the 1987 sample of the General Social Survey. These four data sources collectively include a broad range of items which tap the constructs of organizational, nonorganizational, and subjective religiosity. In all four studies, and for most indicators, results revealed significant racial and gender differences which consistently withstood controlling for sociodemographic effects, including age, education, marital status, family income, region, urbanicity, and subjective health.

Lewis, E. A. (1989). Role strain in African-American women: The efficacy of support networks. Journal of Black Studies, 20(2), 155-169.

This article uses the NSBA in a secondary analysis of the use of support networks as a possible survival strategy adopted by African-American women with children. This study examines the following: to what extent do African-American mothers use support networks to reduce their role strain, how does the perception of support influence reports of role strain, is there a relationship



between the number of children and reports of economic, household maintenance, and parental role strain, and what other demographic factors may contribute to role strain.

Lewis, E. A. (1988). Role strengths and strains of African-American mothers. Journal of Primary Prevention, 9(1&2), 77-91.

This paper reports the findings from a study on perceptions of parental role strain as reported by 592 African-American mothers of minor-aged children. The research focused on the extent to which utilization of traditional African-American networks would alter role strain reports. The availability of supportive current partners, number of minor children living in the home, availability of relations in the same state, and residence in the Northeastern section of the United States were each significantly related to the respondents' role strain reports. The author analyzes the findings in terms of their individual, local, and national implications for prevention.

Lockery, S. A. (Fall/Winter, 1991). Family and social supports: Caregiving among racial and ethnic minority elders. Diversity, 15(4), 58-62.

This article examines the diversity in intergenerational family and social support patterns that affect care giving of older African Americans, American Indians, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and persons of Hispanic origins. It should be noted, however, that much of the literature available to date has focused on African Americans and Hispanics, America's largest racial and ethnic minority populations.

Lockery, S. A., Dunkle, R. E., Kart, C. S., & Coulton, C. J. (1994). Factors contributing to the early rehospitalization of elderly people. Health and Social Work, 19(3), 182-191.

The main determinants of rehospitalization of elderly people were studied with a longitudinal sample of 264 persons older than 60 years at a midwestern, urban, university affiliated hospital. Path analysis was applied to survey data collected for this study. Seventeen percent of subjects were readmitted within 30 days of discharge. Controlling for health and socioeconomic factors, the main determinant of readmission was the discharge placement; those placed back into the community for care in the home were more likely to be rehospitalized than those discharged to institutions. Contrary to predictions in the literature and the authors' expectations, patient involvement in discharge planning had no discernible effect on placement decisions and subsequent hospitalization. The implications of these findings for discharge planning by social workers are discussed.

Mays, V. M., & Jackson, J. S. (1991). AIDS survey methodology with black Americans. Social Science and Medicine, 33(1), 44-54.

Unique substantive and methodological issues are involved in conducting survey research on sexual and HIV-risk related behaviors among Americans of African descent. Problem conceptualization, sampling, design of instruments, mode of data collection, interviewer/respondent characteristics, community resistance, and data analysis and interpretation are discussed. The lack of survey research on sensitive health issues is noted. Possible methods for addressing these issues are drawn from the

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible location. Regular backups are recommended to prevent data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster.

The second section of the document provides a detailed overview of the reporting process. It outlines the frequency and format of reports that should be generated. Monthly summaries are required, detailing revenue, expenses, and profit margins.

Furthermore, the document specifies the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in the reporting process. Each team member should be clearly defined their tasks to ensure a smooth and efficient workflow.

Finally, it discusses the importance of reviewing and analyzing the reports. Management should use the data to identify trends, make informed decisions, and adjust business strategies as needed.

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, security, and regular reporting in maintaining a successful business.

authors' experiences conducting national research on the general and at risk black community populations. It is concluded that attention to these issues can substantially improve the quality of research on AIDS related behaviors in black communities. Finally, it is suggested that behavioral theories and sophisticated methodological and analytic approaches, sensitive to the special cultural dimensions of racial/ethnic life in the United States, would contribute substantially to the scientific armaments needed to successfully meet the challenge of the AIDS epidemic.

Mays, V. M., Coleman, L. M., & Jackson, J. S. (1996). Perceived race-based discrimination, employment status, and job stress in a national sample of black women: Implications for health outcomes. *Journal of Occupational Health*, 1(3), 319-329.

Previous research has not systematically examined the relationship of perceived race-based discriminations to labor force participation or job-related stresses/problems experienced by African American women. This study investigated the relative contributions of perceived race-based discriminations and sociodemographic characteristics to employment status and job stress in a national probability sample (NSBA) of Black women in the United States. Logit and polychotomous logistic regression analyses revealed that Black women's current employment status was best explained by sociodemographic measures. In contrast, the combination of perceived discrimination and sociodemographic differentially affect patterns of employment status and perceived job stress in the work environment of Black women. Implications of these findings for the health of African American women are discussed.

Murray, C. B., & Jackson, J. S. (1983). The conditioned failure model of black underachievement. *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 10(1), 276-300.

This paper presents an explanation for black educational underachievement. Termed the Conditioned Failure Model, it consists of five major dimensions: social inferences, expectations, causal judgments, sentiment, and behavioral effects. The model casts the concept of teacher expectancy (expectations) as a mediator between cultural evaluations (social inferences) and causal attributions (causal judgments). The Conditioned Failure Model proposes that since teachers' expectancies are often negative with regard to the ability of black students, it seems likely that successful academic performance by these children will generally not be attributed to their ability, while poor performance will. Further, the model contends that a violation of teachers' expectations cause cognitive tension, which may result in a dislike for students or a devaluation of students' work (sentiment). To the extent that positive sentiments manifest themselves in rewards, it is proposed that black students will be rewarded for failure and punished for success. What is produced is a "vicious cycle" that results in a general mitigation of student aspirations and consequent poor scholastic performance (behavioral effects).

Neighbors, H. W. (1990). Clinical care update minorities: The prevention of psychopathology in African Americans: An epidemiologic perspective. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 26(2), April 1990.

Although improving the mental health status of African Americans is an important goal, it is not clear that this can be accomplished by increasing access to professional services. There is a need for more



and better epidemiologic research which looks beyond variables commonly associated with stressful social conditions; such as racism, oppression and poor economic conditions. Three bodies of knowledge relevant to black mental health are addressed: the need for an epidemiologic knowledge base for prevention; coping capacity and vulnerability to stress; risk factor identification. The paper concludes that before the prevention of psychopathology in black populations can be achieved, a number of measurement, theoretical and policy issues must be addresses. Specific directions for future research are outlined.

Neighbors, H. W. (1990). The prevention of psychopathology in African Americans: An epidemiologic perspective. Community Mental Health Journal, 26(2), 167-179.

This paper arrives at a position about what is feasible with respect to the prevention of psychopathology in black Americans. The paper is based on a firm belief in the potential benefits of a public health approach to mental illness prevention in the black community. The public health approach seeks to develop methods for reducing the negative consequences of stress for groups of blacks before they experience elevated levels of distress. The attraction of the public health approach is its emphasis on early intervention with groups rather than individuals. Preventive interventions must, however, be based on sound epidemiologic knowledge about the distribution and course of the specific morbidity outcomes we want to eliminate. At this stage in the development of a prevention strategy for Blacks, the need for better epidemiologic research is more evident than the need for preventive intervention programs.

Neighbors, H. W. (1988). The help seeking behavior of black Americans: A summary of findings from the national survey of black Americans. Journal of the National Medical Association, 80(9), 1009-1012.

In 1977, the National Institute of Mental Health funded the NSBA, which was an omnibus that explored numerous issues relevant to black quality of life. One topic that has received much attention is where blacks go for help during periods of crisis. This article provides a brief summary of NSBA findings on the use of informal help, professional help, and insurance coverage. Suggestions for future research directions for those interested in the help-seeking behavior of black Americans are provided.

Neighbors, H. W. (1987). Improving the mental health of black Americans: Lessons from the community mental health movement. The Milbank Quarterly, 65(2), 348-380.

This paper outlines a research strategy for the primary prevention of psychopathology among black Americans. It argues that the basic philosophical tenets of the Community Mental Health Movement should be embraced as an integral part of this prevention strategy. The paper also argues that mental health prevention programs must be informed by sound epidemiologic research. More importantly, this epidemiologic research must be linked with empirical findings from social psychological and sociological research on black Americans. This latter research, while not specifically focused upon prevention in mental health, does contain valuable information concerning potentially modifiable risk factors appropriate for understanding the development of mental health problems among blacks. As such, this literature has important implications for the design of programs and policies aimed at

preventing psychopathology in black Americans. Furthermore, because of the psychosocial and sociological emphasis of this literature, the research strategy outlined provides an opportunity to improve other, non-medical aspects of black American life.

Neighbors, H. W. (1986). Ambulatory medical care among adult black Americans: The hospital emergency room. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 78(4), 275-282.

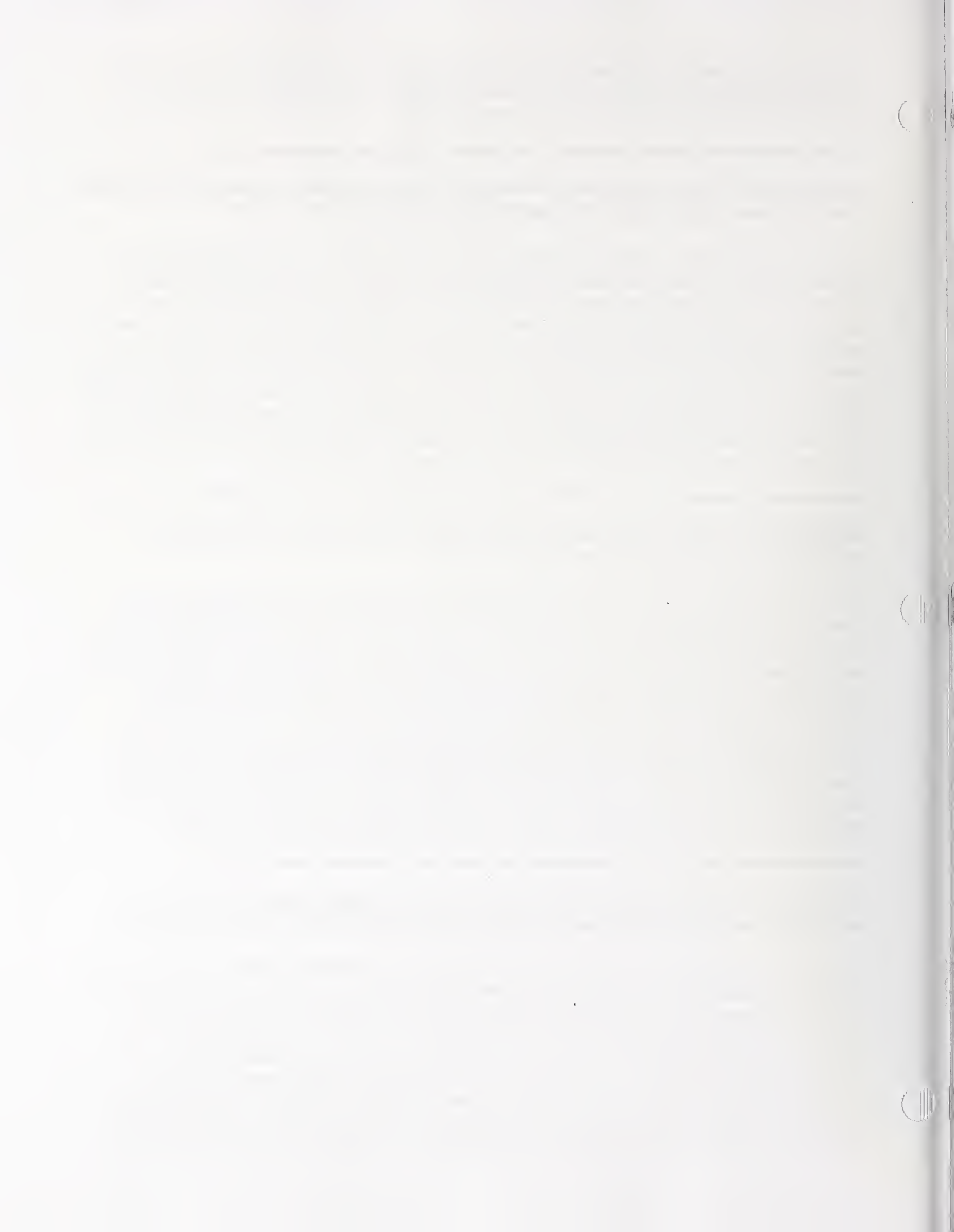
This paper examines how sociodemographic factors (income, education, employment status, age, gender, insurance coverage, and place of residence) are related to the use of hospital emergency rooms for serious personal problems in the NSBA. Bivariate analyses indicated that low income, unemployed, and older respondents were most likely to use the emergency room. Gender, education, insurance coverage, and place of residence were not related to emergency room use. Multivariate analyses revealed that the relationship of age to utilization could be explained by the high prevalence of physical health complaints among the old. The poor and unemployed remained significantly more likely (than the non-poor and those with jobs) to use the emergency room when all other predictors were taken into account. The implications of these findings for health services delivery to the urban black poor and the general illness behavior of black Americans are discussed.

Neighbors, H. W. (1986). Socioeconomic status and psychologic distress in adult blacks. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 124(5), 779-793.

Most epidemiologic studies of race and mental health are conducted on regional data sets which contain very small numbers of black respondents. As a result, the amount of data compiled on risk groups within the black population is limited. This paper argues that better information on risk groups can be gathered from special surveys of minority group populations. Data from the NSBA and paper extends prior work on these data by exploring the relation between three socioeconomic status indicators and psychologic distress for different problem situations with an eight-item symptom checklist. Regression analyses revealed that personal income, family income, and a poverty index were all negatively related to distress -- but only among respondents who indicated that they were upset because of an economic or physical health problem. These three indicators were positively related to distress among those with an emotional adjustment problem. The implications of these findings for psychiatric epidemiology and preventive intervention programs are discussed.

Neighbors, H. W. (1985). Seeking professional help for personal problems: Black Americans' use of health and mental health services. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 21(3), 156-166.

This article explores the use of health and mental health services for serious personal problems in the NSBA. The results indicate low usage of the mental health sector in response to problems. Only 9% of the respondents, who sought professional help, contacted a community mental health center, psychiatrist or psychologist. Mental health usage was low even among respondents who felt their problem brought them to the point of a nervous breakdown and among respondents who conceptualized their distress in "emotional" terms. The traditional health care sector (doctors, hospitals) and ministers were used more often by blacks in distress. When the use of professional help only is considered, there appeared to be a large pocket of unmet need in the black community. When the use of informal help is taken into consideration, however, the percentage of respondents



who did not receive help was considerably lower. The implications of these findings for professional service delivery are discussed.

Neighbors, H. W. (1984). The distribution of psychiatric morbidity in black Americans: A review and suggestions for research. Community Mental Health Journal, 20(3), 5-18.

Despite extensive research, the epidemiologic literature is confusing and inconclusive in its assessment of how various forms of psychiatric morbidity are distributed within the black population. This article reviews empirical studies comparing rates of psychiatric morbidity between blacks and whites, focusing on findings from two types of epidemiologic research: treatment rate studies and community surveys. Two major conclusions are reached. The first is that no definitive conclusions can be drawn about black mental health status on the basis of treatment rate studies. The second is that community surveys, while methodologically superior to treatment rate studies, still fall short of answering important questions pertaining to black mental health status. It is argued that more epidemiologic research on representative all-black samples, discrete psychiatric disorders, and the validity/reliability of the NIMH's Diagnostic Interview Schedule is needed in order to adequately address issues of black mental health.

Neighbors, H. W. (1984). Professional help use among black Americans: Implications for unmet need. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12(5), 551-566.

Previous findings on black utilization have been largely obtained from racial comparison studies. Little attention has been paid to sociodemographic differences or the social psychological processes that affect help seeking behavior within the black group. The study analyzed data obtained from the NSBA. A multidimensional contingency table analysis revealed that problems experienced by the lower income group were more serious than those experienced by the upper income group. Low income respondents were also more likely to state that their personal distress was caused by a physical health problem. Income was not, however, related to the decision to seek professional help. The implications of these findings for understanding black illness behavior and the underutilization of services was discussed.

Neighbors, H. W., Bashshur, R., Price, R., Selig, S., Donabedian, A., & Shannon, G. (1992). Ethnic minority mental health service delivery: A review of the literature. Research in Community and Mental Health, 7: 53-69.

The impetus for designing ethnic minority groups as "special populations" arose during the 1960s. As a result, it is widely accepted that increasing access to mental health services among ethnic minorities is a fundamental goal of the mental health service delivery system. The goal is made even more important by the implicit assumption that because of inattention to cultural differences, traditional forms of mental health services delivery have not done an adequate job of meeting the needs of minorities. Thus, the fundamental question is whether cultural differences made a difference. The purpose of this review is to answer this question by investigating the empirical evidence on a number of indicators; including, treatment outcome, under-utilization of services, and duration in treatment. Three approaches to increasing access for minorities are discussed: enhancing cultural sensitivity among majority therapists by retraining them to be more culturally knowledgeable, hiring more ethnic



minority therapists, and setting up alternative or parallel services targeted to specific ethnic groups. An alternative approach embraces a public health model, which views social problems in the environment as important antecedents of psychological difficulty among minorities. More research is needed in the areas of epidemiology, documentation of under-utilization, and the impact of culturally-specific intervention on increasing use, decreasing premature termination and outcome. A set of recommendations for improving mental health service delivery to ethnic minorities is proposed.

Neighbors, H. W., Braithwaite, R. L., & Thompson, E. (1995). Health promotion and African-Americans: From personal empowerment to community action. American Journal of Health Promotion, 9(4), 281-287.

This paper is an encouragement to African Americans, regardless of income, to take personal responsibility for their health. This review discusses each side of the individual versus societal responsibility issue and provides a rationale for integrating these two perspectives. It argues that the tradition of community-based self-help among African Americans is a mechanism for personal empowerment that can lead to collective action. There are important implications for the improvement of African American health. Effective health behavior change strategies with black populations will require an integration of personal responsibility and advocacy for social systems change. The formation of effective self-help community-based coalition partnerships is a viable strategy for the development of systematic changes to address the health disparity problem. Affiliations with self-help organizations and community coalitions for health empowerment is offered as a strategy for community infrastructure development with potential for improving quality of life.

Neighbors, H. W., & Howard, C. S. (1987). Sex differences in professional help seeking among adult black Americans. American Journal of Community Psychology, 15(4), 403-417.

This paper provides baseline data on sex differences in the use of professional help for serious personal problems in the NSBA. Bivariate analyses revealed that women had higher levels of psychological distress and were significantly more likely to seek professional help. They were also more likely to utilize physicians and social service agencies. The relationship of gender to these help seeking measures remained significant even when the effects of problem severity and differential problem definition were taken into account. Controlling for income, however, eliminated the sex differences for social services use - but not physician use. The implications of these findings for the use of mental health utilization statistics to make inferences about sex differences in mental health status among blacks were discussed. Future research directions for explaining the propensity to use physicians among black females and the apparent underuse of professional services among black males were also discussed.

Neighbors, H. W., & Jackson, J. S. (1987). Barriers to medical care among adult blacks: What happens to the uninsured? Journal of the National Medical Association, 79(5), 489-493.

This article examines perceived barriers to the utilization of medical care among the uninsured in the NSBA. Uninsured respondents were more likely to feel that it was difficult for them to receive medical care, and that they needed more care than they were obtaining. The uninsured in comparison with insured respondents were less likely to utilize private, office-based physicians. Insurance



coverage, however, made no difference in hospital emergency room use for health care. The results suggest that blacks are at a severe disadvantage in obtaining needed health care.

Neighbors, H. W., & Jackson, J. S. (1986). Uninsured risk groups in a national survey of black Americans. Journal of the National Medical Association, 78(10), 979-983.

Comprehensive data on risk groups within the black population are lacking because of the small number of black Americans usually sampled in national health surveys. Health policy, planning, and service delivery can be substantially improved by having data that reveal the specific health concerns of blacks within these different risk groups. This paper describes the demographic characteristics of the uninsured in the NSBA. The poor, farmers, unemployed, young and pre-retired were the most likely to be uninsured. Persons living in the South and in rural locations were almost more likely to be uninsured than blacks in the North and in urban areas.

Neighbors, H. W., & Jackson, J. S. (1984). The use of informal and formal help: Four patterns of illness behavior in the black community. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12(6), 629-644.

A more comprehensive understanding of black help-seeking behavior would come from an approach which, unlike most studies in this area, describes both users and nonusers of formal helping services, and examines the benefits derived from the interpersonal relationships that comprise black friend-and-kin based networks. These analyses focus on four patterns of informal and formal help use in the NSBA. The findings indicated that most people use informal help only, or they use informal and professional help together. In addition, gender, age, income, and problem-type were significantly related to the different patterns of illness behavior.

Neighbors, H. W., Jackson, J. S., Bowman, P. J., & Gurin, G. (1983). Stress, coping and black mental health: Preliminary findings from a national study. Prevention in Human Services, 2(3), 5-29.

Despite the fact that blacks are disproportionately exposed to social conditions considered to be antecedents of psychiatric disorder, epidemiologic studies have not conclusively demonstrated that blacks exhibit higher rates of mental illness than whites. The study considers not only rates of psychological distress, but also the stressors that blacks face and the various coping strategies used to adapt to those stressors. The data were obtained from the NSBA. The information on mental health and coping was collected within the context of a single stressful personal problem. The analysis indicates that prayer was an extremely important coping response used by blacks especially among those making less than \$10,000, above the age of 55 and women. The informal social network was used quite extensively as a means of coping with problems. This was true for all sociodemographic groups studies. The young (18-34) were less likely than those age 35 and above to seek professional help, while women were more likely than men to seek formal assistance. Income was not related to professional help sources, hospital emergency rooms, private physicians and ministers were used most frequently.



Neighbors, H. W., Jackson, J. S., Broman, C., & Thompson, E. (1996). Racism and the mental health of African Americans: The role of self and system blame. *Ethnicity & Disease*, *6*(1,2), 167-175.

This article reviews the research on external (social system) and internal (personal) attributions to mental health outcomes for African Americans. Although many blacks have aspirations that they are unable to achieve, the motivational and mental health consequences of this situation are unclear. Demonstrated is that the psychiatric-epidemiological and the race-conscious literatures lead to opposite predictions about the relationship of external attributions (fatalism and system blame) to mental health.

Neighbors, H. W., Jackson, J. S., Campbell, L., & Williams, D. (1989). The influence of racial factors on psychiatric diagnosis: A review and suggestions for research. *Community Mental Health Journal*, *25*(4), 301-311.

Research on race and diagnosis initially focused on black-white differences in depression and schizophrenia. Statistics showing a higher treated prevalence of schizophrenia and a lower prevalence of depression for blacks seemed to support the claim that blacks did not suffer from depression. Others argued, however, that clinicians were misdiagnosing depression in blacks. This article reviews empirical studies of racial differences in individual symptoms and summarizes the evidence on misdiagnosis. It argues that more attention must be paid to resolving two contradictory assumptions made by researchers working in the area of race and diagnostic inference: blacks and whites exhibit symptomatology similarly but diagnosticians mistakenly assume they are different; and blacks and whites display psychopathology in different ways but diagnosticians are unaware of or insensitive to such cultural differences. The article concludes with suggested research directions and a discussion of critical research issues.

Neighbors, H. W., & LaVeist, T. A. (1989). Socioeconomic status and psychological distress: The impact of material aid on economic problem severity. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, *10*(2), 149-165.

Most epidemiologic studies of race and psychological distress are conducted on data sets containing few black respondents. As a result, the amount of data on risk groups within the black population is limited. Furthermore, epidemiologic information is usually confined to demographic correlates of distress only, without exploring variables which might link race and socioeconomic status to psychological distress. This paper explores how help seeking and receipt of financial assistance impact upon psychological distress among blacks with economic problems. Results revealed that while 89% seek outside help, only 21% are successful in obtaining financial assistance. Regression analyses revealed that receipt of financial assistance does not eliminate the negative relationship between socioeconomic status and distress. Results did show that the ability to obtain money decreases distress by reducing the severity of the economic problem. The implications for how psychiatric epidemiology can be used as a basis for public health-related interventions among blacks were discussed.



Neighbors, H. W., & Taylor, R. J. (1985). The use of social service agencies by black Americans. Social Service Review, 59(2), 258-268.

This paper explores demographic variations in the use of social service agencies by adult black Americans. Only 14 percent of the respondents who sought professional help contacted a social service agency. Bivariate results indicate that low-income, low-educated, and older respondents are more likely to use social services. Persons with economic problems are also more prone to use social services. Multivariate analyses revealed that low-income respondents are more than twice as likely to use social services regardless of education, age, gender, or problem type. The implications of these results with respect to how blacks utilize professional help are discussed.

Neighbors, H. W., Williams, D. H., Gunnings, T. S., Lipscomb, W. D., Broman, C. L., & Lepkowski, J. (1987). The prevalence of mental disorder in Michigan prisons. Diagnostic Interview Schedule Newsletter, 4, 8-11.

The Michigan Department of Corrections has been mandated to make certain improvements in the delivery of services to prisoners with serious mental disorders. The study's purpose was to conduct a psychiatric epidemiologic study of the Michigan prison system. Two surveys were conducted, each using a different methodology for assessing the mental health status of the respondents. The first and larger survey used professional (but non-clinically trained) survey research interviewers, employing the Diagnostic Interview Schedule. While the DIS is certainly the most sophisticated technique for DSM-III case-detection in a survey approach, it does not make judgments about level of functioning or specific treatment needs. Because the study called for decisions about levels of treatment, the Michigan State clinical follow-up was added. Interviews in the second survey used the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R. Based upon the results of these surveys, treatment recommendations were made in the form of percentages of inmates requiring a particular level of treatment.

Oyserman, D., Gant, L., & Ager, J. (1995). A socially contextualized model of African American identity: school persistence and possible selves. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 69(6), 1216-1232.

Schooling, critical to the transition to adulthood, is particularly problematic for urban and minority youths. To explore predictors of school persistence the authors propose a socially contextualized model of the self. Strategies to attain achievement related possible selves were differentially predicted for White and Black university students. For Whites, individualism, the Protestant work ethic, and "balance" in possible selves predicted generation of more achievement-related strategies. For Blacks, collectivism, ethnic identity, and low endorsement of individualism tended to predict strategy generation. In middle school, performance was predicted by "gendered African American identity schema," particularly for females, and the effects of social context appeared gendered. Balance in achievement-related possible selves predicted school achievement, especially for African American males.

Parker, K. D., & Smith, E. (1993). Religious participation among African American men:



Demographic and familial differences. *Journal African American Males Studies*, 1(1), 38-46.

This article asserts that social institutions, especially religious institutions, have had an impact on different aspects of African American Life (Lincoln & Mamiya, 1990). If this assertion is correct, then differences in the demographic and familial characteristics of African American males should influence religious participation. Data for this study are taken from the NSBA. Three measures of familial factors were assessed in this study. The first familial factor was family contact; the second, family closeness; the third, family satisfaction. The dependent variable, religious participation was measured by 1) frequency of attending services, importance of church attendance, frequency of participation in religious activities. The findings indicate that both demographic and familial factors were significant predictors of African American men's involvement in religious activities. Among the demographic variables, being married, achieving higher levels of education, living in rural communities, and being older were strong determinants of religious participation. Among the family variables, respondents maintaining the most frequent contact with their family members participated in religious activities most often.

Pearson, J. L., Hunter, A. G., Ensminger, M. E., & Kellam, S. G. (1990). Black grandmothers in multigenerational households: Diversity in family structure and parenting involvement in the Woodlawn community. *Child Development*, 61(2), 434-442.

This article reports the frequency of black grandmothers' coresidence in households, with first-grade children, their patterns of involvement in parenting, and the degree to which family structure and employment affected the grandmothers' parenting, and the degree to which family structure and employment affected the grandmothers' parenting involvement in a 1966/1967 community-defined population. Coresidence between grandmothers' and their target first-grade grandchildren was found in 10% of the households. The 130 grandmothers' parenting involvement was substantial, second only to mother involvement, and was characterized by 2 parenting activity patterns: control and punishment, and support and punishment. The degree of grandmothers' parenting involvement differed by family structure, with grandmothers in mother-absent homes most likely to be involved. Grandmothers' employment did not moderate their engagement in parenting behaviors. These findings are consistent with previous reports of significant parenting involvement by black extended family members. Because their examination was not limited to black families with adolescent mothers their findings show that black grandmothers reside in, and are important parenting agents in a variety of family structures, not exclusively those with teenage mothers. Also, in contrast to previous reports, neither employment nor age affected the grandmothers' involvement with their grandchildren.

