Appendix F

Summaries of Frequently Cited Research Articles

Actual research studies are used throughout the text to illustrate particular research approaches and issues. You can use the following summaries at any point to review the design of these studies. The chapter number in brackets indicates the text chapter in which the study is introduced.

Abma, Tineke A. 2005. "Responsive Evaluation: Its Meaning and Special Contribution to Health Promotion." *Evaluation and Program Planning* 28:279–289. [Chapter 12]. Case study of an injury prevention program for students in two performing art schools. Illustrates the techniques of "responsive evaluation."

Abrutyn, Seth and Anna S. Mueller. 2014. "Are Suicidal Behaviors Contagious in Adolescence? Using Longitudinal Data to Examine Suicide Suggestion." *American Sociological Review* 79:211–227. [Appendix B]. Secondary analysis of the spread of suicidal ideation using survey data collected from a national probability sample of adolescents at three time points (the "Add Health" study), using a two-stage cluster sampling design.

Ambwani, Suman and Jaine Strauss. 2007. "Love Thyself Before Loving Others? A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Gender Differences in Body Image and Romantic Love." *Sex Roles* 56: 13–21. [Chapter 13]. Analysis of textual responses to open-ended questions in survey about gender differences in body image and romantic love among students at a small midwestern liberal arts college.

Anderson, Elijah. 1990. *Streetwise: Race, Class, and Change in an Urban Community*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

[Chapter 6]. Ethnographic field research study in a poor urban community that generated a narrative, idiographic account of how drug addiction can result in a downward slide into residential instability and crime.

Anderson, Elijah. 1999. *Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and the Moral Life of the Inner City*. New York: Norton. [Chapter 10]. Ethnographic study of social life in an impoverished, urban community based on participant observation. Develops contextually based understanding of what the "code of the street" means and how it is maintained.

Anderson, Elijah. 2003. "Jelly's Place: An Ethnographic Memoir." *Symbolic Interaction* 26:217–237. [Chapter 11]. Review of field methods used in study of Jelly's Bar. Recounts process of gaining entry to the bar and gaining the trust of its customers.

Anspach, Renee R. 1991. "Everyday Methods for Assessing Organizational Effectiveness." *Social Problems* 38(February):1–19. [Chapter 8]. Study of effectiveness of mental health systems with a snowball sample of administrators, case managers, clients, and family members in four community mental health systems. Responses to open-ended interviews indicated that the programs were failing in many ways but that the

respondents wanted the interviewer to believe in the program's effectiveness.

Applebaum, Robert, Valerie Wellin, Cary Kart, J. Scott Brown, Heather Menne, Farida Ejaz, and Keren Brown Wilson. 2007. *Evaluation of Ohio's Assisted Living Medicaid Waiver Program: Final Summary Report*. Oxford, OH: Scripps Gerontology Center and Miami University. [Chapter 12]. State-authorized study of Ohio's Assisted Living Medicaid Waiver Program that is intended to allow disabled elderly persons to live in assisted living facilities rather than in nursing homes. Survey indicated high levels of satisfaction among program participants and records indicated considerable cost savings.

Aronson, Elliot and Judson Mills. 1959. "The Effect of Severity of Initiation on Liking for a Group." *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology* 59:177–181. [Chapter 7]. Classic experimental study of students at an all-women's college in the 1950s. Students were assigned randomly to either read embarrassing words or listen to a boring, taped discussion prior to being allowed to join a group. Subjects who participated in the more severe initiation procedure reported greater liking for the group.

Bail, Christopher A. 2008. "The Configuration of Symbolic Boundaries against Immigrants

in Europe." *American Sociological Review* 73:37–59. [Chapter 13]. Analysis of data about immigration from 2003 European Social Survey is used to generate a typology of symbolic boundary configurations. Symbolic boundaries vary between countries on the periphery of Europe, those in the core of Europe, and those in Scandinavia.

Bargh, John A., Katelyn Y. A. McKenna, and Grainne M. Fitzsimons. 2002. "Can You See Me? Activation and Expression of the 'True Self' on the Internet." *Journal of Social Issues* 58:33–48. [Chapter 1]. Experimental study of self-disclosure on the Internet. Undergraduates in the study were introduced to a partner of the opposite sex and interacted with that partner for 40 minutes; half interacted on the Internet and half interacted face-to-face. Findings indicated that students who interacted on the Internet were more likely to have revealed their "true selves" to their partners.

Becker, Howard S. 1963. *The Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance*. New York: Free Press. [Chapter 11]. Participant observation study of medical students.

Bell, Joyce M. and Douglas Hartmann. 2007. "Diversity in Everyday Discourse: The Cultural Ambiguities and Consequences of 'Happy Talk.'" *American Sociological Review* 72:895–914. Qualitative interview project to find out what Americans really understand and experience about diversity, in comparison to what they say about it. In 166 interviews, the researchers uncovered a complex pattern.

