

**ONLINE APPENDIX SUPPLEMENT
to article in**

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2004, VOL. 69 (DECEMBER:882-903)

Dimensions of Social Capital and Rates of Criminal Homicide

Steven F. Messner
State University of New York at Albany

Eric P. Baumer
University of Missouri–St. Louis

Richard Rosenfeld
University of Missouri–St. Louis

ONLINE APPENDIX SUPPLEMENT
to article in
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2004, VOL. 69 (DECEMBER:882-903)

Table A1. Factor Analysis of Putnam's Conceptualization of Social Capital

	Social Trust	Political Activism	Political Engagement	Community Involvement	Community Activism	Community Service
1. Trust						
% who, in general, trust most people	.922					
Mean level of trust in neighbors	.952					
Mean level of trust in coworkers	.792					
Mean level of trust in fellow religious worshippers	.904					
Mean level of trust in shopkeepers	.959					
Mean level of trust in local news media	.770					
Mean level of trust in local police	.783					
Eigenvalue	5.55					
Explained variance (%)	79.21					
2. Political Participation						
Mean level of political knowledge	.255	.342				
Mean interest level in politics and national affairs	.341	.523				
% registered to vote	.113	.819				
% who voted in 1996 Presidential election	.234	.910				
% who served as an officer or member of a local club	-.018	.678				
Mean level of attendance at public meeting	.182	.616				
% who signed a petition	.680	.099				
% who attended a political meeting or rally	.775	.429				
% who belonged to a group that took local action for reform	.925	.124				
% who participated in demonstrations, protests, boycotts, or marches	.956	-.075				
% who participated in political groups or committees	.913	.216				
Eigenvalue	4.58	2.72				
Explained variance (%)	41.66	24.76				
3. Civic Participation						
% involved in youth organization	.074	-.111	.715			
% involved in parents' association or other service group	-.395	.423	.563			
% involved in organizations for senior citizens or older people	.119	.034	.541			
% involved in service clubs or fraternal organization	.357	-.064	.661			
% involved in a neighborhood block or crime prevention association	-.131	.758	.140			
% involved in charity or social welfare organization	.132	.590	.402			
% involved in a literary or art group	.423	.750	-.436			
% involved in a civil rights organization	-.092	.733	-.280			
Mean frequency of attendance at club meetings	.674	.123	.249			
Mean frequency of attendance at community events	.670	-.273	.219			
% who belong to a hobby, investment, or garden club	.659	.112	-.021			
% who belong to 'other' clubs	.809	-.206	-.115			
% who have worked on a community project	.709	.207	.256			
Eigenvalue	4.07	2.77	2.08			
Explained variance (%)	31.28	21.23	15.98			

(Table continued on next page.)

ONLINE APPENDIX SUPPLEMENT
to article in
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2004, VOL. 69 (DECEMBER:882-903)

Table A1. Factor Analysis of Putnam's Conceptualization of Social Capital (Continued)

	Religious Participation	
4. Religious Participation		
% who are members of local church or synagogue	.921	
% who attend religious services weekly or almost weekly	.953	
% who participated in non-regularly scheduled church activities	.975	
% who volunteered for place of worship	.931	
% who participated in organization affiliated with religion	.768	
Eigenvalue	5.55	
Explained variance (%)	79.21	
	Volunteering and Charity	Altruism
5. Altruism, Volunteering, and Charity		
Mean frequency of volunteering	.652	-.051
% who volunteered to fight a health problem	.610	.206
% who volunteered for school or youth programs	.764	-.036
% who volunteered for any organization to help the poor or elderly	.920	-.004
% who volunteered to help an arts or cultural organization	.458	.421
% who volunteered for a neighborhood or civic group	.803	-.138
% who contributed \$100 or more to a charity	.488	.421
% who donated blood	.176	.806
Eigenvalue	3.87	1.56
Explained variance (%)	48.38	19.49
	Workplace Connections	
6. Connections in the Workplace		
% who are members of a labor union	.248	
% who are members of a trade association	-.248	
Eigenvalue	1.06	
Explained variance (%)	53.11	
	Informal Socializing	Team Sports
7. Informal Social Connections		
Mean number of friends reported by residents	.708	.098
Mean number of people with whom residents can share confidences	.670	.206
Mean number of days talked to or visited with immediate neighbors	.524	-.188
Mean number of days of socializing with coworkers outside of work	.531	.076
Mean number of days residents played cards/games with others	.775	-.409
Mean number of days residents visited with relatives	.574	-.734
Mean number of days residents had friends over to their home	.637	.013
% involved in an adult sports club or outdoor activity club	.606	.628
Mean number of days residents played a team sport	.380	.527
Eigenvalue	3.80	1.77
Explained variance (%)	42.24	19.71

Note: N = 40. Factor loadings presented are from alpha-scoring analysis with an oblique rotation.