Powers, D. A., Ellison, C. G. (1995). Interracial contact and black racial attitudes: The contact hypothesis and selectivity bias. *Social Forces*, 74(1), 205-226.

One of the most serious criticisms of research on the contact hypotheses is the contention that selection bias operates to promote interaction between whites and blacks who are already relatively unprejudiced toward one another. Accordingly, attempts to infer the effect of interracial contact on racial attitudes must recognize and correct for this potential source of bias. Endogenous switching regression models are used to estimate potential source of bias. Endogenous switching regression models are used to estimate the effect of close interracial friendship on selected racial attitude variables while accounting for possible selectivity bias. Each model implies a distinct assumption

about the process generating interracial contact and racial attitudes. Therefore, we cannot reject the conventional models used in research on the contact hypothesis that treat interracial contact as an exogenous variable affecting racial attitudes. However, our results show the usefulness of a switching regressions approach to reveal the contingent nature of the contact hypothesis.

Randolph, S. M., Billingsley, A., & Caldwell, C. H. (1994). Studying black churches and family support in the context of HIV/AIDS. National Journal of Sociology, 8, 109-130.

This article focuses on the Black Church and its relevance to the contemporary social issue of HIV/AIDS which is confronting Black families. Proposed is an interdisciplinary approach which builds on the conceptual model of the Black Church Family Project as an alternative to the traditional study of the Black church, its leadership and membership. Discussed are traditional sociological and psychological treatments of the Black church and suggestions are made for ways to move toward an integrative approach that capitalizes on both perspectives. A more integrative approach should enhance our knowledge-base and improve churches' ability to develop family support programs that are more responsive to the needs of Black families affected by contemporary issues such as HIV/AIDS.

Rasheed, J. M., & Johnson, W. E. (1995). Non-custodial African American fatherhood: A case study research approach. Journal of Community Practices, 2(2), 99-116.

The authors provide a conceptual foundation for the use of a research approach in exploring program and policy issues associated with empowering poor, young, non-custodial African American fathers. A post-positivist, ecological, Afrocentric, bicultural research perspective, using the case study method, is proposed as the most effective means of understanding this population and developing appropriate interventions.

Reynolds, P., Boyd, P. T., Blacklow, R. S., Jackson, J. S., Greenberg, R. S., Austin, D. F., Chen, V. W., Edwards, B. K., & The National Cancer Institute Black/White Cancer Survival Study Group (1994). The relationship between social ties and survival among Black and white breast cancer patients. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 3, 253-259.

The relationship between social ties, stage of disease, and survival was analyzed in a population-based sample of 525 black and 486 white women with newly diagnosed breast cancer. There were significant differences between the two race groups in reported social ties. Using logistic regression to adjust for the effects of age, race, study area, education, and the presence of symptoms, there was little or no evidence for an association between individual network measures of social ties and stage of disease. The data suggest that functional rather than structural measures of social relationships may be important in influencing disease prognosis.

Rowley, S.A.J., Sellers, R.M., Chavous, T.M., & Smith, M.A. (In press). The relationship between racial identity and self-esteem in African American college and high school students. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.



This paper attempts to explain the "true" relationship between racial identification and personal self-esteem (PSE) in a sample of African American college and high school students using the multi-dimensional model of racial identity. Four predictions were tested: 1) racial centrality is weakly, but positively related to PSE; 2) private regard is moderately related to PSE; 3) public regard is unrelated to PSE; 4) racial centrality moderates the relationship between private regard and PSE. The overall picture presented by these data suggests that racial identity is a complex structure. It is important for research models to incorporate multidimensional measures when examining racial identity's relationship to other aspects of the self-concept.

Rubin, R. H., Billingsley, A., & Caldwell, C. H. (1994). The black church and adolescent sexuality. *National Journal of Sociology*, 8, 131-148.

The Black Church Family Project surveyed 635 Northern Black churches, 320 in the North Central and 315 in the Northeastern United States, regarding the existence of family-oriented community outreach programs. Two-thirds of these churches were found to engage in a wide variety of outreach programs. One hundred and seventy-six churches reported having at least one program directed at adolescent members of the community. This paper focuses on problems related to adolescent sexuality, including pregnancy, out-of-wedlock births, homosexuality, and sexually-transmitted diseases. Relatively few churches reported being actively engaged in these types of programs. One reason is the church's historical reticence regarding sexual issues. However, the omnipresence of the church, community linkages, its history of service, and the traditional religiosity of Black youth provide opportunities for the church to involve Black youth in programs which address sexual behavior.

Rubin, R. H., Billingsley, A., & Caldwell, C. H. (1994). The role of the black church in working with black adolescents. *Adolescence*, 29(144), 251-266.

Six hundred and thirty-five Northern black churches were surveyed regarding the offering of youth support programs. Of these, 176 reported having at least one program directed at adolescent nonmembers of the church, primarily from low-income homes. The most common programs consisted of Christian fellowships, ministry, counseling, group discussions, rap sessions, seminars, and workshops. Sports activities were second in frequency. Least common were AIDS and youth health-related services. It appears the greatest interest in youth programs are in churches that are Methodist, older, middle-class, large in membership, owned or mortgaged, and with more paid clergy and staff. Characteristic of youth-oriented pastors are discussed. Generally, it was found that some of the most prominent issues facing black adolescents are not being adequately addressed by black churches. Suggestions for improving this situation are made as well as citations of promising programs.

Sellers, R. M., Rowley, S. A. J., Chavous, T., Shelton, N., & Smith, M. (in press, 1997). Multidimensional inventory of black identity: Preliminary investigation of reliability and construct validity. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

This paper presents preliminary evidence regarding the reliability and validity of the



Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity (MIBI). The MIBI is a paper and pencil measure consisting of 7 subscales representing the three stable dimensions of African American racial identity proposed by the Multidimensional Model of Racial Identity (MMRI) -- Centrality, Ideology, and Regard. Four hundred seventy-four African American college students from a predominately African American university (n=185) and a predominately white university (n=289) participated in a study to assess the construct and predictive validity of the MIBI subscales. As the result of factor analysis, a revised 51-item scale was developed. The Public Regard subscale was dropped because of poor internal consistency. Descriptive statistics for the revised MIBI is provided for the entire sample, as well as by school. Inter-scale correlations found relationships that were consistent with predictions from the MMRI. The revised MIBI was also related to race related behaviors such as intra- and inter-racial contact and enrollment in Black Studies courses. In sum, the results suggest that the MIBI is both a reliable and valid measure of African American racial identity in a college sample.

Sherkat, D. E., & Ellison, C. G. (1991). The politics of black religious change: Disaffiliation from black mainline denominations. *Social Forces*, 70(2), 431-454.

This study explores the hypothesis -- popular in the 1960s -- that growing impatience with traditional theologies and organizational styles of major black denominations would prompt blacks (1) to join more progressive, this-worldly religious groups, or (2) to abandon organized religion altogether. This racial and political explanation of apostasy and religious switching from the black mainline is juxtaposed with alternative hypotheses drawn from studies of denominational switching in the general population. Multinomial logit regression techniques are used to analyze data from the NSBA. Results lend qualified support to the racial and political hypothesis and provide equally strong support to generational and network explanations of change in black denominational preferences. We discuss several promising directions for future research and data collection.

Schumaker, S. A., & Jackson, J. S. (1979). The aversive effects of nonreciprocated benefits. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 42, 148-158.

An experiment was conducted to determine if receiving help that cannot be directly reciprocated produces an aversive motivational state in the recipient. Behavioral measures of amount of help given by the recipient were assessed. Also, a questionnaire was also completed by the recipient.

Smith, T. W. (1992). Changing racial labels from "colored" to "negro" to "black" to "African American". *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 56, 496-514.

Labels play an important role in defining groups and individuals who belong to groups. This has been especially true for racial and ethnic groups in general and for Blacks in particular. Over the past century the standard term for Blacks has shifted from "colored" to "negro" to "Black" and now perhaps to "African American". The changes can be seen as attempts by Blacks to redefine themselves and to gain respect and standing in a society that has held them to be subordinate and inferior. This study utilized data from several sources including, NSBA, 1969 Gallup, 1974 Roper, 1982 General Social Survey, national Opinion Research Center, 1989 New York Times, 1989 ABC/Washington Post, 1990 NBC/Wall Street Journal, 1991 Gallup, 1991L Los Angeles Times.



Stricker, G., & Trierweiler, S. J. (1995). The local clinical scientist. American Psychologist, 50, 995-1002.

The local clinical scientist brings the attitudes and knowledge of the scientist to bear on the problems that must be addressed by the clinician in the consulting room. The problems of inadequate generalizability are reduced by a recognition of the value of local observations and solutions to problems. However, these observations and solutions benefit by the scientific attitude of the clinician and are subjected to the same need for verifiability that greets all scientific enterprises. The clinical setting is viewed as analogous to a scientific laboratory, and, by doing so, the scientist-practitioner model is enacted.

Takeuchi, D. T., Williams, D. R., & Adair, R. K. (1991). Economic stress in the family and children's emotional and behavioral problems. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 53, 1031-1041.

This study examines the relationship between two measures of economic stress--welfare status and perceived financial stress and the emotional and behavioral problems of children. The longitudinal data used came from the National Survey of Children. Two hypotheses were tested. The first predicts that economic stress will adversely affect children's emotional and behavioral problems. Among children who experienced either one of these economic stresses at least once between 1976 and 1981, levels of depressive symptoms, impulsive behavior, and antisocial behavior were higher when compared to those who were unaffected by economic stress. The second hypothesis predicts that the presence of economic stress at both data points will have a more adverse impact than if experienced at only one time point. Results provide only limited support of this idea.

Tate, K. (1991). Black political participation in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections. American Political Science Review, 85(4), 1159-1176.

Using data from a longitudinal telephone study of voting-eligible black Americans I explore the political context of black voter turnout in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections and reexamine the attitudinal and demographic variables associated with black electoral participation. Jesse Jackson supporters were more likely to vote in the 1984 presidential election, while black opposition to Reagan was also linked to black voter turnout in 1984. Nonetheless, blacks who preferred Jackson to other primary contenders in the 1988 nominating contest were less likely to vote in the presidential election. Finally, while education, political interest, partisanship, and age were generally associated with black voter participation, race identification had a less consistent effect. Instead, church membership and involvement in black political organizations serve as alternative, community-based resources that promote black participation. This research underscores the importance of both political context and group-based political resources in stimulating the black vote.

Tate, K. (1992). The impact of Jesse Jackson's presidential bids on blacks' relationship with the Democratic Party. National Political Science Review, 3, 184-197.

This article outlines the history of blacks' relationship with the Democratic party from the New Deal



era to the emergence of Jesse Jackson as a presidential contender in 1984. Then, utilizing data from the 1984-88 NBES panel, it examines the impact of Jackson's candidacies on black loyalty to the Democratic party and on black turnout in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections. Finally, the implications of a third Jackson bid for the Democratic party's nomination and the extent of blacks' support for the party in 1992 and beyond are discussed.

Taylor, R. J. (1990). Need for support and family involvement among black Americans. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52: 584-590.

The substantive and methodological implications of the level of familial involvement among two groups of black adults, who reported on the NSBA that they did not receive assistance from their extended families, are examined. The dependent variable contrasts individuals who have never received assistance (support-deficient) with those who report that they have never needed assistance (self-reliant). The findings indicated that self-reliant reported significantly higher levels of familial involvement, interacted with family members on a more frequent basis, felt affectively closer to family members, and were more satisfied with family life.

Taylor, R. J. (1988). Correlates of religious non-involvement among black Americans. Review of Religious Research, 30, (2), 126-139.

Demographic correlates of two measures of religious non-involvement were investigated: absence of a current religious affiliation, and failure to attend religious services in adulthood. The findings indicate few blacks (only one out of ten) report a complete absence of all overt religious involvement. Multivariate analysis indicated that gender, marital status, age, education, income, and region were all important predictors of religious non-involvement. Women, older respondents, and Southerners indicated greater religious involvement than their counterparts. The findings for age differences, in conjunction with those for marital status, suggest that a life-cycle approach may be appropriate for understanding religious involvement among blacks. Younger, never married blacks were less likely than their counterparts to be involved in organized religion, whereas older widowed blacks were more likely. Respondents with lower levels of income and education were more likely to be non-attenders than their counterparts. In addition, a substantial number of blacks who were not involved in organized religious activities, nonetheless indicated that they prayed on a frequent basis and characterized themselves as fairly religious.

Taylor, R. J. (1988). Structural determinants of religious participation among black Americans. Review of Religious Research, 30(2), 114-125.

This article investigates structural determinants of three indicators of religious participation: religious service attendance, church membership and frequency of other religious activities. Multivariate analyses indicated that religious participation varied by gender, marital status, age, education, urbanicity, and region. Collectively, the findings demonstrated the centrality and importance of religion in addition to illustrating the degree of heterogeneity of religious participation among black Americans.

Taylor, R. J. (1986). Receipt of support from family among black Americans: Demographic and familial differences. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 48(1), 67-77.

This paper presents a multivariate examination of the absolute probability of receiving support (contrasting those who received help vs. those who didn't) from extended family members. Logit analysis indicated that among the demographic factors, income and age were the only variables that had a significant relationship with the probability of receiving support. An inverse association between age and support prompted the speculation that other variables might influence this relationship. An interaction term combining age and whether a respondent had a child was created and included in the analysis. The interaction term was significant. This interaction was reflected in a three-way tabular analysis of age, receiving support, and the presence of children. Across all respondents (both those who had and did not have children), the relationship between age and support was negative. Among the family variables, having an available pool of relatives, frequent interaction with family members, and close familial relationships were pre-requisites for receiving support. Finally, although age is negatively associated with receiving support, the presence of a child significantly increases the probability of older blacks receiving support from family members. This finding substantiates the importance of adult children in the informal social support networks of elderly blacks.

Taylor, R. J. (1986). Religious participation among elderly blacks. The Gerontologist, 26(6), 630-636.

The results indicate elderly blacks display a high degree of religious involvement. They attend religious services on a frequent basis, are likely to be official members of a church or other place of worship, and describe themselves as being religious. Elderly women attended religious services more frequently, were more likely to be church members, and reported a higher degree of religiosity than did elderly men. In comparison to married persons, divorced and widowed respondents attended religious services less frequently and reported lower levels of subjective religiosity. Divorced respondents were also less likely to be church members. Elderly blacks who reside in rural areas were more involved in church activities than their urban counterparts. In addition, age was positively associated with the degree of subjective religiosity. Collectively these findings suggest that religion and the church are salient aspects of the lives of elderly blacks.

Taylor, R. J. (1985). The extended family as a source of support to elderly blacks. The Gerontologist, 25(5), 488-495.

Using the elderly subsample of the NSBA data, this study examines the correlates of the frequency with which the black elderly received support from their extended family members. The descriptive findings indicate that the family is extensively involved in the informal social support networks of the black elderly. Regression analysis indicated that proximity of relatives and family contact were the only two family variables that had significant relationships with support. Further regression analyses were performed examining the effects of the family, demographic and availability factors on support for respondents who have children as well as for those who are childless. Collectively, the findings indicate a hierarchy of preferred support resources which is supportive of Cantor's (1979a) hierarchical-compensatory model of kin and non-kin sources of support. The results reported here not only serve to clarify the relationships between important family and sociodemographic factors on

(1)

(2)

(3)

support, but also give an indication of the complexity of those relationships (i.e., having children and proximity of relatives).

Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1991). Extended family networks of older black adults. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, 46(4), S210-S217.

The correlates of three characteristics of familial networks (i.e., residential proximity, family affection, and family contact) were examined among older black Americans in the NSBA. Overall, the findings indicated high levels of interaction and strong emotional bonds between older black adults and their extended families. While the oldest respondents were less likely to reside near immediate family and other relatives, there were no age differences in levels of contact and emotional closeness. Having an adult child and proximity of relatives facilitated the emotional and social integration of older black adults in family networks.

Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1991). Nonorganizational religious participation among elderly black adults. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, 46(2), S103-111.

This study investigated rates of participation in non-organizational religious activities of elderly black adults. Four indicators of participation were examined: reading religious materials, watching or listening to religious programs, prayer, and requests for prayer. Demographic, religious denomination, and health disability factors influenced participation in these behaviors. The findings were discussed for their implications for the development of a multi-dimensional conceptualization of religiosity.

Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1988). Church members as a source of informal social support. *Review of Religious Research*, 30, 193-203.

Socio-demographic and religious factors were examined as predictors of the receipt of support from church members among the NSBA. Among the religious variables, church attendance, church membership, subjective religiosity, and religious affiliation were all significantly related to the receipt of support. Demographic differences were apparent with men and younger respondents being more likely, while divorced respondents were less likely to receive support. Having a higher income and residency in rural areas were associated with never needing assistance from church members versus simply never receiving aid. The discussion focuses on further areas of investigation for church-based support networks and their interface with family and friend networks

Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1988). Correlates of education, income, and poverty among aged blacks. *The Gerontologist*, 28, 435-441.

Demographic correlates of education, income, and poverty were examined among elderly black adults in the NSBA (N=581). Multivariate analyses indicated that gender, marital status, age, employment status, urbanicity, and region were all important predictors of these measures of socio-economic status. The discussion highlights both demographic differences and the overall depressed socio-economic status level of elderly blacks.



Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1986). Church-based informal support among elderly blacks. The Gerontologist, 26(6), 637-642.

This analysis examines the role of church members as providers of support to elderly blacks. Three indicators of support were utilized: frequency, amount and type of support received from church members. Frequency of church attendance as a form of public commitment was a critical indicator of both receiving assistance and the amount of assistance received. The subjective importance of attending religious services was also positively associated with the frequency of receiving support. Among the demographic factors, there was an interaction between age and the presence of adult children; among elderly persons with children, as age increased, the frequency of assistance from church members also increased; however, among childless elderly increases in age were associated with dramatic decreases in the frequency of support. Based on the findings, the church appeared to be a more integral component of the support networks of elderly blacks than has been previously thought.

Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1986). Patterns of informal support to elderly black adults: Family, friends, and church members. Social Work, 31(6), 432-438.

This article examines whether elderly blacks received concomitant support from family, friends, and church members, and if so the type of support received. The results indicate the type of support received by elderly blacks may not be governed by hierarchical or task-specific constraints. In this sample there is a considerable amount of overlap in the type of support provided. While these data indicate a general tendency to receive a particular type of assistance from one support group, other groups may provide this support as well. Although respondents were more likely to receive total support from their family, over 5% of the respondents who received assistance from their friends and church members reported that they received total support from these sources. Thus, for certain groups of elderly blacks, friends and church members may be of greater importance than has been previously thought.

Taylor, R. J., & Thornton, M.C. (1996). Child welfare and transracial adoption. Journal of Black Psychology, 22(2), 274-283.

This article examines several issues associated with transracial adoption. While white parents are capable of establishing a strong sense of self-esteem in their adoptive Black children, it is unclear whether these parents can foster strong racial group identities in Black children. The authors suggest that future research examining the impact of transracial adoption on African American children would benefit from refined concepts of racial socialization and racial group identity. Practice alternatives, such as family preservation and surrogate parenting are also discussed.

Taylor, R. J., Chatters, L. M., & Jackson, J. S. (1993). A profile of familial relations among three generation black families. Family Relations, 42, 332-341.

The present analysis provides a profile of the demographic structure and family relationships among a



national sample of three-generation Black American families. This analysis is based on data from the Three Generation Family Study, a lineage based, national probability sample of Black three-generation families. The findings indicated that across all three generations, respondents interacted with family members on a frequent basis, displayed a high degree of familial affection, and were fairly frequent recipients of informal assistance from extended kin. The grandparent generation (G1) consistently reported the highest levels of familial closeness and satisfaction (G2), followed by the parent generation, and lastly, the child generation (G3). Respondents in the child generation were the most likely to indicate that they received informal assistance from extended family members. These and other findings are discussed in relation to modifications in the generational age structure of American families and the practice implications of these changes.

Taylor, R. J., Chatters, L. M., & Mays, V. (1988). Parents, children, siblings, in-laws, and non-kin as sources of emergency assistance to black Americans. *Family Relations*, 37, 298-304.

Demographic correlates of familial and non-familial sources of emergency assistance among black were examined with data from a national probability sample (Panel Study of Income Dynamics--1982). Both family and non-kin were found to be important sources of emergency assistance. Eight out of ten black respondents indicated that there was a relative or friend who would help them out during a serious emergency. Nominations to the emergency helper network indicated that parents and siblings were most frequently identified as helpers, followed by non-kin, children, and in-laws. Racial differences in the helper network demonstrate that blacks were less likely than whites and Hispanics to mention in-laws, but more likely to mention siblings, and aunts/uncles. Multivariate analyses reveals age, gender, marital status, and urban-rural differences in the source of emergency assistance. Age was a significant predictor for selecting parents, children, and non-kin as sources of assistance; younger respondents were more likely to choose parents and older respondents had a higher likelihood of choosing children and non-kin. Gender differences indicated that men were less likely to receive help from children but more likely to receive assistance from in-laws. Several marital status differences were exhibited. In addition, respondents who resided in urban areas were more likely to use children as a source of assistance. The findings highlighted the critical importance of the parent-child bond across the life-course. The article concludes with a discussion of the practice implications of the findings.

Taylor, R. J., Chatters, L. M., Jayakody, R., & Levin, J. S. (1996). Black and white differences in religious participation: A multi-sample comparison. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 35(4), 403-410.

This study investigated race differences in religious involvement across several national probability samples. It employed various measures of religious involvement, and controlled for key sociodemographic variables. The findings reveal that African Americans exhibit higher levels of religious participation than do whites regardless of sample or measures.

Taylor, R. J., Chatters, L. M., Tucker, M. B., & Lewis, E. (1990). Developments in research on black families: A decade review. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 52, 993-1014.

The literature on black families from the past decade is reviewed. An overview of topics and issues of



importance to black families considers black families in relation to their age, gender, and family roles; substantive issues of relevance to black American families, including social support and psychological well-being; and an examination of recent demographic trends in black family structure. The conclusion provides comments on research on black families and recommendations for future efforts.

Taylor, R. J., Jackson, J. S., & Quick, A. (1982). The frequency of social support among black Americans: Preliminary findings from the National Survey of Black Americans. Urban Research Review, 8(2), 1-4, 10.

This paper investigates the impact of demographic factors and social psychological family variables on the frequency of informal support. Those with relatively lower incomes and with fewer years of education were less likely to receive frequent support from family members than their counterparts. These results challenge the assumption that "need" is an important factor for support, and that social support has unusual prominence among lower income black Americans. The more advantaged respondents were more likely than disadvantaged persons to receive family support on a frequent basis. The relationships between the family variables and the receipt of support speak to the importance of the quality of kin relations and frequency of interaction as arbiters of informal support transactions. The findings of important demographic differences in the receipt of support indicate that the family support networks of black Americans are more diverse than previously thought. Further, the receipt of support from family members is related to qualitative and affiliative aspects of kin relations.

Taylor, R. J., Leashore, B. R., & Toliver, S. (1988). An assessment of the provider role as perceived by black males. Family Relations, 37, 426-431.

Data from the NSBA are used to study how black adult males assess their performance as family providers. Multivariate analysis of the responses of a subsample of 771 black males reveals age and personal income are significantly related to the assessment of provider role performance. Specifically, as black men age, and as their personal incomes increase, they are more likely to perceive themselves as being good providers for their families.

Taylor, R. J., Neighbors, H. W., & Broman, C. L. (1989). Evaluation by black Americans of the social service encounter during a serious personal problem. Social Work, 34(3), 205-211.

Personal evaluations of the encounter with social service agencies were investigated using the NSBA. Respondents indicated that social services were good sources of assistance in helping them cope with a stressful episode. Friends and relatives were found to be important sources of referral. Analysis of preferences of the race of practitioner indicates this is an area deserving further study.

Taylor, R. J., & Taylor, W. H. (1982). The social and economic status of the black elderly. PHYLON, 43, 295-306.

The black elderly, like the black population as a whole, are over represented in the lower economic

strata -- a result of being both old and black. It is important to realize that the black elderly are survivors. They are constantly coping with poverty, unemployment, low levels of education and inadequate housing. This article explores those factors which when combined reinforce the lower socioeconomic status of the black elderly. This article presents a demographic profile of the black elderly, examining their population size, regional distribution, and marital and family status. Their income and poverty levels are reexamined, and the proportion of income derived from Social Security and private pensions is highlighted. The employment needs and occupational status of the black elderly are analyzed, with emphasis on unemployment and labor force dropout rates. The level of formal education of the black elderly is also examined as well as the relationships between education and income and occupation. In addition, the paper assesses the housing adequacy and health status of the black elderly.

Taylor, R. J., Thornton, M. C., & Chatters, L. M. (1987). Black Americans' perception of the socio-historical role of the church. Journal of Black Studies, 18(2), 123-138.

This investigation reveals both the positive and multifaceted functions of religious institutions in black communities. The majority of respondents (82.2%) indicate the church has helped the condition of blacks in America, 4.9% reported that the church hurt, and 12.1% reported the church has made no difference. Multivariate analyses indicate older respondents, those who resided in the South (vs. Northeast), women, and persons with more years of formal education tended to have a more positive appraisal of the church's socio-historical role than their counterparts. Respondents, who evaluate the church's influence as being positive, reported a number of primary ways the church has helped the condition of blacks, including spiritual assistance, having a sustaining and strengthening influence, giving personal assistance, and providing guidelines for moral behavior. Respondents who indicate that the church has not made any difference and those who indicate that it has hurt the condition of American blacks presented some of the following conditions: the church and religion were not able to reach and change people, people do not want to be helped and are not interested in the church or religion, and churches and ministers are too profit seeking. The findings of this article reinforce demographic heterogeneity in perceptions of the role of the church as well as the multidimensional nature of religion and religious institutions in black communities.

Thomas, S. B., Quinn, S. C., Billingsley, A. & Caldwell, C. (1994). The characteristics of northern black churches with community health outreach programs. American Journal of Public Health, 84(4), 575-579.

Growing disparities in life expectancy and health status of Black Americans compared with Whites threaten the well-being, economics productivity, and social progress of our society as we approach the 21st century. In 1990, the Secretary of Health and Human Services presented to the nation Health People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. This article focuses on results obtained from a survey of 635 Black churches in the northern United States which identified eight characteristics associated with community health outreach programs: congregation size, denomination, church age, economic class of membership, ownership of church, number of paid clergy, presence of other paid staff and education level of the minister. Results may be used by public health professionals and policy makers to enlist Black churches as an integral component for delivery of health promotion and disease prevention services needed to achieve the Year 2000 health objectives for all Americans.



Thompson, E. E., Neighbors, H. W. , Munday, C., & Jackson, J. S. (1996). Recruitment and retention of African American patients for clinical research: An exploration of response rates in an urban psychiatric hospital. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 64(5), 1-7.

The issues to recruiting African American psychiatric inpatients are discussed in the context of a study on the influence of ethnicity on psychiatric diagnosis. Ethnically diverse psychiatric residents interviewed 960 Black and White inpatients in two urban psychiatric hospitals. Despite the obstacles cited in the literature about recruiting and retaining African Americans into research, 78% of this sample were African Americans. In addition, interview completion and refusal rates did not differ by patient ethnicity. Results suggest that matching interviewer and patient ethnicity did not influence African Americans' likelihood of participating or of refusing an interview. This article summarizes a number of guidelines that others may find useful in conducting clinical research with African Americans, ranging from the formation of academic-public liaisons to interviewer training.

Thornton, M. C., & Mizuno, Y. (1995). Religiosity and black adult feelings toward African American Indians, West Indians, Hispanics and Asian Americans. Sociological Focus, 28(2), 113-128.

The influence of religion on intergroup attitudes remains little understood. Depravation models suggest that religion acts to hinder positive race relations, while the ethnic community approach intimates that it may work to neutralize normally antagonistic feelings. Social, demographic and religious correlates of black adult racial attitudes were examined using National Study of Black American data. Multivariate analyses revealed important determinant of positive attitudes. In contrast, among women subjective religiosity was crucial in explaining positive feelings toward Asian and Hispanic Americans, American Indians, West Indians and black Africans. The results lend support to the ethnic community model.

Thornton, M. C., Chatters, L. M., Taylor, R. J., & Allen, W. R. (1990). Sociodemographic and environmental correlates of racial socialization by black parents. Child Development, 61(2), 401-409.

Sociodemographic correlates of patterns of racial socialization were examined using data from the NSBA. Multivariate analysis reveals gender, age, marital status, region, and racial composition of neighborhood predicted whether or not black parents imparted racial socialization messages to their children. Black parents envision racial socialization as involving several components, including messages regarding their experience as minority group members, themes emphasizing individual character and goals, and information related to black cultural heritage. The findings highlighted the critical importance of sociodemographic and environmental influences on the socialization process as it occurs across the life-course. Implications for future research on racial socialization are discussed.

