

The general nature of online and offline offending among college students / Christopher M. Donner , Wesley G. Jennings , & Jerry Banfield

Abstract: While online offending has been found to be a specialized phenomenon, most literature on criminality indicates that offending behavior over the life-course is of a general nature, which is consistent with Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime. Utilizing data collected from a large sample of 502 undergraduate college students, the current study examined the extent to which college students commit offline offending as compared with online offending. Results from a series of bivariate and multivariate analyses indicated support for conceptualizing online offending as part of a more general offending repertoire rather than as a specialty. Detailed findings, study limitations, and implications for both criminal career research and the specialization debate are also discussed.

The institutional digital divide: Immigrant-serving nonprofit organization adoption of social media / Heath Brown

Abstract: Concerns about a digital divide in US politics that separates those who have and do not have access to technology have persisted for decades. Those concerns are prominent for immigrants and ethno-racial minorities who have tended to participate in politics, in general, and digital politics, in particular, at lower levels than others. Less attention has focused on the role representative nonprofits play in using technology to share political information and whether there is an institutional dimension to the digital divide. This paper examines the adoption of social media by immigrant-serving nonprofits in the context of mobilization around elections. The findings suggest that responding organizations have adopted social media slowly and that key internal and external factors seem to relate to social media adoption. Hispanic-American organizations were the fastest to adopt social media and have continued to be a technology leader. However, certain immigrant communities, especially the Asian American community, have been particularly slow to adopt social media suggesting that a digital divide exists within the population of immigrant-serving nonprofit organizations. These findings can be used by the leaders and managers of nonprofits to inform future decisions about the integration of technology into their operations.

The two-step flow of communication in Twitter-based public forums / Sujin Choi, Ph.D.

Abstract: The present study explores how information flows in social-media-based public forums, whether opinion leaders emerge from this flow of information, and what characteristics opinion leaders have in such forums. Using network analysis and statistical measures to examine two Twitter-based discussion groups centered on political discussions in South Korea, we found that the discussion network was concentrated but relatively inclusive and that the two-step flow of communication model still had explanatory power in online public forums. Opinion leaders were found to be influentials, but not content creators. These findings provide implications for

the dynamic of a public sphere, two-step flow of communication model, and structural approach to online public forums.

#### Understanding the political representativeness of Twitter users / Pablo Barberá & Gonzalo Rivero

Abstract: In this article we analyze the structure and content of the political conversations that took place through the micro-blogging platform Twitter in the context of the 2011 Spanish legislative elections and the 2012 US presidential elections. Using a unique database of nearly 70 million tweets collected during both election campaigns, we find that Twitter replicates most of the existing inequalities in public political exchanges. Twitter users who write about politics tend to be male, to live in urban areas, and to have extreme ideological preferences. Our results have important implications for future research on the relationship between social media and politics, since they highlight the need to correct for potential biases derived from these sources of inequality.

#### Relationship between cultural distance and cross-cultural music video consumption on YouTube / Young Min Baek

Abstract: With the wide diffusion of social media like YouTube in the world, it becomes much easier to access foreign cultural products, which facilitates cross-cultural consumption of media content. Despite the rapid growth of cross-cultural consumption online, there is a dearth of large scale studies examining how cultural products originated from certain culture are consumed and enjoyed among users of different cultures. Three datasets are used in the study: (1) users' online activities on Korean Pop (K-pop) music videos on YouTube crawled via open Application Programming Interface (API), (2) Hofstede's five dimensional model of national culture, and (3) official statistics gathered by World Bank. By combining three datasets, this study investigates how K-pop music videos are consumed across a variety of cultures. Based on prior studies examining the relationship between cultural distance and export/import of cultural goods, this study extracted two seemingly contrasting hypotheses: (1) *cultural proximity hypothesis*, emphasizing cultural similarity as main motive for cross-cultural consumption, and (2) *cultural discount hypothesis*, highlighting cultural difference driving cross-cultural consumption. Results show that K-pop music video consumption is highest among countries both whose cultures are very similar with Korean culture and whose cultures are very different, indicating that both hypotheses are empirically supported. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings are also discussed.

#### The spatiotemporal model of an eighteenth century city siege / Xavier Rubio-Campillo, Francesc Xavier Hernández Cardona , & Maria Yubero-Gómez

Abstract: The importance of terrain in warfare has often encouraged an intense relation between military conflicts and the use of techniques designed to understand space. This is especially relevant since the modern era, where the engineers who built and assaulted city defenses recorded the events with diverse documentation, including reports, diagrams and maps. A large number of these sources contain spatial and temporal information, but it is difficult to integrate them into a common research framework due to its heterogeneity. In this context, Geographical Information Science provides the necessary tools to explore an

interdisciplinary analysis of these military actions. This paper proposes a new approach to the study of sieges using a spatiotemporal formal model capable of integrating cartography, archaeological and textual primary sources and terrain information. Its main aim is to show how concrete research questions and hypotheses can be explored using a formal model of this type of historical events. The methodology is applied to a particular case study: the French-Spanish siege of Barcelona occurred in 1714. The protagonists faithfully recorded the development of the action, providing essential information for the model. Besides, different authors depicted the event as the paradigm of a city siege. For this reason the model is also used to explore why real actions deviated from theoretical guidelines, clearly defined in different manuals. We use this scenario to explore two issues: a) why the attackers chose to assault a particular city sector b) the factors that explain the casualties of the besiegers. We conclude that we need methodological tools capable of integrating heterogeneous information to improve the understanding of siege warfare, that affected not only military conflict, but also the shape of European urban landscapes.

When should I call you? An analysis of differences in demographics and responses according to respondents' location in a mobile CATI survey / Paula Vicente & Inês Lopes

Abstract: Mobile phones are increasingly being used to collect social and marketing data and some say it is just a question of time before they replace fixed phones. Although there is some evidence that much of the knowledge on CATI surveys can be applied to mobile CATI surveys, the specificities of mobile communications must be given due consideration in the design and procedures for surveys using mobile phones. This study investigates whether the location of the respondent at the time of the interview – at home or outside the home – affects sample composition and responses in a mobile CATI survey. While findings reveal several significant distinctions between the demographic characteristics of at-home and outside-home respondents, namely sex, age, educational level, professional status and the major contributor to household income, only few differences were found in responses to behavioral and attitudinal items.

Software Review

Using Circos data visualiser to analyse trade data: a review and how-to guide / Reviewed by Rodd Myers

Abstract: This software review examines Circos, free data visualisation software designed for genome sequencing, but explained here for use with international trade data. The review includes how to process data to input it into Circos and how to interpret the visualisation for trade analysis.