ONLINE APPENDIX SUPPLEMENT
to article in
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2004, VOL. 69 (DECEMBER:882–903)

Table A2. Correlations for Variables in the Analysis of Social Capital and Homicide Rates

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) Homicide Rates (logged)	—	-.78*	-.26	.19	-.01	.72*	-.36*	.02	-.21
(2) Social Trust		—	.62*	-.01	.31*	-.45*	.70*	.30	.33*
(3) Political Engagement			—	.31*	.49*	.15	.74*	.38*	.41*
(4) Political Activism				—	-.29	.59*	.45*	-.51*	.55*
(5) Community Service					—	-.02	.33*	.70*	-.08
(6) Community Activism						—	.08	-.08	.06
(7) Community Involvement							—	.10	.47*
(8) Religious Participation								—	-.27
(9) Workplace Connections									—
(10) Volunteering and Charity									
(11) Altruism									
(12) Informal Socializing									
(13) Team Sports									
(14) Resource Deprivation									
(15) Population Structure									
(16) Divorce Rate									
(17) Southern Location									

Note: N = 40

Table A2. Correlations for Variables in the Analysis of Social Capital and Homicide Rates (Continued)

Variables	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1) Homicide Rates (logged)	-.11	-.09	-.57*	-.19	.66*	.50*	.17	.39*
(2) Social Trust	.53*	.21	.81*	.37*	-.61*	-.59*	-.04	-.30
(3) Political Engagement	.67*	.16	.59*	.29	-.13	-.46*	.11	-.10
(4) Political Activism	.13	-.26	.08	.21	-.07	.16	.13	-.40*
(5) Community Service	.59*	.49*	.34*	-.07	-.02	-.36*	.10	.33*
(6) Community Activism	.22	-.01	-.42*	.08	.37*	.49*	.01	.18
(7) Community Involvement	.72*	.20	.66*	.44*	-.41*	-.40*	.01	-.24
(8) Religious Participation	.55*	.38*	.17	-.02	.15	-.22	-.08	.48*
(9) Workplace Connections	.21	-.12	.54*	.37*	-.37*	-.04	.10	-.53*
(10) Volunteering and Charity	—	.42*	.47*	.24	-.12	-.30	-.01	.09
(11) Altruism		—	.21	.03	-.19	-.10	.09	.34*
(12) Informal Socializing			—	.34*	-.53*	-.61*	.23	-.31*
(13) Team Sports				—	-.35*	.18	-.11	-.27
(14) Resource Deprivation					—	.10	.08	.18
(15) Population Structure						—	-.22	.10
(16) Divorce Rate							—	.05
(17) Southern Location								—

Note: N = 40

* $p \leq .05$ (two-tailed test)

ONLINE APPENDIX SUPPLEMENT
to article in
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2004, VOL. 69 (DECEMBER:882–903)

Table A3. Influence of Social Capital Variables on Homicide Rates

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Resource Deprivation	.441*	.440*	.496*	.444*	.484*	.446*	.427*	.500*	.440*
	(.068)	(.067)	(.074)	(.068)	(.069)	(.067)	(.070)	(.116)	(.075)
Population Structure	.395*	.423*	.435*	.352*	.364*	.400*	.370*	.445*	.373*
	(.087)	(.087)	(.075)	(.073)	(.066)	(.072)	(.068)	(.125)	(.072)
Divorce Rate	.142*	.144*	.148*	.132*	.122*	.147*	.145*	.124*	.143*
	(.056)	(.056)	(.054)	(.057)	(.054)	(.055)	(.056)	(.062)	(.056)
Southern Location	.435*	.325	.483*	.512*	.606*	.402*	.467*	.490*	.434*
	(.159)	(.198)	(.157)	(.189)	(.178)	(.160)	(.173)	(.182)	(.168)
Political Engagement	.012								
	(.025)								
Community Service		.042							
		(.047)							
Community Involvement			.033						
			(.023)						
Religious Participation				-.015					
				(.019)					
Workplace Connections					.031				
					(.017)				
Volunteering and Charity						.017			
						(.018)			
Altruism							-.013		
							(.024)		
Informal Socializing								.028	
								(.042)	
Team Sports									.004
									(.053)
Adjusted R ²	.69	.70	.71	.70	.72	.70	.69	.70	.69

Note: N = 40. Data show maximum likelihood unstandardized parameter estimates.