Thornton, M. C., & Taylor, R. J. (1988). Intergroup attitudes: Black American perceptions of Asian Americans. Ethnic and Racial Studies, 11(4), 474-488.

This paper investigates black Americans attitudes toward Asian Americans. In particular, socio-

demographic factors that influence feelings of closeness toward Asian Americans are analyzed among the NSBA. In particular, this analysis investigates structural correlates of the perceived closeness of blacks toward Asian Americans. A full set of demographic, socio-economic status, regional, and residential factors were utilized as independent variables. The study found that blacks generally do not indicate feeling close to Asian Americans, although the attitudes of various subpopulations varied. Men indicated feeling closer to Asian Americans than did women. Age was positively associated with the dependant variable with older respondents reporting a high degree of perceived closeness to their younger counterparts. Respondents employed in the primary sector indicated feeling less close to Asian Americans than did their counterparts.

Thornton, M. C., & Taylor, R. J. (1988). Black American perceptions of black Africans. Ethnic and Racial Studies, 11(2), 139-150.

Perceptions of closeness to blacks in Africa was examined among the NSBA. The majority of respondents reported holding a strong affinity with blacks in Africa. Gender, age, income, education, working status, and urbanicity were all significantly associated with the degree of closeness to black Africans. In particular, males, older respondents, those who had higher levels of socio-economic status and rural dwellers indicated a greater degree of closeness to Africans than their counterparts. The article concludes with a discussion of the importance of investigating the nature of inter-group boundaries.

Tran, T. V., Wright, R., & Chatters, L. M. (1991). Health, stress, psychological resources and subjective well-being among older blacks. Psychology and Aging, 6(1), 100-108.

This study examines the structural relationships among sociodemographic characteristics, health status, stress, psychological resources, and subjective well-being (SWB) among the Black elderly. A structural equation model of SWB was evaluated using data from the 1979-1980 NSBA. The results revealed that poor subjective health status was predictive of lower levels of personal efficacy and SWB. Stressful life events tended to depress subjective assessment of health and had negative effects on self-esteem and SWB. Marital status and age had positive effects on SWB. Chronic health conditions and other demographic variables, however, had indirect effects on SWB.

Trierweiler, S. J., & Donovan, C. M. (1994). Exploring the ecological foundations of memory in psychotherapy: Interpersonal affordance, perception, and recollection in real time. Clinical Psychology Review, 14(4), 301-326.

Recent evidence suggests that memory narratives are fallible cognitive and social constructions. Yet, the clinical literature lacks specific frameworks for guiding clinicians' inquiry into such narratives. This paper proposes one such framework that focuses on interpersonal memories. The model, which is based on Gibson's theory of perception as applied to the interpersonal domain, seeks a detailed database from which higher level clinical inferences can be derived. Case material is used to illustrate its application. The model is discussed in relation to recent research and controversy about psychotherapeutic memory, and a stance clinicians might take toward memory phenomena.

Tucker, M. B., & Taylor, R. J. (1989). Demographic correlates of relationship status among black Americans. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 51(3), 655-666.

Data from the NSBA were analyzed to determine the extent of and the structural correlates of marriage, romantic involvement, and preference for romantic involvement. Two of every three respondents, who did not have a main romantic involvement, indicated that they did not desire to have a significant involvement at this time. A significantly higher percentage of men than women indicated they were: married, romantically involved, and desirous of romantic involvement. There is a curvilinear relationship between age and the three dependent variables. The middle-aged group displayed the highest percentage of respondents who were married, romantically involved, and desirous of a relationship. In contrast, older respondents had the lowest percentages in all relationship categories. Conducted and interpreted with a mate availability framework, the study's findings, based on logistic regression analysis, led to the following conclusions: marriage among blacks is in large part a function of male economic readiness and "traditionality,"; a differential marital opportunity structure translates into fewer marital options for less economically equipped males, older women, and the less educated; the decline in marriage among blacks does not signal a decline in romantic involvement, but a change in the environmental supports for marriage.

Tucker, M. B., Taylor, R. J. & Mitchell-Kernan, C. (1993). Marriage and romantic involvement among aged African Americans. The Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 48(3), S123-S132.

This article draws upon previous research (Tucker and Taylor, 1989) which explores why there has been such a sharp decline in marriage in the last 30 years among black Americans. Unlike most research in this area which is based on census and other large scale demographic data sets and only examine the correlates of marriage, this work examines both marriage and romantic involvement. This paper is also unique in that it includes both survey and focus group analysis. In particular, this study examined the extent and structural correlates of marriage, romantic involvement, and preference for romantic involvement among older adults in a national sample of African Americans. Multivariate analysis indicated that gender, age, education, income, and urban residence were important predictors of marriage and romantic involvement. In particular, men and younger respondents were likely than women and older respondents to be married, have a romantic involvement, or be desirous of a romantic involvement. The effects of the decreased probability of marriage for future cohorts of older African American women on their supportive networks, living arrangements, and income adequacy are discussed.

Wagener, D. K., Williams, D. R., & Wilson, P. M. (1993). Equity in environmental health: Data collection and interpretation issues. Toxicology and Industrial Health, 9(5), 775-795.

In order to assess the issue of inequity in exposure to environmental hazards, researchers must identify subgroups whose exposure is disproportionately greater than the average exposure experienced by the remainder of the population. The general population is a complex mixture of subgroups, therefore large efforts are needed to collect data that will enable researchers to determine comprehensively which subgroups are highly exposed and which subgroups have disproportionately greater health effects as a result of exposures to environmental hazards. Addressing environmental equity requires explicit comparisons between groups, and racial and ethnic contrasts will be prominent. It is often difficult to identify the underlying mechanisms that produce particular patterns

of results. However, researchers and policy makers must understand the dynamics that may have produced a particular pattern of results so they can separate those factors that are amenable to change from those that are not.

Wilcox, C. (1990) Black women and feminism. Women and Politics, 10(3), 65-84.

Using data from the NSBA in 1990, this study explores the levels and determinants of feminism among black women. The results show strong support for feminism among black women, particularly among younger, well-educated women who have experienced sex discrimination and who have close women friends. This analysis finds that most black women favor collaboration with white women in attacking sexism and place equal emphasis on eradicating sexism and racism. Better educated black women, and those with high levels of black identification, are more likely to favor emphasizing combating racism over combating sexism.

Williams, D. R. (1996). Race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status: Measurement and methodological issues. International Journal of Health Services, 26(3), 483-505.

This article considers the ways in which race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status (SES) relate to each other and combine to affect racial variations in health status. The author reviews a number of methodological issues concerning the assessment of race in the United States that importantly affect the quality of the available data on racial differences in health. These issues include the discrepancy between self-identification and observer-reported race, changing racial classification categories and racial identification, the difficulties in categorizing persons of mixed racial parentage, and census undercount.

Williams, D. R. (Ed.) (1996). Introduction racism and health: A research agenda. Ethnicity and Disease, 6(1,2), 1-6.

This is the introduction to the sixth volume of Ethnicity and Disease and discusses the importance and need for additional, in-depth research on how racism affects health.

Williams, D. R. (1994). The concept of race in *Health Services Research*: 1966-1990. Health Services Research, 29(3), 261-274.

This study examines the ways in which race/ethnicity has been conceptualized and used in the health services research literature, using all articles published in HSR from 1966-1990. The principal finding is that race/ethnicity is widely used in the health services literature to stratify or adjust results and to describe the sample or population that was studied. Race is ill-defined and was frequently employed in a routine and uncritical manner to represent ill-defined social and cultural factors. The conclusion reached is that gaining a more accurate understanding of racial/ethnic differences in patterns of health service utilization will require efforts to quantify and catalog the specific social and cultural factors that are differently distributed by racial and ethnic status.

effect of religions attendance and affiliation on psychological distress. Used was a 1967, longitudinal community study of 720 adults. The Gurin, et al. symptom checklist scale was utilized to measure psychological distress. The findings indicate that religion may be a potent coping mechanism for adjusting to the stress of life. It is concluded that religious attendance and religious affiliation, the most commonly used measures, are not the only factors that should be considered when determining religious commitment. Increasing the understanding of the association between religion and health requires efforts to comprehensively evaluate religion and identify the critical dimensions that link religious commitment and health.

Williams, D. R., Takeuchi, D. T., & Adair, R. K. (1992). The marital status and psychiatric disorders among blacks and whites. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 33, 140-157.

Examined is the association between marital status and psychiatric disorder for African Americans and explores to what extent these patterns differ from those of Whites. Their analysis documents, from community-based probability samples, that marital status predicts variations in the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in the African American population. Also shown, were distinctive patterns to the distribution of psychiatric disorders across race. The findings determined that, for Blacks of both sexes and white males, all forms of marital dissolution are associated with an increased risk of psychiatric illness--the strongest being for White males. For white females, the marital categories of separation/ divorce is most strongly linked to a higher risk for disorder. Across the board, males have a higher risk of disorder, except for depression. Directions for further research are outlined.

Williams, D. R., Takeuchi, D. T., & Adair, R. K. (1992). Socioeconomic status and psychiatric disorder among blacks and whites. Social Forces, 7(1), 179-194.

This article examines the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and (current) six-month and life-time rates of psychiatric disorders among blacks and whites. Overall, SES is inversely related to psychiatric disorders for both racial groups and the association is weaker for black males than for white males. There is some variation among specific disorders, with the strongest relationship with SES occurring for alcohol abuse. The six-month rate depression is unrelated to SES among blacks but inversely related for whites. Lower-SES white males have higher rates of psychiatric illness than their black peers. Lower-SES black females have higher rates of substance abuse disorders than their white counterparts. These findings emphasize the need for future research efforts to identify the mechanisms and processes that link social stratification to disease.

Wilson, K. R., & Allen, W. R. (1987). Explaining the educational attainment of young black adults: Critical familial and extra-familial influences. Journal of Negro Education, 56(1), 64-76.

In order to clarify the relationship between the black family and educational achievement, this study investigates background, social psychological, and institutional factors believed to have critical influence on the educational attainment of young black men and women. This study used data from three datasets and found that the pattern of courses taken in high school was the strongest predictor of educational attainment, followed by parental status, age, and counselor helpfulness.



Wilson-Sadberry, K. R., Caldwell, C. H. & Allen, W. R. (1993). **Staying alive: Stress, coping and personal resources among African men.** Challenge: A Journal of Research on African American Men, 4, 18-36.

This study addresses neglected issues in research on Black men: personal resources, stress levels and stress coping. Stress-related outcomes are examined in relation to the male's structural, social and psychological resources based on data from the NSBA. Identification of factors related to problem severity provide insight into the types of resources that are important in helping black men cope with stress. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings from the research and suggestions for future directions.

CHAPTERS, REPORTS, MONOGRAPHS, AND PROCEEDINGS

Allen, R. L. (1993). **Conceptual models of an African American belief system A program for research.** In G. L. Berry, & J. K. Asamen (Eds.). **Children and TV: Images in a changing sociocultural world** (pp. 155-176). Newbury Park: Sage.

This chapter presents a program of research and understanding of the African American belief system. Included is 1) an investigation of the various dimensions of an African American racial belief system in terms of its measurement properties and structural invariances across select demographic measures and 2) the explanatory constructs of the derived dimensions of this belief system.

Anderson, N. B, & Jackson, J. S. (1987). **Race, ethnicity and health psychology.** In G. D. Stone, S. M. Weiss, J. D. Matarazzo, N. E. Miller, J. Rodin, G. E. Schwartz, C. D. Belar, M. J. Follick, & J. E. Singer (Eds.), Health psychology: A discipline and a profession (pp. 265-283). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

This chapter examines the role of race and ethnicity in health psychology. An example of blacks and hypertension is used as a model for the need to consider interactions between risk factors, physiology, and social and cultural factors in the conceptualization and design of research. Notable among the review is the fact that blacks and other ethnic minorities have higher incidence and prevalence rates for several diseases and illnesses. In addition, differences exist in health behaviors and rates of mortality, and health care utilization. Hypertension among blacks is used to explore the biological, social, and psychological underpinnings of health among racial and ethnic groups. Future research directions are discussed.

Antonucci, T. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1993). **Environmental factors, life events, and coping abilities.** In J. R. M. Copeland, M. T. Abou-Saleh, & D. G. Blazer (Eds.), The psychiatry of old age: An international textbook (pp. 70.1 - 70.4). Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons.



Understanding environmental factors, life events and coping abilities in the lives of older people is best accomplished by applying a life-span developmental perspective. The life-span framework allows one to incorporate information about individual experiences, the successes an individual has had in coping with these experiences, and the people who have or have not been helpful in aiding the individual to achieve these successes. The research suggests that an individual's ability to cope with specific environmental conditions and life events is best understood through a consideration of the resources and experiences available to that person. There is also reason to believe that individuals develop coping styles over their lifetime which can be seen to be generally successful and adaptive while others develop coping styles which are generally not successful or maladaptive. However, as research clearly demonstrates, individual coping and adaptation competency can be improved through informal and professional intervention at all points in the individual life-course.

Antonucci, T. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1991). Sex and ethnic differences in social development. In R. M. Lerner, A. C. Petersen, & J. Brooks-Gunn (Eds.), The encyclopedia of adolescence (pp. 1079-1084). New York: Garland Publishing.

This article discusses the social development of the adolescent within the framework of individual, family, school, and community interaction and development. This social development is viewed as a confluence of experiences which are highly similar to and evolve from previous childhood experiences. Although adolescents are best known for their needs to be autonomous from the influences of their childhood, most data suggest a continuity between childhood and adolescent life. The research on this stage of development is quite lacking; further research is expected to highlight the similarities between adolescence and other developmental stages.

Antonucci, T. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1990). The role of reciprocity in social support. In I. G. Sarason, B. R. Sarason, & G. R. Pierce (Eds.), Social support: An interactional view (pp. 173-198). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Over the last fifteen years enormous progress has been made in the area of social support. The chapter highlights the inter- and intra- individual life-span developmental aspects of social support, beginning with a theoretical discussion of these issues, the continuing with a limited empirical investigation of them. Three very diverse data sources are used: two national American datasets (one of white Americans over 50, the other of black Americans over 18); and very preliminary data from a study still in progress of people over 65 in the Bordeaux region of France. For both blacks and whites, a set of meaningful predictors of reciprocal supportive family relationships were found. In whites, negative deviations from reciprocity seemed to be clearly related to the possession of valued social and economic resources. Need, as conceptualized as functional disability, did not play a significant role in the nature of reciprocal relationships among whites. For blacks, the most important predictor of reciprocity was disability: increased physical limitations were clearly linked to increased reciprocity of supportive relationships.

Antonucci, T. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1988). Successful aging and life-course reciprocity. In A. M. Warnes (Ed.), Human aging and later life: Multidisciplinary perspectives (pp. 83-95). London: Hodder & Stoughton Educational.



This chapter explores the role of life-course reciprocity of social support on successful aging and effective functioning. The Social Support Bank is used as an organizing concept within an exchange theory framework. The authors hypothesize that individuals maintain a cognitive accounting scheme of supports received and supports given. The theoretical framework of this model is expanded upon in the chapter. Data on respondents fifty years of age and older, from three national studies -- Social Supports of the Elderly, the NSBA and the TGFS -- are used to examine the nature of reciprocated support in different age groups. Tentative support for the importance of reciprocity and the Social Support Bank notion is found. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the role of reciprocity and exchange more generally in successful aging.

Antonucci, T. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1987). Social support, interpersonal efficacy and health. In L. L. Carstensen, & B. A. Edelstein (Eds.), Handbook of clinical gerontology (pp. 291-311). New York: Pergamon Press.

This chapter reviews the literature on social support and aging with particular reference to aging and health. Special attention is focused on data related to social support and immune functioning and major unresolved issues in the field. A major problem identified is the lack of knowledge and specificity regarding the mechanism of social support effects. A model of one possible mechanism of social support effectiveness, the support/efficacy frame-work, is presented and supporting literature and findings discussed. Based upon this model, the practical, clinical aspects of social support are discussed. The chapter concludes with a section on the clinical implications of social support interventions in recovery from acute health conditions, and the maintenance of health regimens in individuals with chronic health problems.

Antonucci, T. C., Jackson, J. S., Gibson, R. C., & Herzog, A. R. (1994). Sex differences in age and racial influences on involvement in productive activities. In M. Stevenson, (Ed.), Gender roles through the life-span (pp. 259-282) . Muncie, IN: Ball State University Press.

This chapter examines age, gender, and race differences in individual productivity across the adult life span. Analyses are conducted on the first Wave of the ACL. The general conclusion reached based upon correlational and regression analyses is that people of all ages, including older people, engage in productive activities and they derive psychological well-being from this participation. The individual's personal psychological interpretation of these activities, that is whether or not they found them enjoyable, contributes significantly to their overall well-being and quality of life. These findings lend support to the conclusion that although there are age, gender, and race differences in activities, people continue to be individually productive across the life-span. The fact that enjoyment of these activities is significant suggests that future research should be sensitive to how age, gender, and race contribute to the experience and interpretation of activities as enjoyable and how this may contribute to individual productivity.

Antonucci, T. C., & Thompson, E. (in press, 1998). Social relations perceived health and life satisfaction in black America. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.



This chapter examines the degree to which the perceived health and life satisfaction of adult African Americans with chronic health problems are influenced by their unique life time experiences of social networks and social support. While recognizing the extremely high rate of chronic illness and disability among African Americans, the authors note that the effects of these problems on the perceived health and well-being of African Americans is not as severe as might be predicted. In order to understand such effects, the authors analyze a National Survey of Black Americans sample. The influence of a variety of variables, including gender, age, number of physician diagnosed health problems, and perceived social support (from church, friends, and family) is viewed in light of two dependent variables: respondent ratings of personal health and respondent ratings of general well-being or life satisfaction. In sum, the analyses provide preliminary, but substantial, evidence that social relations have an important effect on the well-being of African Americans. Both the source and type of support were important and differentially affected self-rated health as compared to life satisfaction.

Beekman, N. (in press, 1998). Stress, responses to stress, and subjective health. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter examines the relationship between an individual's subjective evaluation of health and two factors: evaluations of stress and reactions to stress. The stress-health literature suggests that an individual's subjective assessment of a stressful event may be more important than the objective stressor itself in explaining the relationship between stress and health. The chapter examines older black Americans in light of a culturally relevant serious personal problem, reactions to that problem, and subjective health. The authors' research focuses on a sample of 581 people from the subsample aged 55 years and older from the National Survey of Black Americans. Two hypotheses are tested. First, that there is a negative relationship between experiencing a stressful life event and subjective health. Second, that respondents who reacted to personal problems by anger expression will perceive significantly poorer physical health than will respondents who had emotional or somatization reactions.

Billingsley, A. (1992). The black church: Spiritual values and community reform. Climbing Jacob's ladder (pp. 349-378). New York: Simon & Schuster.

This chapter is concerned with the importance of the Church and how it affects and influences the African community. A secondary analysis of the NSBA was utilized to show how males and females view the importance of Church and various types of religious activities. The findings were that religious expression has a positive influence on the lives and belief systems of both men and women. The Church's role in community service and the various styles of response to social conditions is examined, as are the results of a study on Black Churches in the Northeast region of the United States.

Billingsley, A. (1992). The functions of marriage in African-American families. Climbing Jacob's ladder (pp. 205-244). New York: Simon & Schuster.



Using a secondary analysis of data from the NSBA, this chapter discusses the functions and characteristics of marriage and married-couple families within the African-American population. Detailed are the six positive functions of marriage--raising children, companionship, love life, safety, housework and financial security. Findings show that there is a higher level of egalitarian relations than what exists in American families as a whole. These activities were evaluated from the perspective of gender variations, variation of family types, racial socialization, double consciousness, African heritage, and racial solidarity. Satisfaction with life, with family and with self-worth is broken down by selected characteristics, such as sex, marital status, family structure and married by gender. Relatively high levels of satisfaction were found in this data group. Three dimensions of role relations--a personal assessment of how well they perform family roles, of who performs the housework, and of who gets more out of the relationship, are examined. Findings affirm that married couple families tend to have more positive feelings of personal happiness, satisfaction with life and self-esteem.

Bowman, P. J. (in press). Toward a cognitive adaptation theory of role strain: Implications of research on black male providers. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Advances in African American psychology. Hampton, VA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

The basic premise of this paper is that race, class and gender interact with the family provider role in a rather complex manner to place black males at alarming risks for an array of psychosocial maladies. The differential incidence and prevalence of psychosocial problems among black males can be better understood within the context of the tenacious and escalating problems they face as family providers. This paper emphasizes a cognitive adaptive approach, building on expectancy-value theory and focusing on situational and cognitive aspects of role-strain which are crucial to adaptive coping.

Bowman, P. J. (1995). Naturally occurring psychological expectancies: Theory and measurement in black populations. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Handbook of tests and measurements for black populations. Hampton, VA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

The chapter focuses on naturally occurring expectancies among black Americans. This research should: 1) be conducted with due regard to theoretical issues and complexities; 2) address conceptual and measurement problems related to the influence of pressing racial inequalities; and 3) utilize multivariate analysis and longitudinal designs to control for competing hypotheses. The theoretical underpinnings of expectancy measures included in the NSBA are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the general theoretical relevance of three interrelated research questions and related measurement considerations. The importance of these questions for making studies of naturally occurring expectancies more responsive to the unique circumstances of black populations is also highlighted. These provide a framework to discuss expectancy measurement, which emphasizes underlying conceptual distinctions and descriptive estimates of expectancies in the national sample. A brief review of initial studies which employ expectancy measures, ongoing research, as well as theoretical and practical implications is discussed.

Bowman, P. (1993). The impact of economic marginality among African American husbands and fathers. In H. P. McAdoo (Ed.), Family ethnicity: Strength in diversity (pp. 120-137).



Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

This chapter addresses the family roles of Black husbands/fathers who remain with their families. The psychological model focuses on structured economic marginality experienced by black fathers as the major precursor of provider role strain.

Bowman, P. J. (1991). Joblessness. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 153-175). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The number of jobless African Americans is growing. The severity of joblessness for blacks, when compared to whites, has already been documented: black workers are more frequently displaced from jobs during economic recession, are jobless for longer periods, become more discouraged in job search, drop out of the labor force more often, and experience greater economic hardship as a result of joblessness. This chapter first highlights the critical issues and perspectives on black joblessness, then discusses findings from the NSBA based on a unique set of objective and subjective indicators. Analyses focus on both the officially unemployed and the hidden unemployed --those who want and need a job but do not actively look for one. Building on dual labor market paradigms, national data are presented to explore the nature, contributing factors, and consequences of both official and hidden unemployment among black workers. Descriptive analyses explore the relation of intergenerational background, employment history, and job search experience to black joblessness. The economic and social psychological consequences of joblessness are also explored. Comparative analysis helps to identify specific variables that differentiate the hidden unemployed from the not-interested-in-working, the officially unemployed, and the employed.

Bowman, P. J. (1991). Work life. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 121-152). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Racial inequalities in work organizations are essentially historical, stubbornly resist change, and have differential effects on the work life of black workers. In the present chapter, findings from the National Study of Black Americans are presented to better clarify the diversity of work life of black Americans. Going beyond white-black comparisons on objective indicators, this chapter emphasizes the growing diversity in African-American work life with a social psychological consideration of both objective and subjective indicators. Census occupation codes are grouped into secondary and primary job categories according to theoretical criteria emerging from dual labor market paradigms. Data are analyzed according to age, gender, racial segregation while growing up, and work history; subjective indicators, such as job satisfaction, perceived work role marginality, and perceived racial discrimination in the workplace.

Bowman, P. J. (1990). The adolescent to adult transition: Gender and discouragement among black youth. In V. C. McLoyd & C. Flanagan (Eds.), Responses to economic crisis. New Directions for Child Psychology.

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a very challenging period, especially in technologically advanced urban areas. Because of chronic joblessness, this "youth" transitional period is a special psychosocial challenge for black youth. Job search discouragement faced by black youth



is non-normative and has far-reaching developmental consequences. This chapter presents findings on gender differences in both objective and subjective aspects of chronic job search strain in the NSBA and formulates a life span role strain-adaptation model to highlight pivotal developmental antecedents and consequences. Regardless of gender, black youth often experience several episodes of chronic joblessness and discouragement in the school-to-work transition. Early difficulty in student roles represent a major precursor of chronic youth joblessness which, in turn, increase risk for family and elderly role strains during later adult years. Ongoing research, related theoretical issues, and practical implications are also considered.

Bowman, P. J. (1990). Organizational psychology: Black perspectives. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Black psychology (3rd Edition). New York: Harper and Row.

Beginning in the 20th century, Industrial/ Organizational psychology has emerged as a scientific field to help solve behavioral problems in work, school, government, and organizations within increasingly complex societies. This chapter outlines the scope of I/O psychology, reviews major trends in this expanding, and highlights specific issues that must be addressed to make this field more relevant to the special organizational problems of African-Americans. Within a triple quandary conceptual framework, critical issues related to significant involvement, cultural sensitivity and functional relevance are discussed as major challenges to organizational psychology. Future research, theory and practice need to address these special issues facing the African-American population and related social psychological factors that influence organizational effectiveness.

Bowman, P. J. (1989). Research perspectives on black men: Role strain and adaptation across the adult life cycle. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Black adult development and aging (pp. 117-150). Berkeley, CA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

This chapter critically evaluates major research perspectives in the literature on black men as a basis for formulating a more integrative adult development approach. An exhaustive review of existing literature is not attempted. Rather, the focus is on the classification, analysis, and synthesis of research perspectives which characterize our current knowledge on black men in America. Four approaches to research in this area -- pathology, oppression, ethnicity, and coping -- are examined according to how they differ in emphasis on maladaptive-adaptive and internal-external dimensions of the black male experience.

Bowman, P. J. (1987). Post-industrial displacement and family role strains: Challenges to the black family. In P. Voydanoff, & L. C. Majka (Eds.), Families and economic distress (pp. 75-96). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter reviews relevant literature and develops a role strain-adaptation model to guide future research, theory development and public policy. This model specifies how psychosocial consequences of reindustrialization are mediated by a sequelae of provider role strains which ripple from displaced fathers to working mothers to unemployment teenage children. Guided by preliminary findings, future research directions extrapolated from the model focus on how harmful consequences of the intrafamilial role strains depend on objective difficulties and informal coping processes. Implications of the role strain-adaptation model for theory development as well as long and short run



public policy are presented.

Bowman, P. J. (1985). Black fathers and the provider role: Role strain, informal coping resources and life happiness. In A. W. Boykin (Ed.), Empirical research in black psychology (pp. 9-19). Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.

Guided by theory and research which suggest that subjective reactions to chronic family role strains produce greater psychological distress than life events such as job loss, the study investigates: (1) the manner in which objective employment difficulties combine with more subjective dimensions of provider role strain to threaten psychological well-being, and (2) the degree to which informal coping resources are mobilized to offset the deleterious effects of provider role strain. Multivariate analysis of a national sample of black husband-fathers reveals that perceived difficulty in meeting the needs of one's wife is even more distressful than actual job loss, and that subjective religious commitment operates as a relatively more powerful coping resource than cohesive families. Within a broader stress-adaptation framework, however, a set of five informal coping resources fails to fully offset the more powerful negative effect of provider role strain on life happiness.

Broman, C. L. (1996). Coping with personal problems. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 117-129). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

In this chapter, Dr. Broman argues that black coping capacity is the understudied factor that ameliorates the impact of stress on African American mental health. Despite this promising line of reasoning, there are few empirical investigations focused explicitly on how African Americans cope with blocked opportunities and disappointments. Broman examines the different coping strategies used to deal with personal problems. His results show that blacks use a variety of strategies depending on the type of personal problem and on characteristics such as gender and social status. A strong argument is made for additional studies of how blacks cope with stress. Also represented is a testimony to the unique contribution of African American culture to the dynamics of survival.

Broman, C. L., & Jackson, J. S. (in press, 1998). Racial identity, chronic conditions, and subjective health. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter considers the relationship between physical health status and racial group identification. Early studies of group identification among African Americans postulated a link between racial identification and mental health among African Americans, but virtually no discussion of the link between race identity and physical health is seen in the vast literature on the topic of racial identification among Blacks. Initially, the chapter reviews the literature of health of African Americans. The chapter then addresses the issue of the role of racial group identification on health for Black Americans. Finally, the authors show some preliminary data suggestive of a link between African American racial group identification and physical health.

