

Social Psychology Quarterly

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Dear *SPQ* Subscribers,

We would like to highlight the articles in the September issue of *SPQ* and share other *SPQ* news. First, we wish to thank Donileen Loeske for her service as Deputy Editor this past year. Doni is the new president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. She asked to step down from the deputy editorship so that she could effectively carry out the tasks associated with this important position. Doni's primary role as Deputy Editor was to provide the journal with strong interpretive/qualitative expertise. Michael Flaherty (*Eckerd College*) graciously agreed to replace Doni as the new Deputy Editor. With Michael, we will continue to have this same voice on the editorial team. Doni will assume the role that Michael had as an editorial board member. Thus, both Doni and Michael stay on at *SPQ* but just now in different capacities. We thank them both for their continued service to the journal.

We would like to remind you of the "Call for Papers" for our upcoming special issue "Methodological Advances and Applications in Social Psychology." The "call" has been widely circulated, and we are casting a wide net as we seek a diverse and high quality set of articles. This special issue focuses on new qualitative and quantitative methodological approaches as they are applied to social psychological inquiry. The coeditors for the special issue are Kathy Charmaz (*Sonoma State University*) and Jane Sell (*Texas A&M University*). Please feel free to contact them or us if you have any questions. We are grateful for their service to this special issue. As a reminder, the submission deadline is December 2015, and we anticipate publishing the special issue in December 2016 or March 2017. Please consider submitting to this important special issue for social psychologists!

The September issue features four articles. These articles tell us about how young adults move through the life-course to develop an adult identity; how trust develops in an informal social setting; how attributions to poverty, income inequality and views of social justice are formed; and how individuals negotiate threat and opportunity within organizational networks.

Eliason, Mortimer, and Vuolo analyze various life-course pathways into adult roles (such as parent, partner, or full-time worker). Utilizing longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study, the authors identify five specific pathways youths navigate while transitioning into adulthood as well as the acceptance of an adult identity. Of these five pathways, three are associated with the typical school-to-work track. These school-to-work pathways are characterized by an on-time path, a delayed path, or the route which reflects a college

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student's transition from living at home and going to school to a full-time worker. The remaining two pathways reflect the parenting track: early parenthood coupled with a partner or stable full-time work, or single parenting with less stable employment. The authors argue that an individual's subjective sense of their timing of work and family roles are utilized as a marker of adulthood and an adult identity.

The next article by Orrico is based on four years of ethnographic research on the Venice Beach boardwalk. She explores how interpersonal relationships and trust create stability in some of the most unpredictable working conditions. Focusing on the interaction between vendors, artists, and performers on the boardwalk, Orrico examines how these workers in unstable conditions build, maintain, and protect trust. The development of trust provides these vendors, artists, and performers with an informal stability. Orrico argues that trust operates as a social psychological mechanism to relieve uncertainty and instability and form a sense of community in the public marketplace.

In the third article, Srivastava explores how actors deal with uncertainty within organizations during times of threat or opportunity. The author conducts two vignette-based experiments involving health-care organization leaders and their employees. Srivastava contextualizes the choices people make to interact when presented with the possibility of loss or gain. He finds that when considering a threat or opportunity with an organization, people will choose to interact with their network contacts more in situations of loss rather than gain. Further, he finds that those with an internal locus of control choose to interact with more network contacts in situations of limited control, whereas those with an external locus of control choose to interact with network contacts in situations of control. Finally, he reveals that compared to high-ranking actors, low-ranking actors are more likely to interact with more network contacts during times of loss as opposed to gain.

In the final article, Schneider and Castillo discuss the relationship between income inequality and social justice. They observe how definitions of poverty attribution (both external and internal) relate to perceptions and justifications of income inequality. Using survey data from the 2006 International Social Justice Project, they argue that the amount of income inequality people are willing to accept as just is related to how they explain causes of poverty (as internal or external). People who are more likely to attribute the cause of poverty to internal causes (such as a lack of ability or effort by the poor) are also more likely to believe that higher rates of income inequality are just. On the other hand, people who are more likely to attribute poverty to external causes (such as lack of equal opportunity, failure of the system, and/or prejudice and discrimination) have a lower acceptance of income inequality as just.

We are continuing to add papers to *SPQ SNAPS*, which are designed to provide the latest social psychological research in a format that is accessible for teaching in the classroom. We want to encourage you to explore the *SPQ SNAPS* catalog at <http://www.asanet.org/journals/spq/snaps.cfm> and to consider using these articles in your courses. There are over two dozen *SPQ SNAPS* for your use. We have added three new *SNAPS* in 2015:

- "Racial Identity and Well-Being among African Americans," which examines the relationship between social identity and internalized racism on self-esteem and psychological well-being (Michael Hughes, K. Jill Kiecolt, Verna M. Keith and David Demo) from the March 2015 issue;

- “Stopping the Drama: Gendered Influence in a Network Field Experiment,” which addresses how girls and boys engage in reducing peer conflict and harassment (Hana Shepherd and Elizabeth Levy Paluck) from the June 2015 issue; and,
- “Working the Boardwalk: Trust in a Public Marketplace” from the September issue which is an ethnographic look at how vendors, artists, and performers in a public marketplace develop trust through interaction (Laura A. Orrico).

On other journal matters, as you know, we have been working to include as many scientific contributions as possible within each issue of *SPQ*. We have done so by both shortening the length of articles and including research notes. In moving in this direction, we have instituted a word count for each manuscript. We want to share with you the new manuscript guidelines:

SPQ publishes research articles and research notes. Manuscripts for articles are limited to 10,000 words all inclusive of text, tables, figures, references, footnotes, and appendices. Any additional supplemental material can be hosted online. Without prior approval of the editor, manuscripts that exceed this length will be returned to the author to reduce the length to the 10,000 word limit. Manuscripts may have up to eight separate sections, including: (1) title page, (2) abstract, (3) text, (4) notes, (5) references, (6) tables, (7) figures, illustrations, or photographs, and (8) appendices. Organizing the parts in this order is recommended.

A Research Note is limited to 5,000 words inclusive of text, references, tables, figures and illustrations, and appendices. It is a manuscript that primarily provides new empirical findings on a theory. In comparison to an article, the research note briefly discusses the theory, and then it directs the reader to the new findings that either support or refute the theory. The empirical contribution of the work to social psychology must be clear. Research notes will go through the same review process as articles.

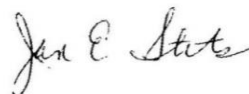
We want to acknowledge our team of deputy editors, editorial board members, reviewers, and staff who are helping us continue the tradition of making *SPQ* a first-rate publication outlet for social psychologists. We also want to thank the social psychological research community for their continued support of the journal. Feel free to contact either one of us if you have any questions or concerns regarding the journal at spq@ucr.edu.

Please be sure to like us on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Social-Psychology-Quarterly/316918675176841?ref=hl>) and follow us on Twitter (<https://twitter.com/SPQuarterly>).

Kind Regards,



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