* $p \leq .05$ (two-tailed test)

Table A4. Proportion of Variance in Endogenous Variables Attributed to Instrumental Variables

Instrumental Variables	Endogenous Variables		
	Homicide	Social Trust	Social Activism
Violence Arrest Certainty	.23		
Subjective Alienation		.58	
Newspaper Readership and Political Engagement		.48	
Extreme Politics and Television Viewing			.23
Newspaper Readership and Percent 18 to 44			.32

ONLINE APPENDIX SUPPLEMENT
to article in
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2004, VOL. 69 (DECEMBER:882–903)

Table A5. Reduced Form Simultaneous Equation Model of Social Trust And Homicide Rates

Exogenous Variables	Endogenous Variables	
	Social Trust	Homicide
Resource Deprivation	—	.286* (.055)
Population Structure	-1.14* (.375)	—
Southern Location	—	.468* (.110)
Social Activism	—	.045* (.008)
Subjective Alienation	-1.20* (.176)	—
Violence Arrest Certainty	—	-.430* (.113)
Endogenous Variables		
Social Trust	—	-.041* (.013)
Homicide	-4.27* (.649)	—
Adjusted R ²	.95	.89
χ^2 , 11 df	9.71 ($p = .56$)	
RMSEA	.000	
CFI	1.00	
GFI	.948	

Note: N = 40. Data show maximum likelihood unstandardized parameter estimates. CFI = comparative fit index; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; RMSEA = root mean square error of approximation.

* $p \leq .05$, two-tailed test

Table A6. Reduced Form Simultaneous Equation Model of Social Activism and Homicide Rates

Exogenous Variables	Endogenous Variables	
	Social Activism	Homicide
Resource Deprivation	—	.236* (.062)
Population Structure	—	—
Southern Location	-6.61* (1.95)	.398* (.130)
Social Trust	—	-.052* (.012)
Extreme Politics	.822* (.277)	—
Television Viewing	-3.22* (1.23)	—
Violence Arrest Certainty	—	-.374* (.129)
Endogenous Variables		
Social Activism	—	.039* (.010)
Homicide	3.40* (1.37)	—
Adjusted R ²	.56	.86
χ^2 , 17 df	13.99 ($p = .67$)	
RMSEA	.000	
CFI	1.00	
GFI	.933	

Note: N = 40. Data show maximum likelihood unstandardized parameter estimates. CFI = comparative fit index; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; RMSEA = root mean square error of approximation.

* $p \leq .05$, two-tailed test

ONLINE APPENDIX SUPPLEMENT
to article in
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 2004, VOL. 69 (DECEMBER:882–903)

Table A7. Reduced Form Simultaneous Equation Model of Social Trust and Homicide Rates with Different Instruments

	Endogenous Variables	
	Social Trust	Homicide
Exogenous Variables		
Resource Deprivation	—	.262* (.050)
Population Structure	-.354 (.370)	—
Southern Location	—	.340* (.084)
Social Activism	—	.045* (.008)
Political Engagement	.537* (.109)	—
Newspaper Readership	1.66* (.845)	—
Violence Arrest Certainty	—	-.292* (.085)
Endogenous Variables		
Social Trust	—	-.057* (.013)
Homicide	-5.44* (.723)	—
Adjusted R ²	.96	.94
χ^2 , 14 df	13.34 ($p = .50$)	
RMSEA	.000	
CFI	1.00	
GFI	.936	

Note: N = 40. Data show maximum likelihood unstandardized parameter estimates. CFI = comparative fit index; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; RMSEA = root mean square error of approximation.

* $p \leq .05$, two-tailed test

Table A8. Reduced Form Simultaneous Equation Model of Social Activism and Homicide Rates with Different Instruments

	Endogenous Variables	
	Social Activism	Homicide
Exogenous Variables		
Resource Deprivation	—	.246* (.063)
Population Structure	—	—
Southern Location	-3.34 (2.11)	.405* (.131)
Social Trust	—	-.049* (.013)
% Age 18 to 44	.515* (.163)	—
Newspaper Readership	5.47* (2.11)	—
Violence Arrest Certainty	—	-.390* (.124)
Endogenous Variables		
Social Activism	—	.041* (.010)
Homicide	2.91* (1.43)	—
Adjusted R ²	.55	.84
χ^2 , 17 df	17.13 ($p = .46$)	
RMSEA	.000	
CFI	.999	
GFI	.920	

Note: N = 40. Data show maximum likelihood unstandardized parameter estimates. CFI = comparative fit index; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; RMSEA = root mean square error of approximation.

* $p \leq .05$, two-tailed test