Brown, K. T., Ward, G. K., Lightbourne, T., & Jackson, J. S. (In press). Skin tone and racial identity among African Americans: A theoretical and research framework. In R. L. Jones



(Ed.), **African American identity development: Theory, research and intervention**. Hampton, VA: Cobb Publishers.

This chapter reviews empirical research on the psychological, social, and material importance of skin tone in the lives of African Americans. The possible relationships between skin tone and dimensions of racial identity are explored. Included is a discussion of critical new directions for research on tone and racial identity and other significant psychological aspects of African American life.

Brown, R. E. (1993). African-American voters and black political representation in the state of Michigan. In The state of black Michigan: 1993 (pp. 37-47). Urban Affairs Programs, Michigan State University & The Michigan Council of Urban League Executives.

The central thesis of this chapter is that black elected officials are both descriptive and political representatives of the African-American electorate. Unfortunately, political cynicism and alienation are eroding the trust that African-American voters have in the political system. Support among the majority of black and white voters in Michigan for Proposition B in the fall 1992 election is an indication of political discontent. Advocates seek to limit the number of terms that the Governor and members of the U.S. Congress and the Michigan General Assembly can serve.

Brown, R. E. (1991). Political action. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 251-260). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Black Americans are a socioeconomically disadvantaged but politically active group. Although blacks have limited personal resources (e.g., income, education) when compared to whites, group-based resources and political mobilization strategies motivate them to participate in the political process. This political mobilization affects different generations of black Americans in varying degrees. Socialization generation and personal resources help to create what the author views as two black electorates -- voters and those who would vote if there was a black political party. This chapter empirically investigates how resource availability affects the decision to vote and the call for the creation of a black party. Voting behavior and black party support are examined by several variables, including racial common fate identification, generation membership (New Deal, before *Brown vs. Topeka*, Civil Rights, and Post-Civil-Rights). Older black Americans tend to be more active voters, while younger blacks and the poor tend to support the formation of a black political more strongly.

Brown, R. E., & Barnes-Nacoste, R. W. (1993). Group consciousness and political behavior. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 217-232). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter builds on the findings of Drs. Smith and Thornton in examining voting behavior, one of the major social participatory variables in previous study of the elderly, but one that has not been thoroughly addressed among black Americans. Political participation is viewed as a valuable activity on the part of the black elderly, and their concern is with what factors (particularly group identification and social and economic status) relate to positive participation in the electoral process. Using data from the NSBA, the major outcome variables of interest are voting and other political activities, such as campaigning and contacting public officials. The results provide support for the

thesis that one effect of severe racial socialization conditions among this cohort of elderly blacks results in the formation of a strong sense of group solidarity that translates into active political participation.

Brown, R. E., Tate, K., & Theoharis, J. (in press). The black church, religious faith, and the political activism of black women. In P. Williams & D. Willis (Eds.), African American religion and politics. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

This paper establishes how the Black church and religious beliefs promote political activism within the Black community, and specifically, among Black women. The approach used is both theoretical and empirical. Since ordinary political behavior is, in essence, no different from insurgent activities, we begin by providing a brief overview of the history of women's participation in civil right struggle. Then, we outline how religious guidance and African American church organizations serve as critical resources for mobilization as well as highlight the significance of gender in this church-based mobilization process. We show how religiosity, group identification, and membership in a politically active church influence the political actions of Black women and men using data from the 1984 NBES, a national telephone survey of voting-eligible Black Americans.

Brown, D. R. (1996). Marital status and mental health. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 77-94). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

The focus of this chapter is on whether married black men and women cope with stress differently than do blacks whose marriages have fallen apart. The author also answers the question of whether getting married has any advantage over never marrying--a lifestyle choice that has increasingly become a viable alternative for African American women. The major objective of Brown's analysis is to explore the relationship between marital status and psychiatric symptoms among adult African Americans. The results show that, although marriage may be better for mental health than being separated or divorced, marriage is not any better than having never been married.

Caldwell, C. H. (In press). Social networks: Community-based institutional supports for black women. In N. J. Burgess, E. Brown, S. L. Turner (Eds.), African American women: An ecological perspective.

This chapter begins with a brief overview of the history of community-based voluntary associations developed by African American women for African American women. Three types of institutional supports (churches, fraternal organizations, and professional mentorships) that are potentially available to assist African American women are then explored. Suggestions are then made for future research and implications for linking formal and informal institutional support networks for African American women.

Caldwell, C. H. (1996). Predisposing, enabling, and need factors related to patterns of help-seeking among African American women. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental



health in black America (pp. 146-160). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter addresses help-seeking behavior and focuses on black women, exploring the combined use of informal and professional help. Dr. Caldwell argues that because it is impossible for professional helpers to service all blacks in need of assistance, it is necessary to distinguish among those who truly require professional help and those who will be fine with help from family, friends, and neighbors. Caldwell's analysis, "Predisposing, Enabling, and Need Factors Related to Patterns of Help Seeking Among Black Women," will aid efforts designed to augment mental health services by identifying additional community supports. This chapter also highlights personal characteristics of black women who will benefit most by using informal help alone compared to those who need a combination of informal and professional help.

Caldwell, C. H., & Antonucci, T. C. (1997). Childbearing during adolescence: Mental health risks and opportunities. In J. Schulenberg, J. Maggs, & K. Hurrelmann (Eds.), Health risks and developmental transitions during adolescence (pp. 220-245). Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press.

The perspective of this chapter is that the birth of a baby to an adolescent is a family event which creates economic, social, and psychological consequences for all the family members. First presented is an historical overview of childbirth trends and social norms for adolescents followed by an examination of racial differences in adolescent birth rates. Examined next are the intergenerational family support relationships of adolescent mothers and from the finding, a model of how family relations may influence the psychological well-being of adolescent parents is proposed. Included is a description and findings of the authors' ongoing study of family transitions to early childbearing and empirical studies focusing on the psychological well-being of adolescent fathers. They conclude with a discussion of directions for future research and suggest ways in which adolescent parents' emotional health may be improved through family-centered interventions sensitive to gender, unique developmental position and cultural circumstances.

Caldwell, C. H., Chatters, L. M., Billingsley, A., & Taylor, R. J. (1995). Church-based support programs for elderly black adults: Congregational and clergy characteristics. In M. A. Kimble, S. H. McFadden, J. W. Ellor, & J. J. Seeber, (Eds.), Aging spirituality and religion: A handbook (pp. 306-324). Minneapolis, MN: Augsburg Fortress Publishers.

This chapter reviews the relevant literature on topics related to the development and effective implementation of Black church-based health and social service programs for older African American adults. Addressed are the basic issues concerning the nature of Black religious involvement, organizational traits, and factors affecting the operation of Black churches and the relationship of the church to the African American community as well as society as a whole. Data from the Black Church Family Project is used to explore these questions among a sample of northern Black churches.

Caldwell, C.H., Greene, A.D. & Billingsley, A. (August, 1994). Family support programs in black churches. In L.S. Kagan (Ed.), Putting families first (pp. 137-159). Jossey-Bass

Publishers.

This chapter discusses the role of the network of Black churches as a family support system and their intervention programs which provide a source of positive influence in meeting the challenge of achieving parity between African American families and White families, by the twenty-first century. Topics covered include the historical nature of their social service role, a conceptual model and a description of these family projects, types of outreach programs currently in place, service gaps that may not be addressed and suggestions for expanding the Black Churches' social service presence.

Caldwell, C. H., Jackson, J. S., Tucker, M. B., & Bowman P. J. (In press). Culturally-competent research methods in African American Communities: An Update. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Advances in African American psychology: Theory, paradigms, methodology, and reviews. Hampton, VA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

Continual attention to the development and the refinement of culturally-sensitive methods is needed in social science research conducted in African American communities. The complexity of life for African Americans dictate the need for a broad array of methodological approaches to conduct quality social science research. This same complexity makes the involvement of the Black researchers imperative. Examples are given of methods used in the PRBA over the last 20 years to collect reliable and valid culturally-relevant data. Research designs that are sensitive to cultural factors and heterogeneity among African Americans are described. Sampling approaches and designs used in a number of national and regional community surveys conducted by PRBA are highlighted. Field techniques introduced by the PRBA to minimize interviewer and respondent biases when conducting cross-section surveys and multi-generation family, qualitative, and clinical diagnosis studies are used as examples.

Caldwell, C. H., & Koski, L. (1997). Child rearing, social support, and perceptions of parental competence among African American mothers. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 185-200). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter focuses on the notion that one's perception of self-competence as a parent is often entrenched in societal norms. For African Americans, the development of a sense of parental self-competence may be impeded by the fact that American standards for parenting are based on cultural values that may differ from their own. The authors argue that a solid base of social support often enables parents to gain a sense of competence. It is suggested that such support is crucial for the African American parent's sense of efficacy. Building on extant research, the investigators attempt to reveal a relationship among social support (in particular, social support in the areas of child-rearing advice and encouragement), a sense of self-competence, and predicting parenting behavior. A national sample of 562 women was accrued for participation in the study. Subject recruitment was circumscribed to women ranging in age from 18-45, as they were expected to be in the midst of child-rearing activities. Analysis centered on the variables of self-competence, age, education, income, marital status, number of children, self-esteem, and of course, the source, type, and quality of child-rearing support received. Results indicate that some African American mothers may feel more competent without child-rearing social support.



Chatters, L. M. (1993). Health disability and its consequences for subjective stress. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 167-184). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter focuses in how functional disability and self-reported physical health problems influence perceived stress and the well-being of the elderly. Using data from the NSBA, it finds that good health and the absence of health disability serve as resources that moderate the psychological functioning and personal well-being perceptions of the elderly.

Chatters, L. M. (1993). HIV/AIDS within African American Communities: Diversity and Interdependence. A Commentary on "AIDS and the African American Woman: The Triple Burden of Race, Class, and Gender."

This article is a commentary on the Quinn article which addresses the diverse and varied impacts of race status, class, and gender of AIDS among African Americans.

Chatters, L. M. (1991). Physical health. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 196-217). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The objectives of this chapter are to: (a) present information contained in the NSBA that is relevant to the health status of American blacks, and (b) provide data on subgroup differences in health within the NSBA sample as defined by age, gender, and socioeconomic status. The chapter begins with a brief section profiling the health status of blacks in general, as defined by age, gender, and socioeconomic status. Next, the chapter provides a description of the health measures included within the NSBA dataset. Basic profiles of health are presented for the sample as a whole, and also among identified age, sex, and socioeconomic subgroups. Additionally, regression analyses of selected health indicators are conducted using an expanded set of demographic factors (region, urbanicity, and marital status, in addition to those listed above) as predictors. These variables prove to be strong predictors of various aspects of health status and health resource use among black Americans.

Chatters, L. M. (1988). Subjective well-being among older black adults: Past trends and current perspectives. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), The black American elderly: Research on physical and psychosocial health (pp. 237-258). New York: Springer Publishing Co.

A long tradition of research has examined the nature of subjective well-being (SWB) evaluations among older populations. Relatively little is known about these processes among the elderly of minority groups. Research on SWB among minority elderly, and older black adults in particular, has been predominated by a concern with simple racial group comparisons. Little attention has focused on the possible mechanisms which underlie observed differences in well-being. The consideration of SWB among minority elderly has highlighted several important influences on these processes. In particular, the impact of social status position on aging, cultural values and traits, and life-span conceptions of adaptation are important themes in theorizing on older black and minority adults. This chapter discusses these contributions to SWB theory and suggests further areas of investigation.



Chatters, L. M., & Jackson, J. S. (1989). Quality of life and subjective well-being among black Americans. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Black adult development and aging (pp. 191-213). Berkeley, CA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

The chapter focuses on the theoretical models which underpin the use of subjective well-being (SWB)/quality of life (QOL) measures and their relevance to the experiences of black Americans. A life-span orientation to understanding these processes is used as a pivotal organizing theme. A background of SWB research and of the various explanatory models of well-being is provided, followed by an examination of trends in SWB for blacks and whites and overall racial differences in SWB. A collection of studies of well-being, which are based on the NSBA, allows the investigation of the effects of social status factors on reports of life quality. Age status is also granted special notice due to the observed age differences in these perceptions and the possibility that age and age cohort effects may moderate the relationship between socioeconomic resources and well-being. The chapter concludes with a discussion of current models of SWB and areas requiring further theoretical work and investigation.

Chatters, L. M., & Jayakody, R. (1995). Commentary: Intergenerational support within African-American families: Concepts and methods. In V. Bengtson, K. Warner Schaie, & L. M. Burton (Eds.), Intergenerational issues in aging (pp. 97-118). New York: Springer.

This chapter adopts a selective approach in addressing several key issues related to the concepts and methods employed in extant research on intergenerational support within African-American families. First, the contributions of ethnographic and survey research approaches to understanding diverse conception of family and supportive relations among African Americans are explored. Second, the authors establish ethnographic work on intergenerational support within the context of demographic profiles of African American families, as well as studies employing survey research approaches. Third the authors consider the implications of diversity in family structure and the organization of assistance exchanges for the methodological procedures customarily employed in studies of intergenerational support. The authors conclude with an examination of various strategies for the synthesis of qualitative and quantitative approaches and concrete ways these can be employed to increase the understanding of support exchanges within multi-generation families.

Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (1993). Religious involvement among older African Americans. In J. S. Levin (Ed.), Religion in aging and health: Theoretical foundations and methodological frontiers (pp. 196-230). Newbury Park: Sage Publications.

This chapter provides a review and summary of religious involvement among African Americans and, specifically, older persons. Extant models of black religious expression are explored, as are a number of assumptions concerning religiosity among blacks. The Dialectical Model of African American religion (Lincoln & Mamiya, 1990) serves as an organizing framework for understanding black religious expression. The chapter describes research findings in the areas of black church black religious involvement, concentrating on patterns and components of religiosity, sociodemographic predictors of religious involvement, and major social and health correlates and outcomes of religious involvement. Finally, an agenda for future research that considers several of the current conceptual, methodological, and analytic limitations in this area is discussed. Of particular importance are issues bearing on the conceptualization of African American religious experience as a multidimensional and



dynamic phenomenon, as well as the continued development and articulation of models of the antecedents and consequences of religious involvement among blacks.

Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (1993). Intergenerational support: The provision of assistance to parents by adult children. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 69-83). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter examines the intergenerational exchanges and functions of family networks. It examines how structural characteristics relate to family functions and perceived exchanges among parents and their adult children. The analysis eucestoda from the NSBA and provides a great deal of support for prior research, but also reveals important gender and marital role differences in the giving and receipt of intergenerational assistance.

Chatters, L. M., & Taylor, R. J. (1990). Social integration. In Z. Havel, E. A. McKinney, & M. Williams (Eds.), Black aged: Understanding diversity and service needs (pp. 82-99). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter focuses on the social integration of older black adults within the contexts of family, friends, and church. After a review of the evidence regarding the integration of older blacks in these settings, research on the well-being consequences of participation in these networks is presented. Methodological limitations of previous work is examined, and evidence regarding the social integration within the spheres of family, church and peers is reviewed. Finally, selected trends in the aging population in regards to potential effects on integration and support is discussed.

Coleman, L. M. (1993). The black Americans who keep working. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 253-276). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter examines those variables from the NSBA dataset that are related to the current work status of the black elderly. The analyses address the nature of the work that the black elderly are involved in and how work status relates to sociodemographic and socioeconomic status variables. It discusses some of the barriers to full productive participation and concludes that work constitutes an important and often untapped resource for the black elderly, providing meaningful personal and group productive roles.

Cummings, C. (in press, 1998). Understanding the relationship between African American physical health problems and psychological well-being. In R.C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Edmonds, M. M. (1993). Physical health. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 151-166). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.



This chapter uses the NSBA dataset to provide a descriptive account of the physical health status and functioning of older black Americans. It conceptualizes conditions of individual life mastery, such as locus of control and life satisfaction, among different age groups as independent variables affecting and influencing perceived health status, including both doctor-reported illnesses as well as self-assessments of health. It reports widespread, serious chronic conditions, significant numbers who perceive barriers to health care, and somewhat paradoxically high levels of health satisfaction.

Engram, E., & Lockery, S. A. (1993). Intimate partnerships. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 84-100). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter examines the important implications of gender roles and intimate relationships among older black Americans. Noted here is the paucity of research on intimate relationships among African Americans generally, but especially among those in their older decades. Using the NSBA dataset, the authors attempt to address many of the myths and negative stereotypes that are held about black intimacy and sex roles within their examination of the division of labor within the context and functioning of the family, as well as how gender may impact upon the types of exchanges and intimate resources available in older age for black Americans.

Ford, M. E. (in press, 1998). Perceived control and use of health services. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

In this chapter the author reveals that although African Americans are likely to be in poor health, they do not use the level of health services commensurate with their level of need. A lack of adequate medical care often leads to untreated or improperly treated illnesses and major health crises, and is partially responsible for increasing race differences in health status with increasing age. These findings demonstrate the necessity of identifying factors affecting the use of health services among African Americans. Ford's research uses the Anderson-Newman model as a first step in assessing the effects of perceived control, a social psychological factor, on health services use among African Americans. While investigating the behavior of individuals with either high or low perceived control, Ford explores the following variables: age, employment, education, gender, family income, health insurance coverage, number of chronic conditions, functional limitations, and satisfaction with health.

Franklin, A. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1990). Factors contributing to positive mental health among black Americans. In D. Smith-Ruiz (Ed.), Handbook of black mental health and mental disorder among black Americans (pp. 291-307). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Positive mental health is a psychological orientation towards life experiences with attributes of inner strength, resiliency, optimism and a capacity for mastery. This chapter focuses on the psychological strengths in black America which form this foundation of positive mental health. Descriptions, hypotheses and speculations are offered about domains of positive mental health in blacks. There is a deliberate intent to shift thinking from the pervasive orientation of pathological explanations of behavior where normality is considered to be the absence of abnormality. Evolving models of positive mental health among blacks must be responsive to both internal and external sources of



stress and satisfactions and provide description and a theoretical accounting of their interrelationships.

Gibson, R. C. (in press). The black middle-aged: Another group at risk. In W. B. Scott (Ed.), Generations in the middle: Issues and insights. Kansas City, MO: Mid-America Congress on Aging.

This chapter presents research findings on middle-aged black Americans and interprets the findings within a population aging framework. Work, retirement, and physical and mental health are discussed.

Gibson, R. C. (in press, 1998). Black American health: a lifecourse perspective. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter begins by documenting the disparity in health between black and white Americans for close to one hundred years. While focusing on a variety of health issues, the author specifically takes aim at the rate of death among blacks. It is suggested that a series of changes in social and psychological risks to health might prevent a significant number of those deaths. Additionally, the chapter heightens interest in factors associated with poor health that will be responsive to health promotion, disease prevention, and disease treatment efforts in the African American population. The chapter also offers insight into systems of inequality and health, risk factors in the poor health of black Americans, and adaptive resources and the health of black Americans.

Gibson, R. C. (1993). The black American retirement experience. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 277-300). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter explores the retirement status of the black elderly, using the NSBA dataset. It examines the patterns of retirement and the major socioeconomic and social status variables that are related to the retirement decision and individual assessment of the quality of retirement. The findings indicate that the lifetime work experiences of black Americans affect self-definitions of retirement, leading to a unique experience of what has traditionally been studied as part of the retirement decision, event, and process.

Gibson, R. C. (1991). Retirement. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 176-195). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter presents a global picture of the retirement experiences of black Americans. Reviewing the literature, the author presents a basic framework of retirement as a dynamic phenomenon. Next, using data from the NSBA, the author turns to an analysis of certain issues facing retired black Americans within a general model of retirement as event, social role, and trigger of subsequent life events. The sample of black elderly (aged 55 and over) is divided into three comparison groups in which the different past and current work experiences of subgroups of the black population differentially impacts their experiences of retirement; these subgroups are workers (working 20 hours



or more a week), the retired (working less than 20 hours a week and considering themselves retired), and the nonretired (also working less than 20 hours a week but for reasons other than retirement). A portrait of these subgroups is presented, and the consequences of retirement for black Americans (e.g., financial, health, morale) are discussed. Finally, the author discusses methodological issues important for further research on black retirement.

Gibson, R. C. (1990). Diversity in an aging America: Challengers for the 1990s. In E. P. Stanford, F. Torres-Gil, & S. A. Schoenrock (Eds.), Social and human relations and the aging of minority populations (pp. 4-10). San Diego, CA: National Resource Center on Minority Aging Populations.

Among the many changes we have seen in the past several decades, none are more impressive than those that have taken place in the American family. Even more dramatic are changes in the minority family. Some of these changes, if not ameliorated, will have profound and adverse effects on the welfare of the minority groups: Black, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Hispanics and Native Americans. This paper focuses, however, on the more disadvantaged of these groups. First, the changing characteristics of the minority elderly will be presented. Next, information on the changing structure and resources of minority families will be discussed. Finally, some approaches to problems that are common to disadvantaged minority family members will be offered. These will be issues of importance for policy, programs and research.

Gibson, R. C. (1989). Black adults in an aging society. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Black adult development and aging (pp. 389-406). Berkeley, CA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

The welfare of the black family is a major influence on black adult development and aging. At the same time, dominant social trends, such as the aging of our society, affect the well-being of the black family. What, then, lies ahead for the black family of the future? This chapter concerns itself with specific social problems that influence blacks as well as with the implications they pose for our society as a whole. Identifying the more critical social problems by summarizing census data and findings from the NSBA and other major national studies provide a useful starting point. Possible solutions to the problems facing black families, as well as reasons why these solutions might not be forthcoming, are presented. Speculation is made concerning how present failures might affect the future economic, social, physical, and psychological welfare of the black family.

Gibson, R. C. (1988). Aging in black America: The effects of an aging society. In E. Gort (Ed.), Aging in cross-cultural perspective, 105-129.

This chapter presents research findings on blacks at several life stages, emphasizing cultural variations in the aging experience. The esteem for and status of the black elderly in American society are analyzed within modernization theory.

Gibson, R. C. (1988). Characteristics of the oldest-old in the United States. In J. H. Park (Ed.), Aging and welfare for the aged: Cross-cultural evaluations of public policies. Taegu, Korea: Yeungnam University Press.



This research explores keeping the generational contact between the Black oldest-old and their younger family members. Contrasts and parallels between Korean and American society are drawn.

Gibson, R. C. (1988). The work, retirement and disability of older black Americans. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), The black American elderly: Research on physical and psychosocial health (pp. 304-324). New York: Springer Publishing Co.

The chapter summarizes work, retirement and disability research based on the NSBA. The findings indicate that a new type of black retiree group is emerging. These are the "unretired-retired", older individuals who are not working but identify themselves as disabled rather than retired. Their special lifetime work experiences complicate their self-definitions of retirement. Current procedural definitions of retirement exclude the unretired-retired from the major retirement research today and, accordingly, from the policy which stems from that research. The chapter closes with a discussion of new research and policy which will improve the work and retirement experiences of older black Americans.

Gibson, R. C. (1987). Defining retirement for black Americans. In D. E. Gelfand & C. Barresi (Eds.), Ethnicity and aging (pp. 224-238). New York: Springer Publishing Co.

This chapter discusses recent findings from the NSBA which indicate that the special lifetime work experiences of black Americans complicate their self-definitions of retirement. Because these definitions might exclude a large number of blacks from the major retirement research today, the work, retirement and role literatures as they pertain to understanding the meaning of retirement for blacks are reviewed. The chapter closes with recommendations for retirement research and policy that would benefit older black and other disadvantaged minorities.

Gibson, R. C. (1986). Blacks in an aging society (pp. 1-41). New York, NY: The Carnegie Corporation.

This monograph includes a report of the proceedings of the conference, "Blacks in an Aging Society". The main objective of the conference was to begin to identify issues and problems that might be unique to black Americans over the coming decades as a result of the changing age structure in our society. The aging of the population will not only affect major American institutions; the greatly increased number of elderly seems bound to escalate competition among subgroups of the population for resources and social programs that are already being rationed and curtailed. The problems that confront various age groups of black Americans could be slow in resolution for several reasons. Because the social problems of blacks brought about by the aging of our society are bound to have many dimensions, a multidisciplinary approach is taken in defining the issues.

Gibson, R. C. (1986). Perspectives on the black family. In A. Pifer, & D. L. Bronte (Eds.), Our aging society: Paradox and promise. New York, NY: W. W. Norton Publishers.

What is in store for the black family of the future? Blacks in every age group today are confronted



with their own set of critical social problems, problems that, if not attended to effectively, will have serious consequences for the black family both in the near future and well beyond. This chapter concerns itself with these specific social problems and their impact on black children, teenagers, the middle-aged, and elderly, as well as with the implications they pose for our society as a whole. The more critical social problems are identified by summarizing census data and the findings of research - based on the NSBA and on other major national studies.

Gibson, R. C. (1982). Blacks at middle and late life: Resources and coping. In F. Berardo (Ed.), The Annals, American academy of political and social science (pp. 79-90). California: Sage Publications.

An analysis of national data collected in 1957 and 1976 reveals that older black Americans' use of their informal support networks and prayer in times of distress is distinct from that of older white Americans. Black-white disparities in income, education, and widowhood are large and appear to widen from middle to late life. Blacks, in coping with distress, draw from a more varied pool of informal helpers than whites, both in middle and late life, and are more versatile in substituting these helpers one for another as they approach old age. Whites, in contrast, are more likely to limit help seeking to spouses in middle life and to replace spouses with a single family member as they approach old age. Blacks are much more likely than whites to respond to worries with prayer, but prayer, as a coping reaction among blacks, declined between 1957 and 1976. The role of the special help-seeking model of older blacks in their adaptation to old age is discussed.

Gibson, R. C. (1982). Race and sex differences in the work and retirement patterns of older heads of household. Scripps Foundation minority research conference monograph, 138-184.

The study examines in older black and white, male and female heads of households from a national sample, over a six year period, differences in work and retirement patterns and the factors that are related to these patterns. The main focus is on the patterns of the black females. The black women are the most likely and the white men the least likely of the four groups to: exhibit discontinuous work patterns; retire before age 62; and remain continuously retired. Larger amounts of transfer income, higher levels of education, advancing age and high local rates of unemployment are the factors significantly related to irregular work patterns for the black females, but not for the white males. Early retirement is best predicted by the availability of a pension other than social security for blacks, but by poor health for whites. Overall, older black female heads of households experience a larger mass of non-work years and appear less in control of their work experiences than any of the other groups. The data also indicate that a group of older black women, although in poor health, are still in the work force, financially unable to retire.

Gibson, R. C., & Ford. M. (in press, 1998). The black oldest old: age and functional health in the older black population. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter centers on the black oldest old and begins to explore an emerging issue in health research: is health less closely associated with age in the black than white older population? First, the authors discuss the little that is known about the black American oldest old, their changing



demography and patterns of institutionalization. Next, they present the growing evidence for a narrowing of race differentials in health and mortality with age; a narrowing that may be accounted for by the weaker link between health and age in the older black population. Following that, they suggest some potential causes of the narrowing of the race gap in health, including the possibility that certain risk factors for poor health lose their potency in very old age. Finally, the authors analyze NSBA data to clarify the two issues: whether age is a weak predictor of poor health in the older black population and whether certain risk factors have less potent effects on the health of the black oldest old. The chapter is closed with suggestions for new research on the health and functioning of the black American oldest old.

Gibson, R. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1992). The black oldest old: health, functioning, and informal support. In R. Suzman, D. Willis, & K. Manton (Eds.), The oldest old (pp. 321-340). New York: Oxford University Press.

This chapter describes the health, functioning, and informal supports of the black oldest old and recommends new directions for research on this population. It examines differences in health and functioning in three age groups of older blacks, as these differences appear associated with differences in informal support. To begin to gain insight into the disproportionate institutionalization of the races, age differences in health and functioning between blacks and whites will also be discussed. First, the health and functioning of the black oldest old (individuals aged 80 and over) are described by comparing them to the black young - (aged 65 to 74) and old-old (aged 75 to 79). Next, race-by-age differences in health and functioning are discussed; and then family and social supports of the black oldest old are described. The data for our analyses are drawn from two national probability samples, the NSBA and the TGFS.

Gibson, R. C., & Jackson, J. S. (1987). The health, physical functioning, and informal supports of the black elderly. In R. Willis (Ed.), Currents of health policy and impact on black Americans. The Milbank Quarterly (Supplement), 65(2), 1-34. (Reprinted in D. P. Willis (Ed.), (1989) Health policies and black Americans (pp. 421-453). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Press.)

This chapter examines the relation between physical functioning and informal support in the cohort of black elderly (individuals aged 65 and over), and explores the findings with a view to new research that will inform health policy in a subsample of 734 noninstitutionalized black men and women aged 65 to 101. First, the physical health, functioning, and informal support of older blacks are described. Next, the determinants of effective functioning are identified; then the relationships between informal support and physical functioning are analyzed. The article concludes with recommendations for new health research on the black elderly. The data are drawn from the NSBA and the TGFS.

