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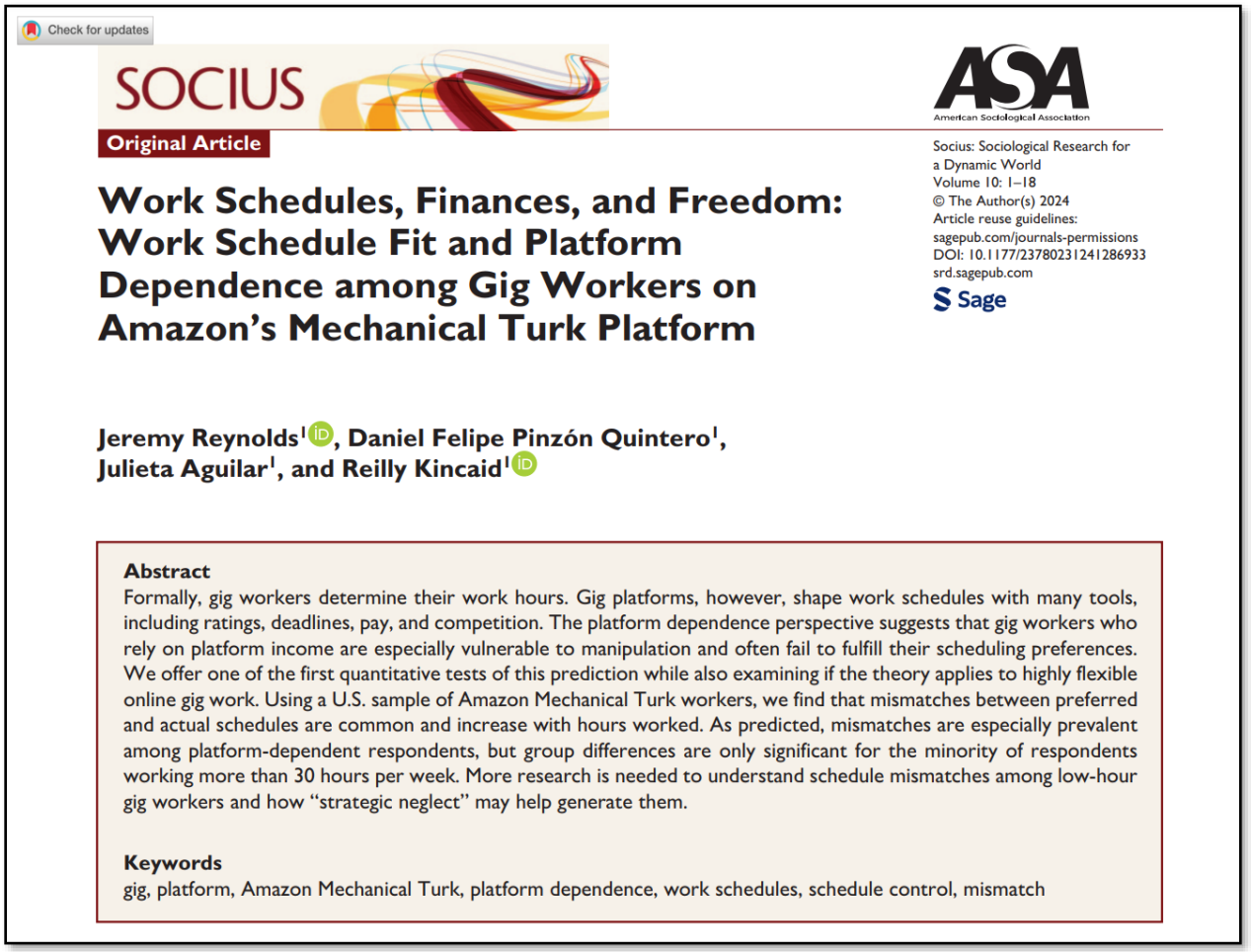
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Dr. Reynolds's website

Reynolds, J., Pinzón Quintero, D. F., Aguilar, J., & Kincaid, R. (2024). Work Schedules, Finances, and Freedom: Work Schedule Fit and Platform Dependence among Gig Workers on Amazon's Mechanical Turk Platform. *Socius*, 10. https://doi.org/10.1177/23780231241286933



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Original Article

Work Schedules, Finances, and Freedom: Work Schedule Fit and Platform Dependence among Gig Workers on Amazon's Mechanical Turk Platform

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Abstract

Formally, gig workers determine their work hours. Gig platforms, however, shape work schedules with many tools, including ratings, deadlines, pay, and competition. The platform dependence perspective suggests that gig workers who rely on platform income are especially vulnerable to manipulation and often fail to fulfill their scheduling preferences. We offer one of the first quantitative tests of this prediction while also examining if the theory applies to highly flexible online gig work. Using a U.S. sample of Amazon Mechanical Turk workers, we find that mismatches between preferred and actual schedules are common and increase with hours worked. As predicted, mismatches are especially prevalent among platform-dependent respondents, but group differences are only significant for the minority of respondents working more than 30 hours per week. More research is needed to understand schedule mismatches among low-hour gig workers and how "strategic neglect" may help generate them.