Gomez, J., Wolford, M. L., & Jackson, J. S. (in press, 1998). Self-esteem and health: a reciprocal relationship. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.



The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate reciprocity over time for the causal influences of self-esteem and physical health among black American adults. Using NSBA data collected in 1980, 1987, and 1989, the authors examine the physical health (chronic illness and health satisfaction) and the self-esteem (positive self-esteem and negative self-esteem) of 779 African Americans.

Greene, R. L., Jackson, J. S., & Neighbors, H. W. (1993). Mental health and health-seeking behavior. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 185-200). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter addresses the mental health status, emotional resources, and help-seeking behavior of older blacks using analysis on the NSBA dataset. The authors' overarching concern is in describing the current mental health status of the black elderly and how psychological conditions are related to other major status dimensions, such as age, income, education, and gender. It concludes with an examination of how mental health status and major status dimensions are related to seeking help from professionals and non-professionals in reaction to significant personal problems. The findings provide an important descriptive profile of how help-seeking behavior is differentiated among a variety of statuses and role behaviors of the black elderly.

Gurin. P., Hatchett, S. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1989). Methodological issues in telephone surveys of black Americans: The 1984 national black election study. Hope and independence: Blacks' response to electorate and party politics (pp. 265-278). New York: Sage Foundation.

This Appendix to the book discusses several methodological challenges and resulting solutions generated by a national telephone survey of black Americans. A pilot study in 1984 served as the main vehicle for addressing those issues--screening for blacks, rate of eligibility, population non-coverage, non-response, and rave-of-interviewer effects.

Guthrie, B. J., Caldwell, C. H., & Hunter, A. G. (1997). Minority Adolescent female health: Strategies for the next millennium. In D. K. Wilson, J. R. Rodrigue, & W. C. Taylor (Eds.), Health-promoting and health-compromising behaviors among minority adolescents (pp. 153-171). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

This chapter examines the antecedents and correlates of several health problems currently affecting minorities adolescent females. The authors approach the health status and health behaviors by incorporating a perspective that highlights how gender, race, social class, and environment interact to influence health outcomes.

Harrison, A. O., Bowman, P. J., & Beale, R. L. (1985). Role strain, coping resources, and psychological well-being among black working mothers. In A. W. Boykin (Ed.), Empirical research in black psychology (pp. 21-28). Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.

The relationship between role strain, coping resource, and psychological well-being among working black mothers was investigated. The data were collected from the NSBA and analysis was conducted



on the data of a subsample of 374 respondents who were working mothers with children under 18 years of age living in the home. Role strain and coping resources were viewed as multidimensional with the effects of various indices combining in an additive manner on psychological well-being. The data were analyzed using Multiple Classification Analysis. There were significant relationships between the psychological well-being measures and the models of role strain and coping resources.

Harrison, A. O., Jackson, J.S., Campbell, N., Munday, C., Bleiden, N. (1989). A search for understanding: Michigan research conference on mental health services for black Americans (pp. 1-102). Oakland, MI: Oakland University Press.

On April 18-19, 1988 a major conference, entitled A Search for Understanding, was held in Detroit, Michigan. The purpose was to evaluate current knowledge and to develop new research strategies. This record is intended to be a living document addressing the pressing needs and problems in mental health services for blacks and other racial and ethnic minorities.

Hatchett, S. J. (1991). Women and men. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 84-101). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The author examines the general norms, values, and attitudes of black men and women surrounding familial roles, conjugal living, and the institution of marriage. The author intends to get a better understanding of how the disjuncture between structural opportunity and family norms can lead to the trends in family formation currently observed among black Americans. Using data from the NSBA, indicators of sex role norms, values of conjugal living, and the efficacy of marriage are discussed in terms of the total population and by their relationship to gender, two life-cycle indicators (age and marital status) and an indicator of socioeconomic status (education). The results show that marriage is still highly valued among black Americans, although black men and women differ on their reasons for getting married. Black men are more likely to marry for socio-emotional reasons (e.g., love, children), while women's reasons are more instrumental (e.g., financial security).

Hatchett, S. J., Cochran, D. L., & Jackson, J. S. (1991). Family life. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 46-83). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The structure of the American family, and especially that of the African American family, is changing drastically; in particular, the number of households headed by single women or composed of older blacks living alone has increased sharply. As sources of formal support for these households are threatened by cutbacks, informal sources of support become very important. This chapter addresses the support systems of these households in the context of describing black family structures and extended family behavior in the NSBA. These "at-risk" households are compared to other households in terms of availability of social support from the family. The household composition and kin networks of black Americans are described by age of the designated household head, family/household income, region, and degree of urban development of place of residence. The family networks of these households are also described by household composition and other demographic variables. Age and subjective closeness were found to be the most important variables influencing familial support, followed in importance by type of household of residence and the frequency of contact with relatives.



Hatchett, S. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1993). African American extended kin systems: An assessment. In H. P. McAdoo (Ed.), Family ethnicity: Strengths in diversity (pp. 90-118). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Much of the research on black extended kin networks has been qualitative in nature. In an effort to expand knowledge of black extended kin systems, this chapter presents an empirical assessment of four aspects of black extended kin systems: geographical propinquity of kin, subjective closeness of kin, frequency of interaction with kin, and frequency of aid received from kin. These analyses are based on data from a large national sample of black American adults (NSBA), which allowed assessment of extended kin networks among various subgroups as well as an examination of the relationship between various aspects of black extended kin systems. In sum, the chapter substantiated claims in lore and literature about the general nature of black extended kin systems, yet contributing to the debunking of the myth of the monolithic black family.

Hess, I. (1985). Sampling for social research surveys, 1947-1980. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research.

This manuscript discusses the research design used for the National Survey of Black Americans.

Hunter, A. G. (1997). Living arrangements of African-American adults: variations by age, gender, and family status. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 262-276). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

In this chapter, the author argues that the prevalence of research on female-headed households must be added to through the study of residential patterns across adulthood and gender. The chapter examines variations in the living arrangements of African American adults according to age, gender, and family status. The study relies on the total sample (N = 2,107) from the National Survey of Black Americans. The subjects are divided into five groups based on their current living arrangements. The aforementioned variables of age, gender, and family status are then applied to discerning whether or not a relationship exists among these variables and differing marital and childbearing histories.

Jackson, J. J., & Jackson, J. S. (1992). Brief Bibliography: A Selective Annotated Bibliography For Gerontology Instruction. Ethnogerontology and American blacks.

The primary goal of this compilation about American blacks is to identify recent works containing a fairly comprehensive view of theoretical and methodological developments, major research findings and issues, and good bibliographies. Primarily edited volumes, the authors include most of the leading writers and researchers in the field. These disciplinary and multidisciplinary works focus largely on social, psychological, and health conditions and processes, and public policies.

Jackson, J. S. (in press, 1998). The future health of black Americans. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.



Jackson, J. S. (in press, 1998). The program for research on black Americans. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Advances in African American psychology. Hampton, VA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

The Program for Research on Black Americans (PRBA) is a 17 year effort of black social scientists and students at the University of Michigan to collect and analyze national data on the black American population. Seventeen years ago high quality, national social science data with a social cultural focus sensitive to black life did not exist. A related and equally important purpose of PRBA is to provide research and training opportunities for black social scientists and students. The research staff of PRBA has undertaken 12 major national data collections, involving both face to face and telephone survey methodologies. Over 70 graduate and undergraduate students have been trained, 60 postdoctoral fellows have participated in the program and 22 doctoral dissertations have been completed on the data since 1981. In addition to these data collection efforts, major secondary analysis studies have also included work on health, aging, poverty, race and political attitudes, mental health, social support, and unemployment. The chapter includes a discussion of the assumptions, history, training efforts and future research directions of the PRBA.

Jackson, J. S. (1996). Aging productively: An economic network model. In M. Baltes and L. Montada (Eds.), Produktives Leben im Alter (pp. 211-238). Campus Verlag: Frankfurt/New York.

This chapter proposes that productive activities, those that generate valued goods and services and affect patterns of productive participation in economic networks are qualitatively and possibly quantitatively distinct. They can be assessed by at least three different characteristics: traditional count of hours of participation, the resulting psychological benefits, and the attribution of potential benefits to others. Examined is whether age, gender, socioeconomic status and ethnic (racial) groups influence the antecedents and consequences of productive activities within three . Proposed is a framework of productive activities built upon work in social gerontology. This chapter presents a description of a life-course network model of productive economic activities, provides empirical support for the existence of three economic networks and their empirical indicators, demonstrates that the antecedents of participation differ by type of economic network and by significant demographic subgroups and examines how the different indicators of productive involvement influence individual social and psychological consequences within the contexts of the economic networks.

Jackson, J. S. (1996). A life-course perspective on physical and psychological health. In R. J. Resnick & R. H. Rozensky (Eds.), Health psychology through the life span (pp. 39-57). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

This chapter outlines a general theoretical and research framework for studying health over the individual life course. The framework encompasses consideration of the continuities and discontinuities over the life course and focuses on important developmental and aging related processes, cohort influences, and period events needed to understand physical and psychological health at different points in the individual life span.



Jackson, J. S. (1996). Concepts and measures in the National Surveys of Black Americans. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Handbook of tests and measurements for black populations (pp. 535-540). Hampton, VA: Cobb & Henry Publishers.

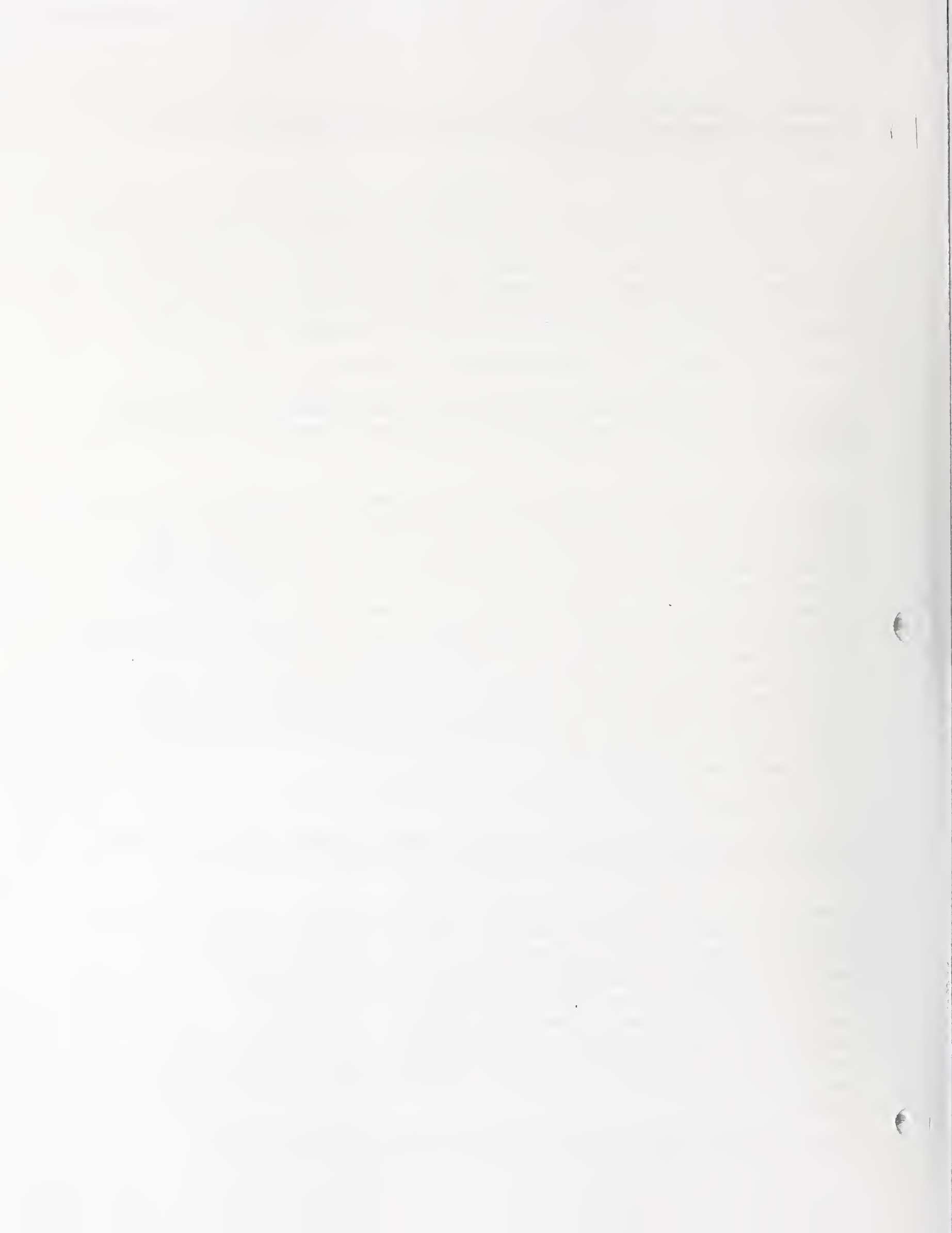
The chapter introduces the NSBA and three additional waves of longitudinal data as well as the National Three Generation Family Study and the Reinterview Questionnaire. The studies encompass social, economic, and psychological dimensions of African American life including neighborhood, family, religion, friendship, mental health, health, employment, racial group identity, and inter-generational relationships. Besides describing the sample and measure development, the chapter introduces four chapters in the book, which provide examples of the types of conceptual and theoretical approaches developed to analyze the original cross-sectional data from the NSBA.

Jackson, J. S. (1994). Survey instruments in national studies of blacks. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Handbook of tests and measurements for black populations. Richmond, CA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

Utilizing the NSBA, the chapter provides examples of the types of constructs that were developed, methods of their operationalization, their reduction for analyses and their interpretation within extant literature and theory. Examples are provided of theory, concepts, measure operationalization, analyses and interpretations in several major areas of the study's focus. The chapter represents a selected examination of only a small part of the available topics and data in the NSBA. The authors provide a comprehensive view of different aspects of survey methodology and how this research approach can be used in conceptually and theoretically important manners to address topics central to an empirical study of black psychology. What they all clearly demonstrate, however, is that theory driven research can be combined with national surveys of the black population in a culturally meaningful manner. The use of culturally sensitive instruments, representative national samples, racially responsive coding schemes, and sensitive data analyses reveal in these four examples the presence of systematic relationships that make important contributions to the social science research and knowledge base about black people.

Jackson, J. S. (1993). African American experiences through the adult years. In Kastenbaum (Ed.), The encyclopedia of adult development (pp 18-26). Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press.

Research demonstrates that African Americans span the same spectrum of structural circumstances, psychological statuses and social beliefs as the millions of other Americans of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. But the unique social history and nature of their group and individual development and aging experiences, all serve to place vast numbers of Americans of African descent from cradle to grave at disproportionate risk for physical, social, and psychological harm. This harm is represented in the continuing, alarming population statistics-- an increasing gap in mortality, disintegrating neighborhoods, growth of women and children in poverty, joblessness, and unemployment. As discussed in the chapter, the life experiences for a majority of Africans can be predicted with unerring accuracy. It is in our power as a nation to intervene and ameliorate these conditions



Jackson, J. S. (1992). Conducting health behavior research in ethnic and racial minority communities. In D. M. Baker, D. R. Hill, J. S. Jackson, D. M. Levine, F. A. Stillman, & S. M. Weiss (Eds.), Health behavior research in minority populations: Access, design, and implementation (pp. 13-22). Rockville, MD: NIMH DHHS PUB. No. 92-2965.

In this introduction, Dr. Jackson discusses the purpose of The Workshop on Health Behavior Research in Minority Populations: Access, Design, and Implementation, and provides an overview of the findings. The Proceedings is divided into four main sections, which parallel the organization of the workshop presentations. The first three sections each include paper presentations and panel discussants, and a final section highlights NHLBI's commitment to funding minority research and training programs. In keeping with the objectives of the workshop, the three substantive sections focus on issues of access, models, and measurement in health behavior research, and ethical and practical issues in reconciling scientific and ethnic minority community needs. In order to fulfill the objectives of consensus building and broad scientific dissemination, the first two sections each include four separate Task Group reports, designed to incorporate the main points of the presentations and agreed upon conclusions and recommendations of the workshop participants.

Jackson, J. S. (1991). Black American life course. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 264-273). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter summarizes the perspectives and results reported in the main body of the book and in other work based on the NSBA. The findings in this book provide support for an evolving individual and group life-course framework for interpreting and understanding the reactions and responses of Americans of African descent to their continued unequal status. The analyses in the main chapters of the book provide unassailable evidence that the status and position of different segments of the black population in the larger opportunity structure are linked in explicable and predictable ways to differential levels of social, psychological, and health outcomes. The author notes where the present understanding of black Americans has reached and what areas remain to be explored.

Jackson, J. S. (1991). Introduction. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 1-12). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The NSBA is the basis for this volume -- the first in a set of books dealing with African Americans. Before NSBA, social research on African Americans was usually restricted to limited, nonrepresentative samples of blacks and often used poorly conceived, culturally-insensitive methods and instruments. This national probability sample of adult blacks allows quality research on many aspects of African American life, including family and community life, racial identity, religion, and political attitudes and participation. In addition to describing NSBA, the author describes the numerous other studies conducted by the Program for Research on Black Americans. Finally, the author presents a brief overview of the other chapters in the book.

Jackson, J. S. (1991). The mental health service and training needs of African Americans. In H. P. Meyers, P. Wolhford, L. P. Guzman, & R. Echemendia (Eds.), Ethnic minority perspectives on clinical training and services in psychology (pp. 33-42). Washington, D.C.: American



Psychological Association.

This chapter reviews literature regarding the mental health research activities and the training of students of African-American descent. Greater attention in mental health research needs to be focused on developing theoretical models and collecting quality data relevant to the life circumstances of African-Americans. Improved conceptualization and empirical research are needed to improve the quality of theory and research, but also to provide more appropriate and useful training models for black students. Current training investigations lack both adequate numbers of black students and academic and professional trainers, but also are dominated by irrelevant curricula, heavily influenced by euro-centric models and approaches. Changes in research approaches and models should have synergistic effects in improving the quality of training for all mental health scientists and professionals and making the field more attractive for African American students. The chapter concludes with a discussion of a needed public policy focus which could have a positive benefit on the quantity and quality of research on racial and ethnic populations, improved training, and greater benefits for meeting the mental health needs of racial and ethnic minority populations.

Jackson, J. S. (1991). Methodological approach. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 13-30). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter provides an overview of the methodological procedures and approaches used in conducting the NSBA. The development of the questionnaire and the meticulous procedures used to achieve cultural sensitivity are discussed, and the procedures designed to ensure a representative national sample are described. Finally, the quality control methods and coding schemes devised to guarantee high quality interviews and meaningful interpretations of the open- and close-ended material are discussed. In addition to its methodological emphasis, the chapter also provides a brief summary of the major substantive themes of the sections of the questionnaire.

Jackson, J. S. (1988). From segregation to diversity: Black perceptions of racial progress. Rackham Reports (pp. 40-59). Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.

Derived from a speech delivered at the symposium "Diversity: A Prerequisite for Excellence," this article concerns the University of Michigan community and what can be done to solve the problems of ethnic racial communities in this country. The author comments upon the current status of blacks in political, social, and economic arenas. Then, he summarizes perceptions of racial progress among blacks using data from national studies of the Program for Research on Black Americans. Finally, he discusses what he feels the University of Michigan could and should be doing to insure population diversity and the provision of educational, training, and employment opportunities for minority group members.

Jackson, J. S. (1988). Future directions in research on aging black populations. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), The black American elderly: Research on physical and psychosocial health (pp. 369-372). New York: Springer Publishing Co.

This volume builds upon years of research on older blacks that, for the most part, has not treated race as an important independent variable but instead as a nuisance factor to be ignored or experimentally



controlled. When race has been included as an independent variable, its use has been most often restricted to fairly simple race comparisons. This type of comparative race research on poor samples, without adequate controls for such variables as socioeconomic status, and in the absence of reasonable theories of race differences, has resulted in a set of uninterpretable findings. These types of research findings are becoming of less value as research scientists have become more sophisticated in their understanding of the role of race and cultural variables in the study of adult development and aging. The research and writings on black older populations are notable for the many problems of conceptualization, planning, execution, and interpretation. Four consistent, overarching themes in the areas of theory and conceptualization, the quantity of research on older black adults, disciplinary integration, and training and research funding emerged regarding future directions of research on black aging populations.

Jackson, J. S. (1988). Growing old in black America: Research on aging black populations. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), The black American elderly: Research on physical and psychosocial health (pp. 3-16). New York: Springer.

Both the demographic and health status data for older blacks suggests that they are in a disadvantaged position relative to older whites. The data, however, point to tremendous variability among blacks on these same dimensions. Not all older blacks reside in the inner city, are in poverty, have low education, are female, spouseless or disabled. Major concerns of this chapter and book are what this variation among the older black populations may portend for: 1) theories of black aging and human development; 2) health related research on aging black populations; and 3) the implications for the more practical issues of improved health and effective functioning for individual blacks across the life course.

Jackson, J. S. (1988). Methodological issues in research on older minority adults. In M. P. Lawton, & A. R. Herzog (Eds.), Research methods in gerontology (pp. 137-161). Farmingdale, NY: Baywood Press.

This chapter examines methodological problems in survey research on black and other ethnic and racial older adult populations. The basic survey process is susceptible to several potential errors; it is not a well understood nor frequently researched topic, and the role of cultural and racial factors has been largely ignored. The potential for error in sample surveys of black and minority elderly is magnified by aging, cultural and cohort factors. The problems that challenge social scientists, however, in conducting research on minority and black aging populations have not received the same scrutiny as the general aging population. This chapter considers how previously identified sources of error, as well as sources of error unique to racial and ethnic minorities in planning and conducting survey research, may contribute to difficulties in research in these groups. This chapter draws heavily upon survey research experiences in conducting the NSBA, the TGFS, and the NBES. The material reviewed seeks to sensitize researchers to problems that can be addressed in the design, execution, analysis and interpretation stages of sample surveys that include black and other minority elderly respondents. A comparatively smaller body of research on Hispanics is also cited.

Jackson, J. S. (1988). Survey research on aging black populations. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), The black American elderly: Research on physical and psychosocial health (pp. 327-346). New



York: Springer Publishing Co.

Methodological problems in survey research on aging black populations have not been the topic of previous rigorous investigation. Including informal questionnaire studies conducted on conveniently available local samples, survey research methods are probably the most commonly used data collection techniques in the social sciences on black adults, particularly in certain disciplines. The survey research process is susceptible to several potential errors, which are magnified by aging, cultural and cohort factors, both between and within different racial groups. The extensive use of survey research procedures on black and other racial minorities and the capability of survey methods to generate large amounts of scientific and policy relevant data make it an important methodological area of investigation. This chapter reviews possible sources of error in planning and conducting survey research on aging black population groups. It also sensitizes researchers to problems that can be addressed in the design, execution, analysis and interpretation stages of sample surveys.

Jackson, J. S. (1988). Aging in racial and ethnic minority populations: Policy and research implications. In Legislative agenda for an aging society: 1988 and beyond. Proceedings of a Congressional Forum, November, 1987 (pp. 37-47). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

The focus on racial and ethnic minority aging populations assumes that there is sufficient variability in the aging process between these populations and whites, as well as within racial ethnic populations, to warrant serious scientific attention. Racial ethnic minorities may experience a very different process of development and aging and that differences within racial minority groups may be accounted for better by different sets of variables than those that explain between race group differences. This paper reviews research that examines aging in four major groups of minority elderly -- blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Americans. Research concerning life-course continuities and discontinuities of racial ethnic minorities and the health of aging minorities is emphasized. Finally, this paper places the future needs of research on racial ethnic aging populations in four categories: more refined theory and conceptualizations, greater quantity and quality of research, more disciplinary integration and cooperation, and more training and research funding.

Jackson, J. S. (1987). Social gerontology and the black aged. In G. Maddox (Ed.), The encyclopedia of aging (pp. 77-79). New York: Springer Publishing Co.

This chapter provides a brief review of the current status of research on social gerontology and black aging adults. The lack of theoretical integration and several unresolved issues are discussed. Reviews of the research in socioeconomic and health factors, family and social support, psychological well-being, and work and retirement are presented. It is concluded that research on social gerontology and blacks should be included within the empirical investigation of ethnicity and cultural factors in aging more generally.

Jackson, J. S. (1980). Promoting human welfare through legislative advocacy. In R. A. Kasschau, & F. S. Kessel (Eds.), Psychology and society: In search of symbiosis (pp. 147-162). New York: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston.



This chapter discusses the benefits that psychology can play in the advocating legislation in the public welfare as well as academic interest. Included is a discussion of academic and professional psychology and several models that could be applied to the role of psychologist in the legislative, policy-making process.

Jackson, J. S., & Antonucci, T. C. (1994). Survey methodology in life-span human development. In S. H. Cohen, & H. W. Reese (Eds.), Life-span developmental psychology: Methodological innovations. Hillsdale, (pp. 65-94). NJ: Erlbaum Associates.

The major approaches to the study of life-span human development -- cross-sequential, longitudinal and cohort trend designs, using true experiments, quasi-experiments, and historical analysis -- are reviewed in relation to their use of survey methodology. Particular problems are identified and discussed in sampling, field methods and coding. Brief mention is made of problems with previous attempts to develop general design for conducting research on development. This proposed survey design provides for representative sampling of lineages, analysis of cohort differences over time and for separate but related panels, including aggregate panels of families. Of particular importance is the potential that this multi-generation lineage panel (MGLP) survey design has for combining traditional psychological life-span research interests in individual development with growing interests of other disciplines (notably sociology and economics) in life cycle, life course and cohort influences on individuals, groups and society. The various merits and deficiencies of the MGLP design in studying human development are noted.

Jackson, J. S., & Antonucci, T. C. (1992). Social support processes in the health and effective functioning of the elderly. In M. L. Wykle, E. Kahana, & J. Kowal (Eds.), Stress and health among the elderly (pp. 72-95). New York: Springer Publishing.

The authors review key conceptual and methodological issues important in understanding the nature of social support in the health and effective functioning of the elderly. Of particular concern are the directions future research may take to inform clinical and public policy decisions, illuminating the nature and function of social support within an interpersonal, social relationship framework. After a brief review of research suggesting a relationship between social support and health and effective functioning of the elderly, the authors examine some of the mechanisms that may contribute to our understanding of how social supportive behaviors affect health and effective functioning. Special attention is given to literature on control, personal efficacy, and related motivational constructs, since this work forms a theoretical framework for the interpersonal attribution model proposed by the authors. Finally, the clinical and public policy implications of the role of social support in the lives of the elderly are explored.

Jackson, J. S., Antonucci, T. C., & Gibson, R. C. (1995). Ethnic and cultural factors in research on aging and mental health: A life-course perspective. In D. K. Padgett (Ed.), The handbook on ethnicity, aging, and mental health. New York: Praeger Press.

This chapter discusses the possible influences of racial, ethnic, and cultural factors on social and psychological aging processes, especially those related to mental illness and mental health. The



authors suggest that the development of universal models of aging is best accomplished by first understanding the ways in which ethnicity, culture, and race contribute to the aging process. The authors propose an Ethnic Research Matrix that takes as its defining elements: ethnicity, national origin, racial group membership, gender, social and economic statuses, age, and acculturation and mental health outcomes. This matrix is proposed as a conceptual and methodological framework for organizing, directing, and interpreting the nature of, and interactions among, the effects of ethnic and other contextual factors on aging related mental health outcomes within a life-course perspective.

Jackson, J. S., Antonucci, T. C., & Gibson, R. C. (1993). Cultural and ethnic contexts of aging productively over the life course: An economic network framework. In S. A. Bass, F. G. Caro, & Y. P. Chen (Eds.), *Achieving a productive aging society* (pp. 249-268). Westport, CT: Auburn House.

This chapter explores how life course, labor force participation, economic network involvement, and social support processes within different ethnic, cultural, and racial groups affect what is termed aging productively. The authors propose a life course economic network framework to facilitate new approaches to the study of gender, socioeconomic, racial, and ethnic factors related to aging productively. The authors place the relationship of individual productivity and well-being within a proposed economic network model. The chapter emphasizes the importance of an individual's early experiences with the labor force as influencing later opportunities and type and level of productive activities. The model is important in providing independent assessments of productive activities separate from their predicted affects on individual well-being. Additionally, the framework presented provides a conceptual and theoretical life course approach to the empirical study of racial, ethnic, and cultural influences on the relationships of opportunity structure factors to processes and behaviors related to productively. These networks serve an important facilitating role, by providing a context for engaging in activities that are of value to the community and to themselves.

Jackson, J. S., Antonucci, T. C., & Gibson, R. C. (1990). Social relations, productive activities and coping with stress in late life. In M. A. P. Stephens, J. H. Crowther, S. E. Hobfoll, & D. L. Tennenbaum (Eds.), *Stress and coping in later life families* (pp. 193-209). Washington, DC: Hemisphere Publishers.

This paper is divided into two theoretically- oriented parts. The first reviews the general social network and social support literatures. Life span continuity and change and the convoy model of social relationships provide the conceptual framework for this review. The second focuses on the role of social support and social relationships in the maintenance of productive activity through adult life. Consistent with the long history of work in social gerontology, productive activities play a major role in coping with stress. This section speculates on how social relationships and social networks influence and are influenced by participation in the economic network. Of particular interest is how these relationships aid the older adult in maintaining a productive life and contribute to successful coping with stress. The influence of the relationship between social support and participation in productive economic networks transcending age and sociocultural variations are examined.

Jackson, J. S., Antonucci, T. C., & Gibson, R. C. (1990). Cultural, racial, and ethnic minority influences on aging. In J. E. Birren, & W. Schaie (Eds.), *Handbook of the psychology of aging*.



3rd Edition (pp. 103-123). New York: Academic Press.

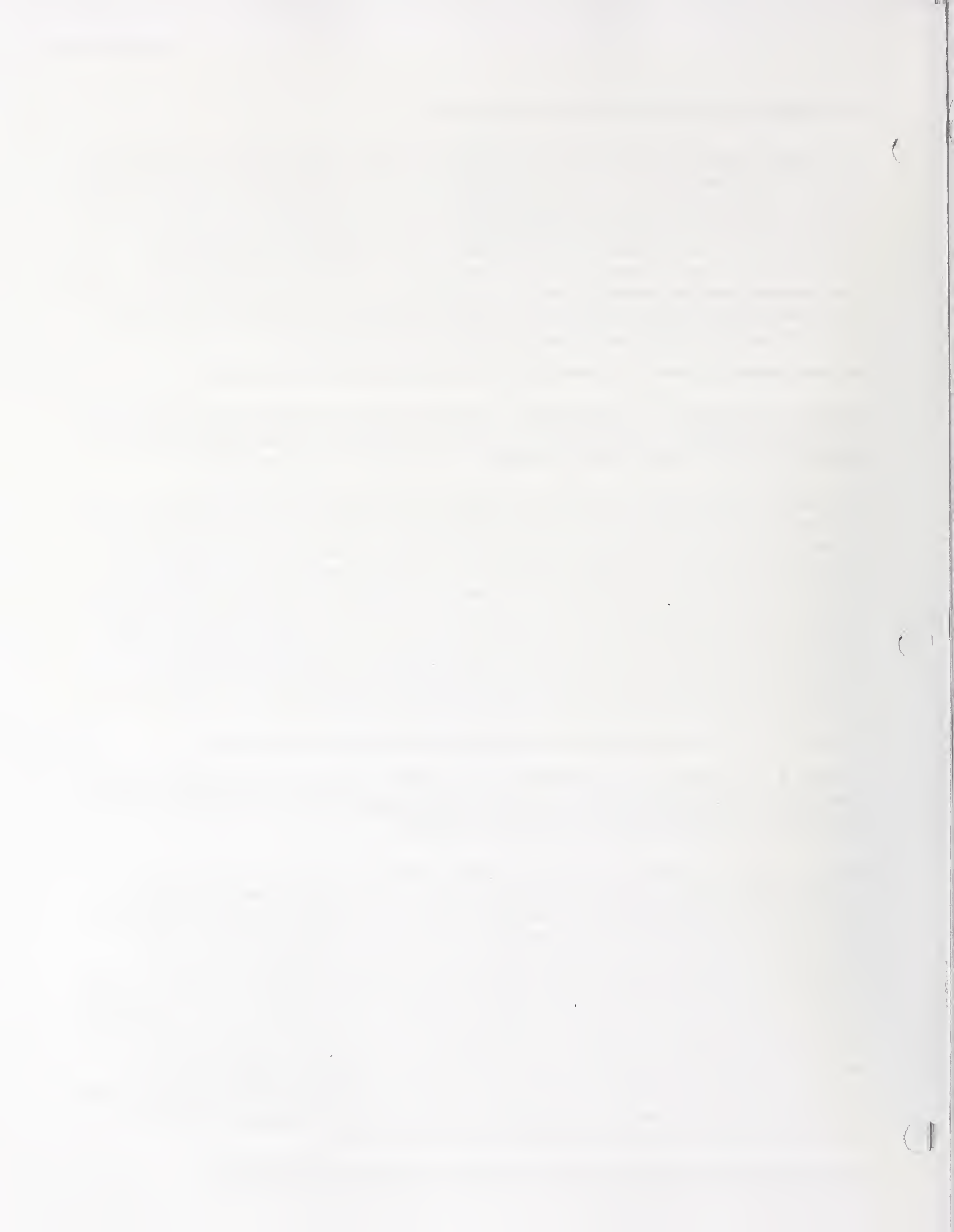
This chapter explores the influences of racial, ethnic, and cultural factors on biological/health, social, and psychological aging processes. Literature related to selected indicators of these interrelated aging processes is critically reviewed. A life-span perspective, the consideration of historical and cohort factors that affect the life situations of ethnic racial minority group individuals, provides the context for this review. The development of universal models of aging is best accomplished by first understanding the ways in which ethnicity, culture, and race contribute to the aging process. Although these issues are explored generically, sensitivity to the issues under consideration leads us to acknowledge that all cultural, racial, and ethnic minority influences are not the same. This chapter focuses on racial and ethnic minority groups, specifically the black elderly.

Jackson, J. S., Burns, C. J., & Gibson, R. C. (1992). An overview of geriatric care in ethnic and racial minority groups. In E. Calkins, P. J. Davis, A. B. Ford, & P. R. Katz (Eds.), Practice of geriatrics, 2nd edition (pp. 57-64). Philadelphia: PA: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

This chapter briefly explores some of the more important demographic and health status issues facing older racial and ethnic minorities and describe what this status and social and cultural factors may portend for geriatric care and services, especially home care as an alternative to institutionalization. Because of the brevity of the chapter, some of the more important heterogeneity among racial and ethnic minority groups cannot be discuss. The authors conclude that while there is a clear need for geriatric health care professionals to treat each patient as an individual, group commonalities and differences in life course environmental conditions, nativity, cultural traditions and beliefs in life style, diet, and self medication, and possible biological factors that influence the nature and expression of disease and chronic conditions are necessary for designing and delivering appropriate geriatric care for the increasing numbers of racial and ethnic minority elders.

Jackson, J. S., Chatters, L. M., & Neighbors, H. W. (1986). The subjective life quality of black Americans. In F. M. Andrews (Ed.), Research on the quality of life (pp. 193-213). Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

Previous research on subjective well-being has been largely restricted to analyses of small and often unrepresentative samples of blacks. The inadequate size and the nonrepresentative nature of the samples in this previous research may contribute to our lack of knowledge regarding the distribution and correlates of well-being within this population. The role of social and economic status in the nature of subjective life quality has important theoretical and policy implications. This chapter focuses particularly on the effects of income and education on reports of global life quality. Because previous research has highlighted the changing life conditions of black Americans over time and thus possibly important age and cohort differences, the moderating role of age in social and demographic relationships to well-being is explored. The results of the overall analyses reveal no effect of socioeconomic factors on reported well-being. As in previous studies, the variables that show a consistent relationship are those closely related to the quality of living arrangements and interpersonal relationships. Education emerges as an important predictor only in the young group. Overall, however, the effects of social and demographic factors are very slight.



Jackson, J. S., Chatters, L. M., Taylor, R. J. (1993). **Status and functioning of future cohorts of African-American elderly: Conclusions and speculations.** In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 301-318). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This final chapter summarizes the substantive chapters of the book within a life course and cohort framework. It draws conclusions regarding psychological and social dimensions of aging - pointing out the major areas where the data support previous speculations, as well as major diversions, and how new cohorts of the black elderly and current future period events may influence the conclusions that are drawn. Finally, it ends with an assessment of directions for future research that may contribute to a better understanding of social gerontology of the black American elderly.

Jackson, J. S., & Gibson, R. C. (1985). **Work and retirement among the black elderly.** In Z. Blau (Ed.), Current perspectives on aging and the life cycle (pp. 193-222). Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.

This chapter explores the premise that the lifetime labor force experiences of black Americans have both negative and positive effects on the retirement process. Retirement status for many blacks, while characterized by relatively low socioeconomic conditions, provides a stability of income and relief from the exigencies of life in an unfavorable labor market. The economic, labor force, and retirement literatures related to blacks are also reviewed. An analysis of the first full national probability sample of the black elderly reveals that many blacks must work well into old age because of poor early work experiences and inadequate resources for retirement. These data suggest that past and present work conditions may even affect the manner in which retirement is subjectively defined and experienced. Older black workers, although better off financially, are less well off psychologically than are black retirees. Retired blacks report greater feelings of global well-being, personal control, and sense of life accomplishment. The implication of the findings for research and policy are discussed.

Jackson, J. S., & Hatchett, S. J. (1986). **Intergenerational research: Methodological considerations.** In N. Datan, A. L. Greene, & H. W. Reese (Eds.), Intergenerational relations (pp. 51-75). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Methodological problems are greatly increased when conducting three generation family lineage research. These problems include: misinterpretation of cross-sectional data; lack of concern with age and cohort overlap between lineages; insufficient attention to the appropriate unit of analysis; and, the use of analytic strategies which do not fully utilize the potential of the three lineage design.

Underlying these problems is a lack of concern with sampling and sample representativeness that affects both external and internal validity. The Family Network Sampling Procedure (FNSP) was used in the NTGFS. Nearly 53% of the adult black respondents were members of eligible families in this study. A total of 510 complete three generation family lineage triads were obtained. The quality of the sampling procedure and the final sample are addressed through analyses of these data. The nature of these methods and their applicability to future three generation research projects are discussed.

Jackson, J. S., & Inglehart, M. R. (1995). **Reverberation theory: Stress and racism in**



hierarchically structured communities. In S. E. Hobfoll and M. deVries (Eds.), Extreme stress and communities: Impact and intervention (pp. 353-373). Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publisher.

This chapter investigates and explores the role of community stressors and perceived economic stress on dominant group prejudice, subordinate group economic stress and well-being outcomes. The Reverberation Theory of Stress and Racism conceptualizes stress and racism as mutually inter-related phenomena and points to their combined reciprocal relationship with (social, psychological and physical) health outcomes. The relationships and interrelationships among stress, racism and health within racially and ethnically hierarchically structured societies are explored.

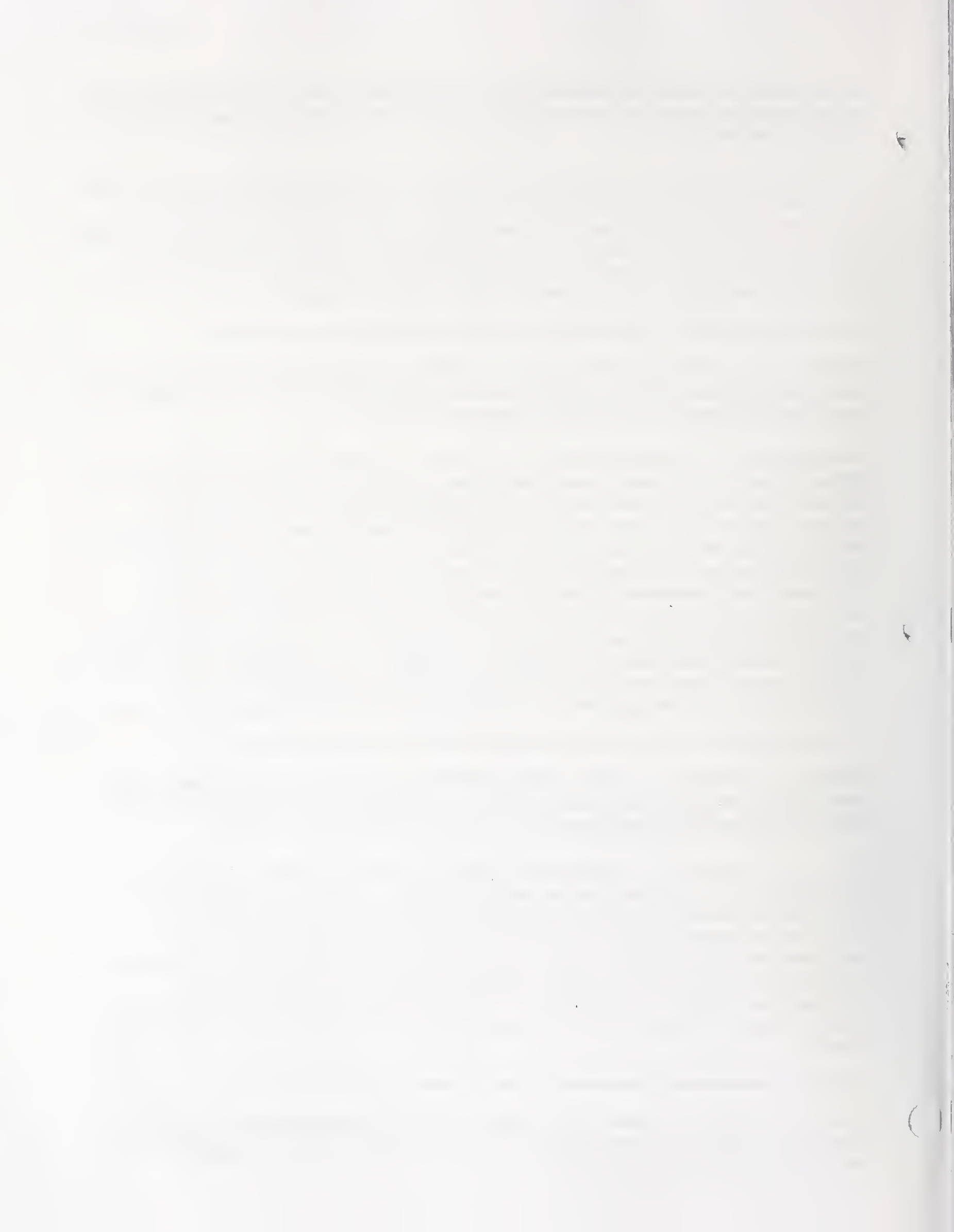
Jackson, J. S., Jayakody, R., & Antonucci, T. C. (1995). Exchanges within black American three generation families: The family environment context model. In T. K. Hareven (Ed.), Aging and generational relations (347-377). Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co.

This chapter uses 1530 respondents from the TGFS dataset to explore the inter-relationships among different features of family environments among three generation lineages. Notably, the authors are concerned with how family context factors, such as family proximity, family contact, family satisfaction, and family closeness, influence exchange environments among three generation black American lineage families. It is hypothesized that multi-generational families form several distinct environmental contexts that influence other features of family social, political, and economic environments, while simultaneously having important effects on individual functioning. This framework is termed the Family Environment Context Model (FECM). Because the triads were obtained through probability selection procedures, it is assumed that each triad represents a random sample of all possible three generation lineages for each family. Nested hierarchical Ordinary Least Squares regression models were used in the analyses to ascertain the individual and joint contributions of selected average family environment factors to the family exchange environment.

Jackson, J. S., & Kalavar, J. (1993). Equity and distributive justice across age cohorts- a life-course family perspective: Comment on Bengtson and Murray. In L. M. Cohen (Ed.), Justice across generations: What does it mean? (p. 175-183). Washington, D.C.: AARP.

This is a summarization of the major points of the Bengtson and Murray chapter. 1) They explicitly recognize the existence of a social contract among generations and place the meaning of this contract within a life-course framework. (2) They define the meaning of major terms that have caused confusion in intergenerational justice discussion. (3) They discuss the issue of the meaning of generational conflict in the context of class, race, and gender considerations. (4) They recognize the existence of a macro- and micro-, or family lineage, environment, and attempt to note their interconnections. (5) They review data from a recent AARP survey, and finally (6) they explicitly attempt to connect the existence of the cross-cohort social contract to public policy and the political agenda.

Jackson, J. S., Kirby, D., Barnes, L. & Shepard, L. (1993). Racisme institutionnel et ignorance pluraliste: une comparaison transnationale. In M. Wieworka (Ed.), Racisme et modernite (pp. 246-264). Paris: Editions La Decouverte.



Jackson, J. S., McCullough, W., & Gurin, G. (1988). **Socialization environment and identity development in black families.** In H. McAdoo (Ed.), Black families, 2nd Ed. (pp. 242-256). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications. and

Jackson, J. S., McCullough, W., & Gurin, G. (1981). **Group identity development within black families.** In H. McAdoo (Ed.), Black families (pp. 252-263). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Family and environmental influences have been largely ignored in previous empirical work on personal and group identity development in blacks. The major research on group identification and self and group attitudes is reviewed in this chapter. The important role of the family and socialization environment is stressed, and the possible nature of their effects on the development of group identification of black Americans is discussed. Explanations for the lack of an observed relationship between group and personal identity are presented. It is suggested that a negative or neutral relationship between black group identification and traditional measures of self-esteem may be the result of the pivotal role of the family in inculcating a strong and positive sense of black identity. Analyses on data from the NSBA reveal that personal identity is weakly related to racial group identity and not related to group consciousness. Possible reasons for why a strong sense of black group identity is not strongly related to measures of self that stress individual achievement, individual striving, and a sense of personal achievement are discussed.

Jackson, J. S., McCullough, W. R., Gurin, G., & Broman, C. L. (1991). **Race identity.** In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 235-250). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter explores the nature and interrelationships among ingroup and intergroup orientations and particularly whether collective commitments to the ingroup derive more from ingroup or intergroup aspects of group identity. Specifically, this chapter has three primary aims: (a) to examine the extent to which black identity includes both ingroup and intergroup elements; (b) to explore the implications of both these aspects of identity for the political mobilization of black Americans, particularly whether collective commitments derive more from ingroup or intergroup aspects of identity; and, (c) to explore the antecedents of these two aspects of identity in the socialization messages imparted by parents on what it means to be black and how to deal with the white world. Using data from the NSBA, factor analysis of seven items involving identification with blacks and feelings toward whites suggests that positive ingroup orientations do not seem to imply rejection of the outgroup on the personal level but do imply some outgroup antagonism on the ideological level. The analysis conducted suggests that ingroup and outgroup orientations are separate components of racial identity and that they have different implications for the development of political consciousness among African Americans. The findings indicate that ingroup and outgroup socialization messages are differentially related to the strength of racial identification and consciousness in black adults.

Jackson, J. S., & Neighbors, H. W. (1996). **Changes in African American resources and mental health: 1979 to 1992).** In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 189-212). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.



Key indicators of African American mental health over the volatile period of the 1980's are discussed. Analyses are based on the NSBA that followed the original 1980 NSBA respondents and interviewed a substantial number of them on three additional occasions--1987, 1988 to 1989, and finally in 1992. The purpose in this chapter is to explore the important themes in the main sections of the book. Thus, we examine the individual changes over the 13-year period from 1980 to 1992 in sources of positive life well-being, the distribution and nature of physical and mental health difficulties and life dissatisfactions, and the nature of the coping resources employed by African Americans. An overriding concern is the manner in which African Americans' emotional and psychological life may have shifted in response to the press and stressors engendered through a period of adverse economic, political, and social circumstances.

Jackson, J. S., & Neighbors, H. W. (1989). Sociodemographic predictors of psychological distress in black adults. In A. O. Harrison (Ed.), Proceedings from the Eleventh Conference on Empirical Research in Black Psychology (pp. 120-128). National Institute of Mental Health.

Race group comparisons have been a major focus of sociodemographic research on psychological distress. These studies describe differences between racial groups but reveal little about sociodemographic correlates of distress within the black population. The study analyzes data obtained from a large national probability sample of the black adult population. Mental health status and coping data were collected within the context of a single, stressful, personal problem. Regression analyses are conducted on a weighted symptom checklist measure of psychological distress. Significant independent effects are found for education, age, employment status, gender, marital status, and residential region. Further analyses reveal a significant interaction effect for age and marital status. These results have different implications for psychological functioning of blacks than the race comparison findings of previous community surveys.

Jackson, J. S., Bacon, J. S., & Peterson, J. (1979). Correlates of adjustment in urban black aged. In Smith, Burley, Mosley, & Whitney (Eds.), Reflections on black psychology. New York: University Press of America. (Reprinted in A. W. Boykin, A. J. Franklin, & Y. F. Yates (Eds.), (1980). Research directions of black psychologists (pp. 131-145). New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Much of the prior research in social gerontology has focused upon the variables related to reported adjustment or life satisfaction during the aging period. The few previous studies of the correlates of life satisfaction in the black elderly have produced conflicting results, and the over all lack of research on this population contributes to an inability to clearly explicate the important social and psychological variables concerning satisfaction or adjustment. The study sampled 102 black retired adults in non- institutional residences. The authors utilize multiple regression analyses to examine the determinants of self-reported adjustment and life satisfaction, containing as predictors: personality, activity, attitudinal, background, health, and life perception factors. The results suggest a perceived difference between life satisfaction and present life adjustment as operationalized in research. The non-overlapping correlations and important predictors for the two measures, and the relative lack (or insignificance) of relationships previously found important in the majority population, indicate somewhat different model(s) when considering life satisfaction of life adjustment in black aged populations.



Jackson, J. S., Neighbors, H. W., & Gurin, G. (1986). Findings from a national survey of black mental health: Implications for practice and training. In M. R. Miranda, H. L. Kitano (Eds.), Mental health research and practice in minority communities: Development of culturally sensitive training programs (pp. 91-115). Rockville, MD: NIMH DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 86-1466.

An understanding of the mental health problems and needs of black and other minority group members continues to be hampered by a lack of empirical research. Even when data do exist, problems of cultural insensitivity, small sample sizes, and inadequate representation of relevant substantive domains make the adequacy and generalizability of the results questionable. The NSBA addresses some of the major deficiencies in previous research on mental health functioning and help-seeking among black Americans. The nature of serious personal problems reported in the NSBA, the individual coping strategies employed, and the use of informal supports and professional resources are explored. The chapter concludes with suggestions for improving mental health professional training and service delivery with a particular focus on important social and cultural factors identified in the empirical results.

Jackson, J. S., & Sellers, S. L. (1997). Psychological, social, and cultural perspectives on minority health in adolescence: A Life-Course framework. In D. K. Wilson, J. R. Rodrique, & W. C. Waylor (Eds.), Health-promoting and health-compromising behaviors among minority adolescents (pp. 29-49). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

This chapter focuses on the conceptual framework for understanding the health of adolescents of color in the U.S. The authors briefly outline the life-course framework of race and ethnic influences on physical and psychological health in adolescence, arguing for the importance of historical and cohort factors that influences the life trajectories of ethnic and racial minority populations. They then identify promising definitions and conceptualizations of the concepts of race, ethnicity, and culture in the research as they relate to adolescent health. Two areas of sociohistorical context, structural lag and birth cohort, are examined in relation to the health of adolescents of color. The authors suggest that to develop effective health-promotion programs, policies, and research agendas, practitioners must conceptualize and assess the health outcomes of racial and ethnic groups at multiple levels and across the life-course.

Jackson, J. S., & Sellers, S. L. (1996). African American health over the life-course: A multi-dimensional framework. In P. M. Kato & T. Mann (Eds.), Handbook of diversity issues in health psychology (pp. 301-317). New York: Plenum Press.

This chapter outlines a multi-dimensional life-course framework to help in clarifying the psychological mechanisms that may contribute to poor physical and psychological health outcomes among African Americans. Included is a suggested framework which clarifies major health issues at



each life-stage and how it might help in designing programs that help in promoting health among African Americans.

Jackson, J. S., Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1993). Roles and resources of the black elderly. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 1-18). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter discusses the uniqueness of Aging in Black America. First, each chapter in the volume is based upon empirical analyses of data from the NSBA, providing more expansive findings. Secondly, the findings presented have the potential to add to our knowledge and understanding of the situation of black elderly, as well as to debunk many of the myths that have developed about the situation of this ethnic and racial minority population. This chapter reflects the authors approach and attempt to emphasize those positive aspects of life among older black Americans that contribute to coping capacity and other adaptive behaviors that make the lives of older blacks productive and worthwhile. Additionally, the book's five sections are introduced in this chapter, all reflecting major substantive issues related to psychological and social dimensions of aging among black Americans.

Jackson, J. S., Tucker, M. B., & Bowman, P. J. (1982). Conceptual and methodological problems in survey research on black Americans. In W. T. Liu (Ed.), Methodological problems in minority research. Chicago, IL: Pacific/Asian American Mental Health Research Center.

The chapter presents examples of methods used in the NSBA to collect reliable, valid, and therefore, useful data. The concepts and questions used in these surveys were developed through interactions with individuals from diverse black communities and were extensively pretested to insure cultural sensitivity. Additional field approaches were also introduced to minimize bias from interviewer and respondent characteristics. Special consideration was given to life-style and cultural factors that often affect the quality and meaningfulness of collected data in black communities.

Jayakody, R. (1993). Neighborhoods and neighbor relations. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 21-37). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Using data from the NSBA, this chapter examines the structural and functional dimensions of an important citadel of the black elderly, neighborhoods, and neighboring. Behavioral and perceptual neighboring form two separate dimensions, the former related to social support received and the latter related to reducing feelings of loneliness and isolation.

Jayakody, R., & Chatters, L. M. (1997). Differences among African America single mothers: marital status, living arrangements, and family support. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 167-184). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Within this chapter, the researchers take an insightful approach to furthering our understanding of single mothers. Initially, the investigators contend that past research has not been comprehensive in

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defining the single mother. While attention has been given to ethnic and racial differences within the population, few studies have focused on past marital status or current living conditions.

Consequently, the researchers set out to provide a record of how single mothers view the assistance that they receive from others, especially from familial sources. Included in this work are distinctions within the realms of past marital status (divorced, separated, widowed, never married, and a comparison group of married women), education level (less than high school education, high school education, and more than a high school education), the emotional, social, and financial well-being of single mothers of varying ages, and living arrangements (with family, alone, with unrelated persons).

Jennings, R. M., Jackson, J. S., & Tucker, M. B. (1979). Self-esteem and locus of control in black adolescents. In Smith, Burlew, and Whitney (Eds.), Reflections on black psychology (pp. 211-218). New York: University Press.

This chapter investigates the relationship between self-esteem and locus of control. The authors predict that, in a sample of 1440 black students in a Midwestern inner city high school, there will be a positive relationship between self-esteem and internal personal control, but no significant relationship between self-esteem and control ideology. Analyses reveal a small but significant correspondence between self-esteem and locus of control. Control ideology is not significantly related to self-esteem in the total sample, but males do show a positive relationship between internal control ideology orientation and feelings of self-worth, a finding that may be attributed to societal sex roles.

Johnson, E. H. (1987). Behavioral factors associated with hypertension in black Americans. In S. Julius and D. R. Bassett (Eds.), Handbook of hypertension, Vol. 9: Behavioral factors in hypertension (pp. 181-197). New York, NY: Elsevier Science Publishers.

This chapter reviews the literature on behavioral (psychosocial and physiological) factors that play a role in the pathogenesis of essential hypertension in black Americans. Three major areas are considered: socioecological stress; personality and emotional factors with particular attention to suppressed anger; and sympathetic nervous system activity. Literature in these three areas are summarized as it relates to elevated blood pressure and hypertension in black adolescents and adults. Suggestions are offered for future research directed at the interactive influence of stress, personality, and sympathetic nervous system activity on the regulation of blood pressure are offered.

Johnson, E. H., & Gant, L. (1996). The association between anger-hostility and hypertension. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 95-116). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Drs. Johnson and Gant examine the relationship between hypertension and the expression of black anger toward those responsible for igniting those feelings. The authors predict that hypertension is highest among those African Americans (male and female) who hold their feelings of rage inside rather than let them out. The chapter shows support for a relationship between hypertension and anger. The authors also reveal some surprising results with respect to gender and urbanicity which they speculate may be due to the self-report method of measurement used in the NSBA.



Johnson R. E. B., & Crowley, J. E. (1996). An analysis of stress denial. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental Health in Black America (pp. 62-76). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

In this chapter, the authors conclude that it is rare for any African American to reach adulthood without having experienced at least one significant stressful life problem. To their surprise, however, a sizable percentage of the NSBA sample reported never having been seriously upset by a personal problem. Chapter 5 provides an exploration of those African Americans who claim to have no problems. The authors ask the provocative question, "Are these people incredibly lucky, highly efficacious in their coping capacity--or are they living in a perpetual state of denial?"