Keywords

gig, platform, Amazon Mechanical Turk, platform dependence, work schedules, schedule control, mismatch

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Collier, J. R., Kim, Y., & Murray, C. (2024). The composition and amplification of mainstream political memes: evidence from 4 U.S. election cycles. *Journal of Information Technology & Politics*, 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1080/19331681.2024.2421390

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The composition and amplification of mainstream political memes: evidence from 4 U.S. election cycles

Jessica R. Collier, Yujin Kim, and Caroline Murray

ABSTRACT
Political memes represent an important medium through which people engage with politics. Using content analysis of 3,879 memes from partisan Facebook Pages with significant reach across the 2016–2022 U.S. national election cycles, we analyze political meme composition and amplification. Memes were consistent with the actors, issues, and strategies mentioned across elections. Results indicate that stably owned or newly emergent issues received more shares on Facebook as did uncivil memes. The findings are normatively troubling, as the political memes likely to be amplified are those featuring new issues, stably owned partisan issues, and elements of uncivil discourse.

KEYWORDS
Political memes; Facebook; sharing; content analysis; social media

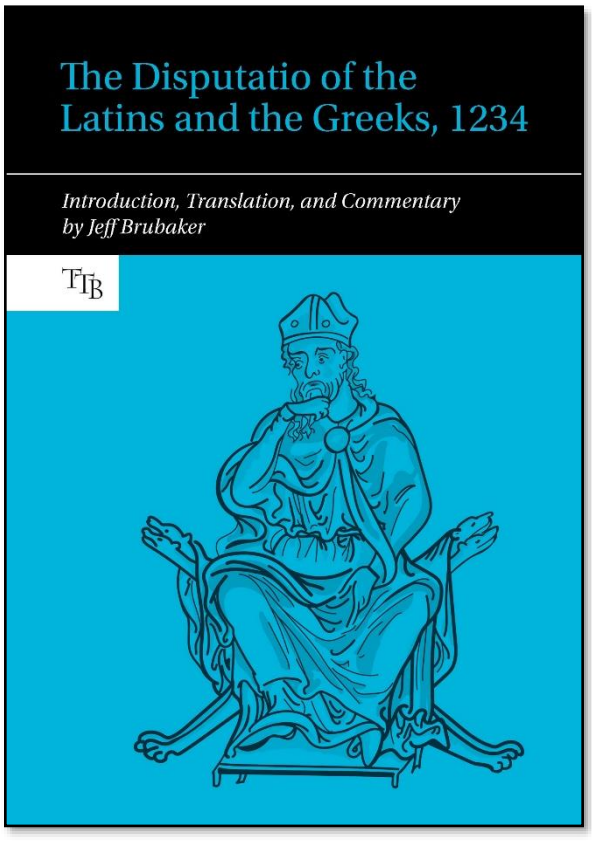
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Brubaker, J. (2023). *The Disputatio of the Latins and the Greeks, 1234*. Liverpool University Press. https://www.liverpooluniversitypress.co.uk/doi/book/10.3828/9781800856783



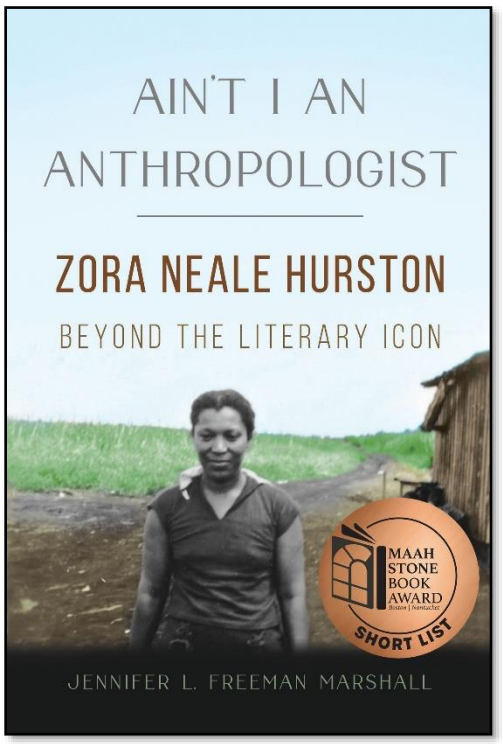
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Loaiza-Ramírez, J. P., Reimer, T., & Moreno-Mantilla, C. E. (2024). When green energy feels cozy: The interplay of protected values, the halo effect, and demographics in consumers' renewable energies adoption. *Cleaner and Responsible Consumption, 15*, 100237. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clrc.2024.100237



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When green energy feels cozy: The interplay of protected values, the halo effect, and demographics in consumers' renewable energies adoption

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ARTICLE INFO

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ABSTRACT

Adopting renewable energies at the individual level is required to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and transition to a society based on green energy. This study taps into this topic by exploring why and which consumers would adopt renewable energies using two psychological approaches (i.e., protected values and the halo effect) and by looking at the role of consumers' demographics in their willingness to pay for renewable energy. Evidence of a comfort halo effect was found for consumers with high protected values (i.e., with a moral orientation toward the environment) using two-instance repeated-measures linear regressions in an MTurk experiment: Those consumers are likely to perceive more comfort at home when they know their electricity is sourced from renewable energies. This effect does not hold for consumers who have low protected values. Consumers with high protected values were not willing to pay more for renewable energies, though. Conversely, consumers with low protected values were willing to pay a premium for non-renewable energy. Overall, consumers with high education expressed a willingness to pay more for renewable energies, but consumers with high income and younger consumers did not. This research highlights the importance of shifting from fossil fuels to a low-carbon future by stressing the role of the factors that may affect consumer decision making.