Johnson, H. R., Gibson, R. C., & Luckey, I. (1990). Health and social characteristics: Implications for services. In Z. Harel, E. A. McKinney, & M. Williams (Eds.), Black aged: Understanding diversity and service needs (pp. 69-81). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter addresses some mortality, health, social, and mental health characteristics of the black elderly and the implications of these factors for policy-making, planning, and social services. Information comes from literature on several datasets, including the NSBA. Although life expectancy for blacks over 75 years old is longer than for their white counterparts, their health status is much worse, including poor quality of received health care. Furthermore, older blacks tend to have lower socioeconomic status than older whites, a major consequence of which is a binding to deteriorating inner-city housing and environmental conditions. For many blacks, the retirement years are often the happiest and most secure of their lives and the amount of social support that this group receives is reexamined. The authors, using the findings reported in the literature, suggest possible changes in policy and service delivery.

Kessler, R. C., House, J. S., Anspach, R. R., & Williams, D. R. (1995). Social psychology and health. in K. S. Cook, G. A. Fine, & House, J. S. (Eds.), Sociological perspectives in social psychology (pp. 548-570).

This first half of this chapter discusses research on the psychosocial determinants of illness. The second half explores the research on the psychosocial determinants of illness definition and response. Each part presents an historical overview, discussion of recent developments, and proposals for future directions.

Kessler, R. C., & Neighbors, H. W. (1983). Special issues related to racial and ethnic minorities in the United States: A position paper for the NIMH consultant panel to review behavior sciences research in mental health, 1-41.

The authors briefly review the major orientations and empirical results, discuss the implications for our understanding of minority mental health, and reflect on certain promising future directions of research. The authors concentrate on psychiatric epidemiology, primarily the distribution of mental health both within and between different minority populations with an eye toward uncovering the social and cultural determinants of psychopathology. Much of the research reviewed focuses on



black-white differences in mental health or the correlates of mental health, with little attention devoted to differences between minority groups. The study looks at what is currently known about the distribution of mental health problems among three groups: whites, blacks, and Americans of Mexican heritage. The results of this review of epidemiologic evidence indicate that although members of the two minority groups examined do seem to experience more mental health problems than do whites, this high level can be explained by their generally lower socioeconomic status.

King, G., & Williams, D. R. (1995). Race and health: A multidimensional approach to African-American health. In B. C. Amick II, S. Levine, A. R. Tarlov, and D. C. Walsh (Eds.), Society and health (pp. 93-130). New York: Oxford University Press.

This chapter examines the "race factor" and the health of African Americans from different perspectives. Following a brief overview of the health status of African Americans and a review of work on their health, the authors address the conceptual meaning and empirical application of the race variable in public health research, including a critical discussion of race and racism in epidemiological research. The limitations of socioeconomic status as a theoretical and empirical variable in health research will be examined, as well as the current debate about race versus social class as the key predictor of health beliefs, behavior, and status. Finally the authors look critically at the epidemiological and social science research on blacks and the challenges facing black community-based health initiatives and intervention research. The discussion is applicable to other minorities and other multiracial societies, but refers specifically to African Americans.

LaViest, T., & Bowie, J. (in press, 1998). The personal consequences of chronic disability. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter explains the disparity between the rates of chronic disability between black and white American populations, focusing largely on the availability of resources and types of resources sought out in obtaining help for such disabilities. The authors conduct a study, utilizing a sample from the National Survey of Black Americans, which examines the human toll of disability within several life domains: general life and health satisfaction, personal goals, aspirations and expectations, and family life.

Le, N., & Williams, D. R. (1996). Social factors and knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Vietnam. In J. Subedi and E. B. Gallagher (Eds.), Society, health and disease: Transcultural perspectives. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

In this chapter the authors consider the sociopolitical and health conditions that are likely to intensify the impact of AIDS in Vietnam. Then they present findings from a survey of women regarding their attitudes and beliefs about AIDS. Finally, they explore the levels of knowledge regarding their attitudes and beliefs about HIV in their research population and identify social factors associated with variations in AIDS information.

Levin, J. S., & Taylor, R. J. (in press, 1998). Effects of religion on dimensions of health. In R. C.



Gibson & J.S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter explores the relationship between religion and health among African Americans. First, general background information is provided (a) on the results of research on the epidemiologic impact of religious involvement, (b) several ongoing programs of research on the health effects of religious involvement among African Americans, and (c) conceptual issues related to the measurement and empirical study of religiosity. Second, using data from the NSBA sample, analyses are conducted of (a) the effects of several religious indicators (religious attendance, prayer, subjective religiosity) on five physical health status indicators (health satisfaction, health problems, health upset, chronic disease, activity limitation), and (b) differences in each of these health outcomes across major categories of religious affiliation (Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, or none). Finally, several possible explanations are offered for significant findings pointing to a protective effect of religious involvement for health.

Lockery, S. (in press, 1998). Gender and marital status: impact on health. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter empirically examines the association between chronic health conditions and a variety of life factors among African American adults. The study draws data from the 1,783 National Survey of Black Americans (NSBA) respondents over the age of 25 years. These data, collected during the first wave of the NSBA, are used to focus on the relationships among two dependent variables (the presence or absence of a chronic condition and the number of chronic health conditions present) and eight independent variables (gender, marital status, age, education, work status, poverty ratio, region, and urbanicity). Results indicate interactions among the dependent variables and six of the eight independent variables.

Lockery, S. A. (1993). Black-white disparities in Michigan's changing older population. In F. S. Thomas (Ed.), The State of Black Michigan: 1993 (pp. 27-36). East Lansing, MI: Urban Affairs Programs, Michigan State University and The Michigan Council of Urban League Executives.

This chapter highlights variations between older blacks and whites in the State of Michigan through the use of the most current (1990) U.S. Bureau of the Census data. Differences will first be distinguished by examining various demographic characteristics, including population size, age distribution, gender differences, and life expectancy. Next, socioeconomic characteristics, including income and levels of educational attainment, marital status, living arrangements, and selected disability factors is considered. This information, especially in times of scarce resources, is necessary to apprise policymakers, program planners, and the public of the current status of older black adults. Finally, the chapter offers several recommendations.

Lynch, S. (in press, 1998). The negative impact of high investment in social support networks on the health of older African Americans. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

There is a general consensus in the literature that support and social networks, usually consisting of

family and friends, may buffer elderly African Americans from the deleterious effects of life stress on health and well-being. However, recent research on social support highlights the need to examine the components of social support more closely in order to ascertain not only which are most beneficial but also under what circumstances and for whom. Within this chapter, these topics are further explored through the investigation of two issues among an NSBA sample of 571 people age 55 and older. The first consideration is whether a high level of investment in a social support network, coupled with a high number of crises within that network, results in poorer health outcomes for elderly African Americans. Secondly, does gender moderate the relationship between network crises and health for elderly African Americans?

Manuel, R. C. (in press, 1998). Near decade changes in health during midlife and old age. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health in Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

The purpose of this chapter is to examine the significance of one event, change in health, as a marker for distinguishing midlife and late life. The presentation begins with a brief summary of the theoretical context for which the results will likely have relevance. Three broad hypotheses guide the discussion throughout: (1) deteriorating health is an event confronted by black Americans during midlife; (2) deteriorating health is more significant during midlife than during old age for black Americans; and (3) deteriorating health during midlife is not an isolated event; it correlates with other circumstances.

Markides, K., Liang, J., & Jackson, J. S. (1990). Race, ethnicity, and aging: Conceptual and methodological issues. In L. K. George, & R. H. Binstock (Eds.), Handbook of aging and the social sciences, 3rd Edition (pp. 112-129). New York: Academic Press.

The development of social gerontology during the middle and latter part of the 20th century has taken place without special attention to racial or ethnic groups. Concern with the larger disadvantaged populations is consistent with the social problems orientation of much gerontological research. However, the broader field of aging is increasingly adopting a scientific approach with more sophisticated theory and methodological techniques being developed or applied. Development of theory and application of sophisticated methodology to the study of aging among ethnic and minority populations has lagged behind broader developments in the field, which is still dominated by applied problem oriented studies. This chapter provides an overview of the field of ethnicity and aging with special attention to conceptual and theoretical development and an overview of special methodological issues in the field. Since research on ethnic or racial groups represents a special type of cross-cultural research, we draw parallels with cross-national research, both in the theoretical as well as the methodological discussion. Particular attention is given to heterogeneity between groups as well as within groups.

Mays, V. M., Caldwell, C. H., Jackson, J. S. (1996). Mental health symptoms and service utilization patterns of African American women. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 161-176). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

The authors offer an insightful clinical perspective on how and why black women use the mental



health services for help with problems, exploring African American women's use of community mental health centers and private psychotherapists while focusing on ethnic group consciousness, religiosity, and cultural resources in the use of mental health services. It examines the implications of treatment once black women make contact with the professional therapist. This chapter demonstrates the need to know more about African American women's use of mental health resources to design clinical services that are gender sensitive and culturally specific.

McAdoo, J. L. (1993). Crime stress, self-esteem, and life satisfaction. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 38-48). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The analysis of community effects using data from the NSBA adds a slightly more ominous but ever-present dimension of life for the black elderly, crime and perceived safety within black neighborhoods. The focus is on an analysis of the ways community structure and social interaction and integration impact upon the black elderly. It presents of criminal activity and community influence as major determinants of the quality of life within the immediate environment of the black elderly and specifically examines the way perceptions of neighborhood quality of life and social integration influence individual aspects of life, primarily self-esteem and life satisfaction.

Milburn, N. G., & Bowman, P. J. (1991). Neighborhood life. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 31-45). Newbury Park: Sage Publications.

The authors explore the role that neighborhoods play in the overall quality of life among Americans of African descent. To be sure, neighborhood involvement may not only be an important source of psychological well-being, but also a critical instrument for community empowerment and a major socio-political resource in the national struggle against racial inequalities, drugs, and crime. The chapter presents empirical findings from the NSBA. The findings reveal that over one third of all African Americans have access to some type of neighborhood organization with about two out of five are actually involved. As expected, demographic and social embedment characteristics were significant predictors of involvement in these neighborhood organizations. The demographic characteristics that were the strongest predictors of involvement were homeownership, age, and education. The community embedment characteristics that were the strongest predictors of involvement were visiting neighbors, and the feelings about the neighborhood. The findings provide accurate national data on involvement in neighborhood organizations among African American adults, a more externally valid basis to explore critical predictors of organizational involvement, and a basis to monitor future changes in neighborhood organizations within African American Communities.

Morris, A. D., Hatchett, S. J., & Brown, R. E. (1987). The civil rights movement and black political socialization. In S. Roberts (Ed.), Political learning in adulthood: Constancy and change (pp. 272-305). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

This chapter investigates the role political socialization played in the origins and outcomes of the modern Civil Rights Movement. The literature on political socialization was reviewed, as it relates to black Americans. The chapter discusses major conceptual issues in research on black political

socialization, describes the political choices available to blacks in the pre-Civil Rights Movement era, describes the emergence of the Southern Civil Rights Movement, outlines the shift to more "revolutionary" protest politics, and examines the impact of the black political movements of the sixties on the larger group and individual levels. The chapter suggests political socialization research needs to examine the relationship between organizational and psychological group resources; to place more emphasis on both the orderly and disorderly aspects of the political process as they relate to blacks; and to examine the cross-fertilization role of black political process on other social and political movements, e.g. women, migrant farm workers, and students; political attitudes and behaviors within the black community.

Murray, C. B., & Jackson, J. S. (in press, 1995). The conditioned failure model revisited. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Advances in black psychology. Richmond, CA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

This chapter revisits the Conditioned Failure Model (CFM), a framework for understanding the comparatively lower scholastic performance of students of African American descent. Ten years have passed since the Conditioned Failure Model was conceptualized. The model casts the "self-fulfilling prophecy" (Teacher expectancy) into an attributional framework, as a mediator between societal stereotypes (social inferences) and causal attributions (teacher judgments). Over the prior ten years research findings on the cognitive basis for stereotyping and intergroup relations have proliferated. Consistent with the model, this body of research reveals that normal cognitive functioning leads to informational distortions which result in stereotyping and the development of ethnocentrism. Furthermore, these cognitive distortions result in discriminatory behavior toward subordinate outgroup members. While the research directly relevant to the CFM remains limited, our assessment of this literature suggests that the five main components (social inference, teacher expectancies, causal attributions, teacher sentiments, and behavioral effects) and their inter-relationships, provide a reasonable account of academic failure among minority, and particularly African American, children.

Murray, C. B., & Peacock, M. J. (1996). A model-free approach to the study of subjective well-being. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 14-26). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Murray and Peacock's chapter is entitled, "A Model Free Approach to the Study of Subjective Well-Being." The authors show that the large amount of information gathered in the National Survey of Black Americans allows for a more in-depth exploration usually not possible with typically small data sets on blacks. While they admit that "ransacking" large data sets is cumbersome, time consuming, and costly, Murray and Peacock present an efficient data analysis procedure using a sophisticated statistical technique, Automatic Interaction Detector, as a way of empirically searching data to identify an initial set of predictors to explain subjective well-being among African Americans. They show that stress is important in explaining subjective well-being and that African Americans 55 years and older are more satisfied with their lives. Family closeness and the number of helpers living in one's neighborhood are also found to be important predictors of subjective well-being.

Myers, L. W. (1987). Stress resolution among middle-aged black Americans. In R. L. Hampton (Ed.), Violence in the black family: Correlates and consequences. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books.



Family stress theories have traditionally examined how families react to and manage stressful events and misfortunes, such as the death of a family member. Because such knowledge is already established, this chapter focuses on how middle-aged black Americans manage or resolve stressful life events in order to function in everyday life. A subsample of cases (N=1456) from the NSBA was examined. Three questions are used in this chapter as the basis for the preliminary analyses of stress and coping: Is there a difference in the salient type of stress experienced by black men and black women?; Do middle-aged black men and women experience the same incidence of different types of stress?; and What techniques do middle-aged black Americans use in stress resolution? The results indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in the type or incidence of stress experienced by middle-aged men and women. Furthermore, direct action appears to be used most often to deal with stress, followed by resignation.

Neighbors, H. W. (in press). The use of help resources: A method of studying help seeking from the National Survey of Black Americans. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Handbook of tests and measurements for black populations. Richmond, CA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

This chapter explains the methodological approach used by the NSBA in collecting help-seeking information. A major impetus for the methodological approach taken in this section of the questionnaire came from work in social psychiatric epidemiology. One popular area of investigation in psychiatric epidemiology has been the comparison of mental illness rates between blacks and whites. Due to the fact that the construct of mental illness is difficult to measure, racial difference studies have used admission to treatment operational definition of psychiatric morbidity (Fischer, 1969). This is problematic because one cannot simply equate treated prevalence with total prevalence. Such a position overlooks the influence of non-medical, social factors that can affect the decision to use professional resources. Thus, this section of the NSBA questionnaire focused on social processes that affect the seeking of outside help from professional and nonprofessional resources.

Neighbors, H. W. (1997). Husbands, wives, family and friends: Sources of stress, sources of support. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 277-292). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

After viewing the National Survey of Black Americans (NSBA) data, the author recognized that new means of defining problems, especially what constitutes a problem and subsequent distress for African Americans, are necessary. Consequently, the author investigates five types of problems: those related to physical health, interpersonal difficulties, emotional adjustment, the death of a loved one, and economic difficulty. Results indicate that individuals will exhibit differential help-seeking behaviors contingent upon the source of distress that they encounter, that African American men and women differ in what they commonly define as a problematic life event, and that the degree and form of concern/distress is often related to income, as well as to marital status. Additionally, the author attempts to create a better understand of a paradox discovered within the NSBA data: that respondents, when confronted with a serious problem, often sought the aid of family and friends. Ironically, the same family members and friends who formed the foundation of social support were frequently the sources of problems in the form of interpersonal conflict.



Neighbors, H. W. (1991). Mental health. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 221 - 237). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The author uses the NSBA to investigate mental health issues through the use of a stress and adaptation perspective. The author was interested in coping responses of 1,324 respondents, who reported experiencing a serious personal problem. A little less than half of the respondents with a problem sought some form of professional help. The findings were discussed in two sections. The first focused on the decision to seek professional help; the second focused on respondents who sought professional help, specifically, how the demographic and social psychological variables relate to the use of four professional help resources, in particular medical organizations, physicians, human service organizations, and ministers. In each section, the bivariate relationships of problem severity and problem type to utilization were discussed. Then the sections reported the bivariate associations between four socio-demographic variables (family income, education, gender, and age) and the use of help. Finally, the multivariate relationships among the variables were explored.

Neighbors, H. W., Caldwell, C. H., Thompson, E., & Jackson, J. S. (1994). Help-seeking behavior and unmet need. In S. Friedman (Ed.), Anxiety disorders in African Americans (pp. 26-39). New York, NY: Springer.

This chapter discusses the importance of obtaining a diagnostic perspective on psychopathology in attempting to unravel the need and unmet need in African Americans. Data, including that from NSBA, has shown that when need is defined from a professional viewpoint, substantial numbers of African American are not obtaining the professional help they need. Gender, age and education were prominent defining characteristics of people with depressive symptoms. One of the primary interests is in the relationship between demographic characteristics and seeking medical attention for depressive symptoms. Females, people with the highest income, and those between the ages of 41 and 60 were the most likely to have contacted a physician about their symptoms. High school graduates are the group least likely to have contacted a physician about their depressive symptoms. While African Americans may be more likely to seek professional help now than they were in the 50's and 60's, they are not using such services as much as their need indicates that they should. There are substantial barriers that must be overcome and there is a need to stimulate demand among African Americans just as it is necessary to educate the entire public about the benefits of professional help for emotional problems.

Neighbors, H. W., Elliott, K., & Gant, L. (1990). Self help and black Americans: A strategy for empowerment. In T. Powell (Ed.), Working with self help (pp. 189-217). Silver Springs, MD: National Association of Social Workers.

This chapter addresses the implications of various combinations of self and system responsibility for the cause and modification of disadvantaged status among black Americans. The underlying assumption is that attributions employed to understand racial oppression have important implications for how black Americans choose to cope with discrimination. It is argued that self help organizations are useful for blacks in overcoming the assumption of a simple and direct relationship between causal attributions of blame for disadvantaged and attributions about who has responsibility to work toward changing this condition. Through the use of self help principles, it should be possible for blacks to develop a view which, while placing blame on systemic factors, nevertheless places the responsibility



for solving those problems on the shoulders of the victims themselves. Such a perspective is not only consistent with the philosophy of black self help, but is also an excellent route to black empowerment.

Neighbors, H. W., & Jackson, J. S. (1996). Mental health in black America: Psychosocial problems and help-seeking behavior. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 1-13). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter, written by the books editors, gives an overview of the purpose and features of the book in whole. Also explained is the structure of the book, which contains individual chapters which each stand on their own.

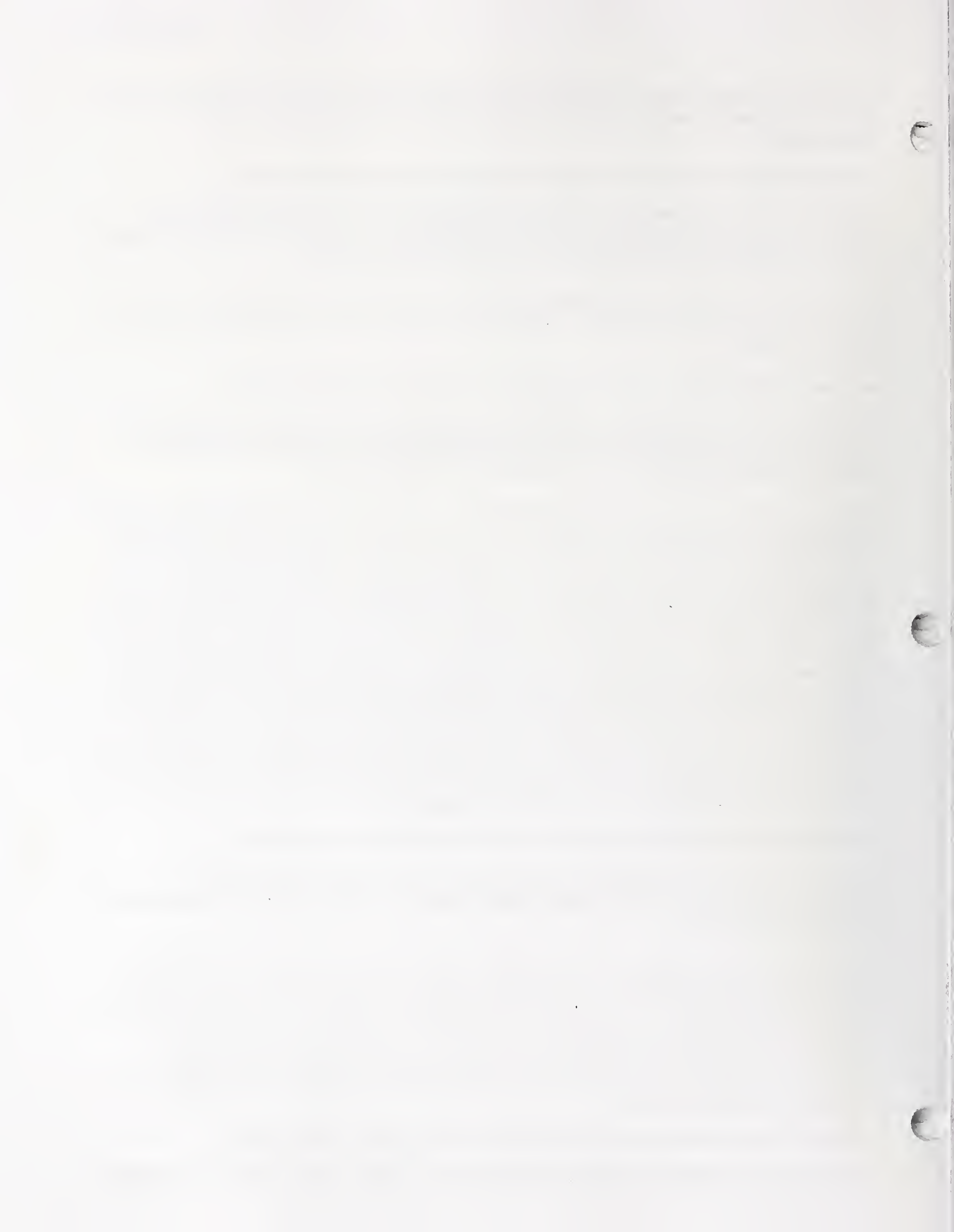
Neighbors, H. W., & Lumpkin, S. (1990). The epidemiology of mental disorder among black Americans. In D. Smith-Ruiz (Ed.), Handbook of black mental health and mental disorder among black Americans (pp. 55-93). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Reliance upon a treatment mode of mental health intervention only is not enough to meet the needs of hard-to-reach ethnic minorities. As a result, there is a need to move toward a public health model with an emphasis on the prevention of serious emotional difficulties through early intervention with groups rather than individuals. In order to develop and implement a public health model of prevention with blacks, however, the epidemiologic knowledge upon which to base those prevention efforts must be obtained. This chapter reviews some of the most recent research on the epidemiology of mental disorder in black Americans. In the past few years, a number of research projects have begun work on several important areas, including the etiologic processes and important risk factors, as well as the designing of intervention programs based on etiologic and risk factor information for the black population. The chapter is organized into four sections. First, the methodologic problem of classification in psychiatric epidemiologic research on blacks is reviewed. Next, the discussion focuses on the prevalence of discrete disorders and the epidemiology of depressive symptomatology. Third, stress and social support as important risk factors are investigated. The chapter concludes by looking at the black family as a setting for intervention programs.

Obot, I. S. (1996). Problem drinking, chronic disease, and recent life events. In H. W. Neighbors, & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 45-63). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter focuses on quality of life and provides a transition from the positive side of African American mental health to the more negative--how problem drinking exacerbates a host of physical and mental health problems. Dr. Obot contributes to the implications of alcohol abuse among African Americans by presenting epidemiologic data on the breadth of health and social problems that negatively affect the life of the drinker, the immediate family, and society. Obot's analysis comprehensively describes those African Americans who drink too much and the medical and social consequences of problem drinking.

Oyserman, D., & Packer, M. (1996). Social cognition and self-concept: a socially contextualized



model of identity. In J. L. Nye & A.M. Brower (Eds.), What's social about social cognition? (pp. 175-201. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter discusses identity formation as a continuous process intricately linking past experience and present occurrences. Central to the purpose of the chapter is the argument that, at each stage of life, one's identity is the result of both personal and cultural factors. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between social cognition and self-concept among adolescents.

Phillips, G. Y. (1996). Stress and residential well-being. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 27-44). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Dr. Phillips examines the role that stress and housing quality play in explaining neighborhood satisfaction among African Americans. Her chapter answers the question of whether objective, physical residential characteristics, perceptions of neighborhood services, and the location of one's residence explain housing quality and neighborhood satisfaction. Phillips finds that the important correlates of neighborhood satisfaction differ for men and women. Women are more concerned than men about safety and crime as major neighborhood problems. Overall, neighborhood satisfaction increases because of the maintenance and improvement of residential conditions, which can be facilitated by participating in neighborhood groups.

Pinderhughes, D. M. (1986). Political choices: A realignment in partisanship among black voters? In J. D. Williams (Ed.), The State of Black America, 1986. National Urban League.

The author discusses several issues: some fundamental factors which shape how racial issues affect partisan politics; the possible locations of partisan change among black voters and compare them with 1984 survey data from the NBES. The concepts of partisan identification and electoral alignments and black political alignments and spin off scenarios with likely results in public policy along with the Democratic and Republican parties' incentives to attract black voters, the benefits for blacks of continued alliance with one party in a competitive two party system, the possibility of a shift in partisan identification among black voters, the rewards of some combination of a third party independent candidacy option, and the varying policy impacts for these partisan alternatives are discussed.

Smith, J. M. (1993). Function and supportive roles of church and religion. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 124-150). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter continues and expands on the structural and functional themes presented in Dr. Taylor's chapter. The analysis using data from the NSBA examines how the church in the context of other institutions and status positions functions to provide supportive networks and useful roles for older individuals. Her results provide both support for prior findings as well as a lack of support for others.

Smith R. J., & Thornton, M. C. (1993). Identity and consciousness: Group solidarity. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 203-216). Newbury



Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter examines the nature of group identification among the black elderly. It attempts to document the distribution of varying measures of race identifications and how they relate to education, income, and gender among the black elderly, using data from the NSBA. It concludes that the current cohort of black elderly constitute a very heterogenous group differing widely on the relationship of the major status variables to multiple assessments of group identification.

Taylor, R. J. (1993). Religion and religious observances. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 101-123). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

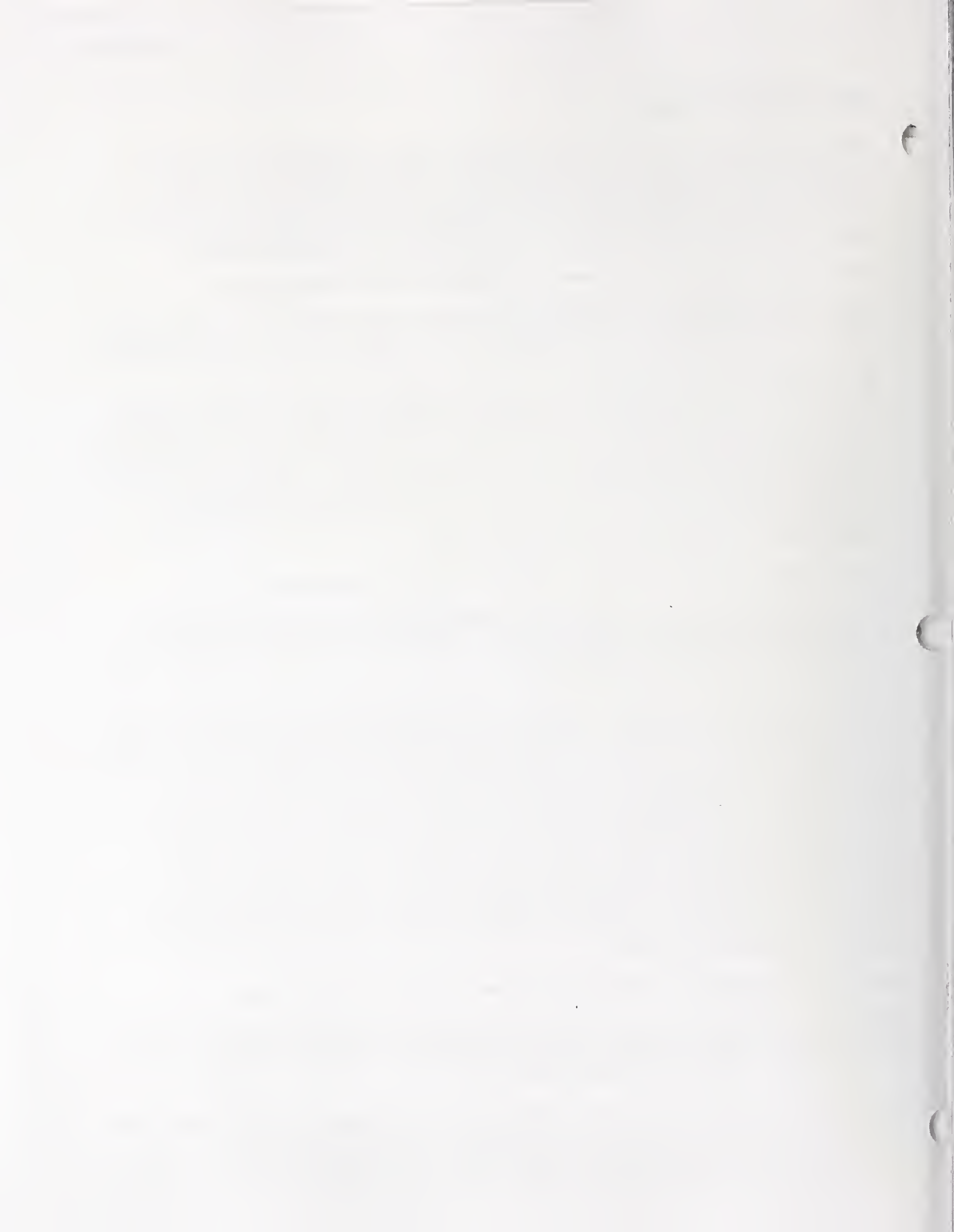
This chapter examines the role and nature of the church among older black Americans using data from the NSBA. This structural analysis documents church attendance patterns and the functioning and nature of the black church and religious observance. The findings support those reported in many previous smaller and less comprehensive research studies. It concludes that religious institutions play a critical role in the life of older blacks, but that a considerable amount of religious participation and attitudinal heterogeneity exists in the nature of how these roles are executed. It suggests that religiosity is multidimensional in its structure and its functional relationships in reducing stress, improving well-being, and facilitating instrumental support.

Taylor, R. J. (1988). Aging and supportive relationships among black Americans. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), The black American elderly: Research on physical and psychosocial health (pp. 259-281). New York: Springer Publishing Co.

The chapter reviews recent research on kin and non-kin informal social support networks of elderly blacks. A theoretical model of familial support is proposed and provides the organizing framework of the chapter. Embedded in the model of familial support is a series of relationships familial (i.e., living arrangements/household composition, proximity of relatives and immediate family, and family closeness) and socio-demographic (i.e., gender, age, marital status, socio-economic status, urbanicity/region, and health factors) predictors of assistance. For each of the relationships a brief review of the literature is presented. Across the issues presented in the chapter, specific attention is given to reviewing literature which examines: 1) general differences among the aged; 2) racial differences across the life-course; 3) racial differences among the elderly; 4) differences among the general black population; and 5) differences evident among elderly blacks. Research on non-kin sources of support is reviewed with particular emphasis placed on friendship networks and church members as providers of assistance.

Taylor, R. J. (1981). The impact of federal health care policy on the elderly poor: The special case of the black elderly. In Policy issues for the elderly poor. Community Services Administration, Government Printing Office, 65-73.

Black elderly tend to be lower on social indicators related to health status (i.e. income, education, and housing) and have lower health status than white elderly, evidenced by a number of indicators of health status (i.e. bed disability days, restricted activity days, and lowered life expectancy). Data on health care utilization indicates that black elderly tend to utilize private physicians and hospitals to a



lesser degree than white elderly. Also, Medicare and Medicaid fail to adequately meet the needs of this group. Data from both the Medicaid and Medicare programs indicate the black elderly receive lower benefits per person enrolled. Specific policy recommendations aimed at promoting full participation of the elderly poor in federal health care programs are addressed. They are: 1) elimination of Medicare co-insurance payments, 2) alleviating non-financial barriers (e.g. transportation and discrimination) to medical care and, 3) emphasis on preventive (e.g. home health care and optional services such as eyeglasses and hearing aids) vs. institutional care.

Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1991). Religious life. In J. S. Jackson (Ed.), Life in black America (pp. 102-120). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

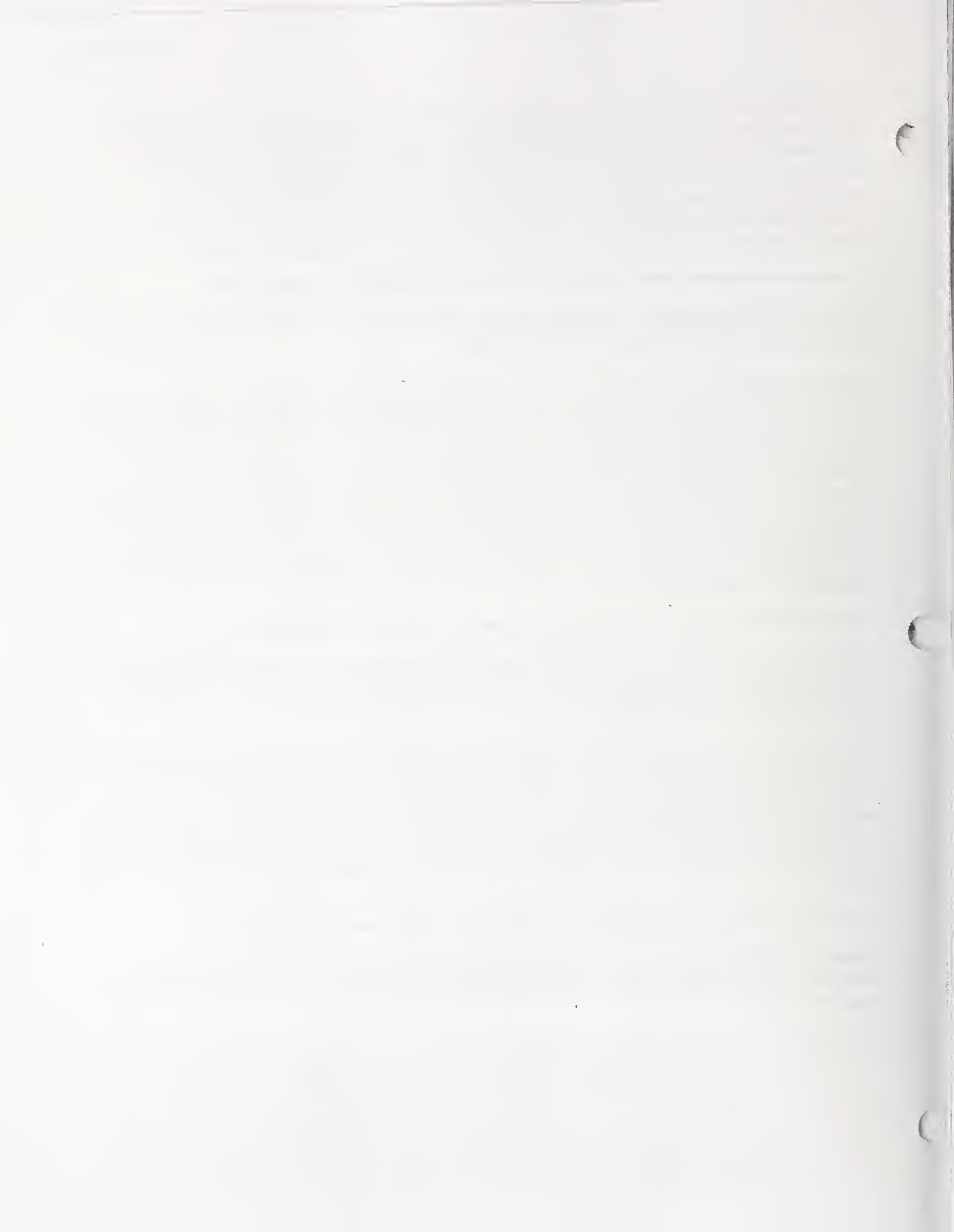
Empirical research on the religious experience of blacks is needed in order to gain a better appreciation of the nature of black religious experiences and the role of religion and black churches in the lives of individuals and communities. This chapter specifically investigates attitudes towards religion and the nature and extent of religious behaviors and involvement as reported by black Americans. The chapter is divided into five sections which address different aspects of religious experience: (a) a profile of religious affiliation, (b) rates of participation and involvement in religious services and activities (e.g., frequency of attendance, church membership, frequency of prayer, subjective religiosity), (c) perceptions of the socio-historical role of the black church, (d) the role of church members in the informal social support networks of black Americans, and (e) religion and mental health among blacks.

Taylor, R. J., & Chatters, L. M. (1989). Family, friend, and church support networks of black Americans. In R. L. Jones (Ed.), Black adult development and aging (pp. 245-271). Berkeley, CA: Cobb and Henry Publishers.

This chapter reviews recent research on familial and non-familial (i.e., friends, neighbors and church members) sources of informal social support to black Americans. Issues examined in this chapter focus upon both support exchanges and important predictors of support networks such as household composition and kinship interaction. For each of the issues presented in the chapter, specific attention is placed upon reviewing literature which examines both racial differences and sub-group differences among blacks. In addition, emphasis is given literature which investigates support networks of elderly blacks.

Taylor, R. J., Chatters, L. M., & Jackson, J. S. (1997). Introduction. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 1-13). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

The introduction allows the reader to understand how the research reported in the volume differs from previous investigations. It is explained that previous research is fraught with a "problem focus," as well as a homogenized view, of black families. While recognizing the risks facing black families, the contributing authors focus on the strengths and resources that might serve as protective factors against those risks. The contributors to the volume question the assumptions of what is normative for families across cultural groups, and they offer new paradigms and models for understanding the nature of black families. Using the National Survey of Black Americans data set, the authors take an



empirical approach toward the following tasks: examining black families within the current context of demographic profiles and trends that affect basic family structure and function, using a perspective that explores specific factors that serve to protect families, as well as identifying those factors that constitute risks to effective family functioning and well-being, and giving special attention to the important substantive issues that have been ignored in the black family literature.

Taylor, R. J., Jackson, J. S., & Chatters, L. M. (1997) Changes over time in support network involvement among black Americans. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 293-316). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Initially, the chapter tracks the historical development of research on the black family's composition and adaptability. In particular, emphasis is directed toward a recognition of black families as entities existing within a specific social and economic climate. Subsequently, the authors posit that researchers must heretofore build on existing knowledge of family structure and supportive networks. The authors argue that family and support development is continuous over time, and that it is necessary to take a longitudinal approach in assessing such development. Utilizing data from the National Survey of Black Americans Panel Survey, the authors view the changes in self-report information submitted by subjects. The data reflect self-reports of family interaction, family support, family closeness, family satisfaction, friendship interaction, presence of a best friend, and church support. Separate analyses were conducted in accordance with two data sets of varying composition. First, subject reports were compared from a wave of data collection occurring in 1980 and a wave of data collection occurring in 1987. Second, subject reports were compared from the 1980 data collection and a wave of data collected in 1992. In addition, the authors compared the reports of subjects who remained as responders over the years of data collection to the reports of subjects who were lost to attrition. This was done in an attempt to understand how attrition may affect results.

Taylor, R. J., & Johnson, W. E. (1997). Family roles and family satisfaction among black men. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 248-261). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Productions.

Initially, the chapter provides a review of current literature on the familial roles of African American men. Recognition is given to the movement towards studying the coping strategies, support systems, and father-child interactions of black men. In addition, the roles of provider, spouse, and parent are explored in detail. The authors add to the extant research by offering the design and results of their own study. A sample of 797 black men was drawn from the National Survey of Black Americans. The study's independent variables include perceptions of the spousal role, perceptions of the parental role, and overall satisfaction with family life. Independent variables include age, marital status, education, poverty status, urbanicity, number of children, region, employment status, and occupational status. Results indicate that family issues, relating to being a provider, a spouse, and a parent, are of great concern to black men.

Taylor, R. J., Hardison, C. B., Chatters, L. M. (1996). Kin and nonkin as sources of informal assistance. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 130-145). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.



The authors expand upon their previous gerontological research on family support by focusing on the informal networks of younger and middle-aged blacks. This chapter also explores the use of informal help in a comprehensive fashion by actually differentiating the importance of family as opposed to friends and neighbors as sources of help in response to a serious personal problem. The findings reinforce the importance of the black family in providing the first line of assistance, especially for health problems. The authors caution about the possible over reliance on family helpers for health problems and provide evidence that people are more likely to use nonkin helpers for interpersonal problems.

Taylor, R. J., Keith, V. M., & Tucker, M. B. (1993). Gender, marital, familial, and friendship roles. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 49-68). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter addresses the structure of the family and gender and friendship roles of the black elderly. The purpose is to provide a description of family structure nationally and the extent of attachment of black elderly within these different types of family patterns using data from the NSBA dataset. Most importantly, the chapter reveals that older black Americans are both major contributors to the family and family life as well as major beneficiaries of the resources within the family.

Taylor, R. J., Luckey, I., & Smith, J. M. (1990). Delivering service in black churches. In D. Garland, & D. Pancost (Eds.), Churches and families (pp. 194-209). Dallas, TX: Word Publishing.

This chapter discusses the degree of religious participation of black adults, the informal helping networks of members of black churches, and strategies of using churches as outlets for social service delivery. The chapter presents a case example of the programs and services provided by one large inner-city black church. It indicates that black adults exhibit a high degree of religious participation and that church members are an integral component of black adults informal social support networks. These factors combine to make churches a conducive mechanism for providing social services. Church-based program can supplement the formal social service system by filling existing gaps and rendering services in a personalized and culturally sensitive manner. Consequently, church-based programs can be a crucial source of assistance because they are in a unique position to provide services to those who are reluctant to seek help from large formal institutions.

Taylor, R. J., & Sellers, S. L. (1997). Informal ties and employment among black Americans. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 146-156). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter centers on the importance of informal ties, particularly whether family and friends have assisted black Americans in finding employment. The authors attempt to augment our base of knowledge concerning this issue through the study of four independent variable groups: family variables (family closeness and proximity of relatives), friendship variables (size of friendship network and having a white friend), racial composition (of present neighborhood and of job), and demographics (age, gender, education, income, occupational status, marital status, region, and



urbanicity). Results indicate that black Americans often receive aid and information from family and friends in learning about and acquiring employment. Subjects report a greater reliance on friendship networks than on family support in finding employment, indicating that informal support networks operate differently in providing job search assistance than in providing advice, companionship, and financial assistance, which are usually attended to by family members. The limits of the use of informal support networks in gaining employment are also explored.

Taylor, R. J., & Thornton, M. C. (1993). Demographic and religious correlates of voting behavior. In J. S. Jackson, L. M. Chatters, & R. J. Taylor (Eds.), Aging in black America (pp. 233-252). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Building on Drs. Smith and Thornton and Drs. Taylor and Thornton's chapters, this chapter focuses the attention narrowly on how one historically important participatory dimension, religiosity, relates to political participation, notably voting. Using data from the NSBA, the results indicate that religiosity plays a significant role in political participation, independently of the effects of status position. Particularly important are the effects of church attendance and church membership in leading to increased participation, in comparison to the weaker effects of more devotional aspects of religious expression.

Taylor, R. J., Tucker, M. B., Chatters, L. M., & Jayakody, R. (1997). Recent demographic trends in African American family structure. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 14-62). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter broadly reviews a number of demographic trends that are associated with black family patterns and structure and is organized into five separate sections that are concerned with children and their well-being (topics include living arrangements, foster care, poverty, child abuse, and exposure to violence), adolescents (topics include sexuality, contraceptive practices, pregnancy, abortion, and childbearing and its consequences), adult reproductive behavior (topics include sexuality, contraceptive behaviors, abortion, and fetal loss), changes in family structure (topics include nonmarital childbearing, female-headed families, and single-father families), and marriage patterns (topics include marriage, separation, divorce, remarriage, cohabitation, widowhood, and interracial marriage).

Tucker, M. B., Jackson, J. S., & Jennings, R. M. (1980). Occupational expectations and drop-out propensity in urban black high school youth. In A. W. Boykin, A. J. Franklin, & J. F. Yates (Eds.), Research directions of black psychologists (pp. 277-290). New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 277-293.

Despite adverse factors, many inner city black students manage to attain some degree of academic proficiency. The authors examine the factors that distinguish students with relatively high academic interest or motivation from those with little interest or motivation. There are two important aspects of this motivation: expected occupation and reported desire to drop out of school. Previous research in the area suggests that factors potentially related to these aspects can be grouped into three general categories: school, family, and personality/ behavioral variables. The study focuses on these groupings as possible predictors of desire to drop out of school and educational expectations among



the sample of inner city black students. The sample consisted of 1440 black students in a Midwestern inner city high school. Combinations of three or four variables were found to predict the expected status level of occupation and the reported desire to drop out in the majority of the students. However, male and female students were found to be influenced by different factors. Concerning job expectation, girls were found to be much more influenced by their parents and families than were boys. However, the reverse is true concerning the decision to drop out of school; familial factors influenced boys much more than girls. No socioeconomic indices were found to be associated with either job expectancy or the student's desire to drop out; parental education and economic status appeared to be more important.

Tucker, M. B., & Taylor, R. J. (1997). Gender, age and marital status as related to romantic involvement among African American singles. In R. J. Taylor, J. S. Jackson, & L. M. Chatters (Eds.), Family life in black America (pp. 79-94). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

The chapter begins by pointing to empirical evidence offered by previous research, specifically that black men and women now marry later and less, are more likely to divorce, and are more likely to have nonmarital births than in previous time periods. Similarly, black women, in comparison to women of other ethnicities, are less likely to remarry after divorce or widowhood. Consequently, a greater proportion of black Americans are single compared to rates of singlehood for blacks in previous time periods, as well as compared to current rates of singlehood among other ethnicities. As a result, African Americans perceive being single as a more normative experience than do members of other ethnic groups. While the rate of marriage among blacks may be down, research indicates that blacks are not reluctant to enter into relationships and that romantic involvement is high among African Americans. The authors add to the existing research by conducting a study with a sample of 1,210 subjects. The selected subjects reported, on the National Survey of Black Americans, that they have never been married, they are divorced, they are separated, or they are widowed. The subjects were asked whether they have a main romantic relationship and whether they want to have a main romantic relationship. Analyses were conducted according to how the variables of gender, marital status, and age influenced reports of main romantic relationship activities and desires. Results indicate significant effects among the three variables and whether or not subjects have or desire to have a main romantic relationship.

Wallace, J. M., & Williams, D. R. (1996). Religion and adolescent health compromising behavior. In J. Schulemberg, J. L. Maggs, & K. Hurrelmann (Eds.), Health risks and developmental transitions during adolescence. New York: Cambridge.

This chapter proposes to begin to bridge the gap between research on religion (i.e., attitudes, beliefs, values, and behaviors concerning things spiritual) and research on adolescent health outcomes. The first section describes the "epidemiology" of religion among American youth. The second section discusses the relative neglect of religion by researchers interested in adolescent health. The third section reviews, selectively, empirical research on the relationship between religion and the two potentially health-compromising behaviors in which American youth are most likely to engage—precocious sexual involvement and the use of licit and illicit drugs. In the fourth section is a discussion of the problems and limitations in the extent research on religion and adolescent health outcomes. The chapter concludes with the discussion of a conceptual framework designed to guide future research on the relationship between religion and adolescent health.



Washington, P. A. (1996). The police: A reluctant social service agency in the African American Community. In H. W. Neighbors & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Mental health in black America (pp. 177-188). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Dr. Washington demonstrates that despite much media attention, the role that police officers play in responding to the problems of African Americans has not received the amount of empirical investigation it deserves. Chapter 12 quantitatively and qualitatively investigates the use of police assistance as a help resource during stressful situations. The chapter operates under the premise that some African Americans in distress request assistance from the police--only after exhausting other available help resources. In addition, many of the requests for police assistance do not directly involve matters of law enforcement. Washington's insights challenge many of the attitudes and beliefs held regarding the role of law enforcement in the lives of African Americans.

West, J. M. (1989). Facilitating a positive self-identity: An investigation of parental influence on black youths' sense of personal efficacy. In A. O. Harrison (Ed.), Proceedings from the Eleventh Conference on Empirical Research in Black Psychology (pp. 96-107). National Institute of Mental Health.

The study investigates: the manner in which psychosocial and cultural parenting characteristics influence one dimension of positive identity development--personal efficacy; and whether economic, structural, and social conditions cause significant variation in parental influence. Multivariate analyses of the NSBY revealed that parental strictness and race-related socialization that emphasizes blocked opportunities were powerful predictors of the youths' personal efficacy. Parental influence did not significantly vary by family structure. Parental strictness tended to vary under conditions of economic strain and when youth attended supportive schools. However, it was concluded that, in general, parental influence tends to operate through a process that is not entirely dependent upon traditional structural and demographic factors.

Williams, D. R. (1996). The health of the African American population. In S. Pedraza & R. G. Rumbaut (Eds.), Origins and destinies: Immigration, race and ethnicity in America. (pp. 404-416). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

This chapter discusses the uneven distribution of health in the American population. Although the health status of both Blacks and Whites have improved in the last century there is a gap between the two groups. These racial disparities are discussed.

Williams, D. R. (1994). The measurement of religion in epidemiologic studies. In J. S. Levin (Ed.), Religion in aging and health: Theoretical foundations and methodological frontiers. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

The focus of this chapter is the measurement of religion in studies of religious commitment and health. A central idea is the need to assess religious commitment differently. A possible approach is an improved, more exacting grouping together of different denominations that share common



characteristics. Unidimensional measures of religion, including social support, affiliation, attendance and organizational climate are discussed. Also covered are measures of subjective religiosity such as intrinsic-extrinsic religion and spiritual well-being. Additionally, other methodological issues relevant to the analysis of data from large survey samples are described.

Williams, D. R. (1992). Social structure and the health behaviors of blacks. In K. W. Schaie, D. Blazer & J. S. House (Eds.), Aging health behaviors and health outcomes (pp. 59-64). Hillsdale, N. J.: Erlbaum.

This chapter examines lifestyle behaviors, social structures and processes of African Americans and the impact they have on health and mortality rates.

Williams, D. R., & Chung, A. (in press, 1998). Racism and health. In R. C. Gibson & J. S. Jackson (Eds.), Health and Black America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

This chapter uses data from a national sample of African Americans to explore how subjective reports of racial discrimination and the acceptance of negative characterizations of blacks is related to health. The chapter thoroughly discusses prior research on the topic, measures of racism in the NSBA, correlates of discrimination and internalized racism, correlates of employment discrimination, and the relationship of racism to health status.

Williams, D. R., & Dickerson, N. (1995). Conclusion. In D. Adams (Ed.), Health issues for women of color: A cultural diversity perspective (pp. 239-247). Thousand Oaks: Sage.

This is a review and summation of the health needs discussed throughout the chapters found in Health Issues for Women of Color: A Cultural Diversity Perspective.

Williams, D. R., & Fenton, B. T. (1994). The mental health of African Americans: Findings, questions, and directions. In I. L. Livingston (Ed.), Handbook of black American health: The mosaic of conditions, issues, policies, and prospects (pp. 253-268). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

This chapter is a critical evaluation of the available data on the mental health status of the African American population. It traces the evolution of the understanding of the mental health status of the African American population, highlighting the important trends and developments. Presented is a chronological overview of the major findings from the early psychiatric epidemiology studies, population-based studies of psychological distress, and the more recent studies of psychiatric disorders in community samples. Included is a critical discussion of the Catchment Area Study (ECA). The authors conclude that the most important need in future research on the mental health of African Americans is careful, considered attention to what race means and why race, social, economic, political, and cultural forces and racial discrimination are related to health status.

Williams, D. R., & House, J. S. (1991). Stress, social support, control and coping: a social



epidemiological view. In B. Badura & I. Kickbusch (Eds.), Health promotion: Towards a new social epidemiology. WHO Regional Publications, European Series, No. 37 (pp. 147-172). Copenhagen: World Health Organization.

This chapter assesses stress as a risk factor in morbidity and mortality and highlights some of the important issues and problems that could, upon resolution, help to advance this area. Among included topics presented are discussions on stress, stress and disease, life events and stress, the social context of stress, psychosocial modifiers, control, and coping. Also covered are neglected areas of importance, such as the positive effects of stress. Psychosocial modifiers or variables which can affect health by themselves, compensate or counteract the impact of stress, and moderate the relationship between health and stress are also included.

Williams, D. R., & Rucker, T. (1996). Socioeconomic status and the health of racial minority populations. In P. M. Kato & T. Mann (Eds.), Handbook of diversity issues in health psychology (pp. 407- 423). New York: Plenum Press.

This chapter considers the role that socioeconomic status (SES) plays in racial and ethnic variations in health status in the United States. The Office of Management and Budget's standard for federal statistics recognizes four racial groups (black, white, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian/Pacific/Pacific Islander) and one ethnic category (Hispanic). However, because this directive is without scientific basis, because the distinctions between race and ethnicity are unclear in health research, we treat all of these categories as "racial" groups. The first major point of discussion is the consideration of the data on the magnitude of racial differences in health and argue that these variations must be understood within the context of the well-documented association between SES and health. Next the authors show that there is a strong relationship between race and SES, with SES variations accounting for a large part of racial differences in health status. The complexities of the association between race and SES are discussed. They show that SES shapes the distribution of risk factors and resources that affect health, including health attitudes and behavior. Directions for research and interventions are also addressed.

Wolford, M. L. (1994). A revised theory of longitudinal nonresponse. 1994 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, American Statistical Association.

One of the basic challenges in longitudinal research is the re-interview of original respondents. Using the procedure developed on the National Panel Survey of Black Americans this paper focuses on the nonresponse rate from the National Black Election Panel Study (Jackson, 1984), a telephone survey of a national probability sample of African Americans. The author discusses nine sources of longitudinal nonresponse believed to operate in some combination for both refusals and noncontacted households societal and population level, survey design study, which includes salience, interviewer characteristics, demographics, employment, financial resources, social connectedness and affective states and presents a framework for a theory of longitudinal nonresponse. Included is a discussion of how this framework can be used to track more effectively some of the individuals or subgroups that are at risk for nonresponse or noncontact.

Wolford, M. L., & Torres, M. (August, 1993). Nonresponse adjustment in a longitudinal survey



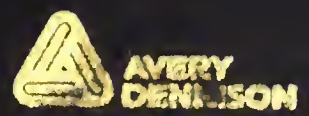
of African Americans. Presented at the American Statistical Association Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA.

The growing number of panel studies in the field of social research and the need for quality longitudinal data about minority populations makes it increasingly important to understand the factors associated with whether a respondent will participate in consecutive waves. The analyses presented are from the first full national probability sample of African Americans and its three-wave panel. These data were first collected in 1979-1980 by the Program for Research on Black Americans at the University of Michigan. The original sample size of 2,107 respondents and the large number of measures collected allow for wide variety in the range of measures used to predict nonresponse for each panel year. They reveal some interesting patterns in nonresponse behavior. The questions these analyses address are: what items are important to include in the first year of a panel study in order to arrive at stable nonresponse weights for future study years?; what groups of demographic, content-related, and interest-related variables are useful in adjusting for nonresponse once the survey is completed?; and, are patterns of nonresponse consistent from wave to wave in a minority population?

Wolford, M. L., Brown, R. E., Marsden, A., Jackson, J. S., & Harrison, C. (1995). Bias in telephone surveys of African Americans: The impact of perceived race of interviewer on responses. 1995 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, American Statistical Association.

Over the years there have been numerous telephone studies seeking the opinions of populations that include African Americans. This current paper examines the possible bias that characteristics of the interviewing staff introduce into the responses of African Americans. Data presented are from three studies of Black Americans covering nine years. The interviewing staffs of these studies have consisted of both white and African American interviewers and in one case, only African American interviewers. Examining the data from the 1984 preelection and postelection waves of the National Black Election Survey and the National Black Politics Survey of 1993 we found such a bias. This bias is associated with the race the respondent perceives the interviewer to be rather than the actual race of the interviewer. Biased responses to questions that deal with general race deference, . . . hopefulness about integration policies and black autonomy issues show robust effects. The differences in the responses of African American respondents when they perceive that they are being interviewed by a white interviewer remain stable across research organizations, item format, response scales, and the nine year period. Multivariate analyses of the strength and extent of the effects are presented. The authors will cover the implications this has for telephone survey research among African Americans and other populations that may be affected by perceptions associated with an interviewer's characteristics.





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