Bellah, Robert N., Richard Madsen, William M. Sullivan, Ann Swidler, and Steven M. Tipton. 1985. *Habits of the Heart: Individualism and Commitment in American Life*. New York: Harper & Row. [Chapter 10]. Qualitative study about social connections using intensive interviews.

Belousov, Konstantin, Tom Horlick-Jones, Michael Bloor, Yakov Gilinskiy, Valentin Golbert, Yakov Kostikovsky, Michael Levi, and Dmitri Pentsov. 2007. "Any Port in a Storm: Fieldwork Difficulties in Dangerous and Crisis-Ridden Settings." *Qualitative Research* 7:155–175. [Chapter 10]. Report on entry problems and limits on interaction while conducting ethnography in a hazardous setting.

Bennett, Lauren, Lisa Goodman, and Mary Ann Dutton. 1999. "Systemic Obstacles to the Criminal Prosecution of a Battering Partner: A Victim Perspective." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 14:761–772. [Chapter 2]. Inductive exploration of why victims of domestic battering often decide not to press charges. In one court, 49 victims were interviewed, and one researcher also worked as a victim advocate. There were four reasons why victims failed to press charges: (1) confusion about court procedures, (2) frustration due to delays, (3) paralysis by fear of retribution, and (4) a desire to keep the batterer out of jail.

Bierman, Alex. 2012. "Functional Limitations and Psychological Distress: Marital Status as Moderator." *Society and Mental Health* 2(1):35–52. [Chapter 8]. Study of effect of marriage on reduction of adverse effects of functional limitations, using data collected in the Aging, Status, and Sense of Control survey (ASOC) by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. ASOC used a longitudinal panel design of respondents in 1995, 1998, and 2001, with 966 respondents aged 60 and older in the first wave and 907 who participated in all three waves.

Berry, Brent. 2006. "Friends for Better or for Worse: Interracial Friendship in the United States as Seen Through Wedding Party Photos." *Demography* 43:491–510. [Chapter 11]. Study using method of visual sociology in which the proportion of different race wedding party members in a sample of wedding photos posted on the web were compared to the prevalence of different-race friends reported in representative surveys.

Boase, Jeffrey, John B. Horrigan, Barry Wellman, and Lee Rainie. 2006. The Strength of Internet Ties: The Internet and Email Aid Users in Maintaining Their Social Networks and Provide Pathways to Help When People Face Big Decisions. Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project. [Chapter 1]. Analysis of data from two phone surveys, conducted in 2004 and 2005, of 4,401 Americans, with questions about Internet use, social ties, help seeking, and decision making.

Bohn, Angela, Christian Buchta, Kurt Hornik, and Patrick Mair. 2014. "Making Friends and Communicating on Facebook: Implications for the Access to Social Capital." *Social Networks* 37:29–41. [Chapter 14]. Big Data analysis of records on 438,851 Facebook users to explore the relation between friendship patterns and access to social capital.

Bond, Robert M., Christopher J. Fariss, Jason J. Jones, Adam D. I. Kramer, Cameron Marlow, Jaime E. Settle, and James H. Fowler. 2012. "A 61-Million-Person Experiment in Social Influence and Political Mobilization." *Nature* 489:295–298. [Chapter 14]. A randomized experiment with Facebook on the day of the 2010 congressional elections, in which users [of Facebook] were randomly assigned to a "social message" group, an "informational message" group, or a control group.

Booth, Brenda M., Greer Sullivan, Paul Koegel, and Audrey Burnam. 2002. "Vulnerability Factors for Homelessness Associated With Substance Dependence in a Community Sample of Homeless Adults." *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 28:429–452. [Chapter 5]. Structured interviews with probability sample of 1,185 homeless individuals found either in downtown Los Angeles County or in the beach area. Questions focused on personal and social vulnerabilities for homelessness and their relation to substance use disorders.

Bourgois, Philippe, Mark Lettiere, and James Quesada. 1997. "Social Misery and the Sanctions of Substance Abuse: Confronting HIV Risk Among Homeless Heroin Addicts in San Francisco." *Social Problems* 44:155–173. [Chapter 5]. Participant observation study of an availability sample of homeless heroin addicts in San Francisco, including immersion of the researchers in the community of addicts living in a public park.

Brooks, Clem and Jeff Manza. 2006. "Social Policy Responsiveness in Developed Democracies." *American Sociological Review* 71:474–494. [Chapter 13]. Analysis of survey data on policy preferences and records of state welfare expenditures in welfare states. Findings indicate that policy preferences have a considerable influence over welfare state policies.

Brown, Ryan A., David P. Kennedy, Joan S. Tucker, Daniela Golinelli, and Suzanne L. Wenzel. 2013. "Monogamy on the Street: A Mixed Methods Study of Homeless Men." *Journal of Mixed Methods Research* 7:328–346. [Chapter 15]. A mixed method study of gender ideologies, sexual behaviors, and social networks among homeless persons in the Los Angeles Skid Row area, including audiotaped qualitative interviews with a sample of 30 persons using two meal lines and three shelters and a structured questionnaire, based partly on the qualitative interviews, of 305 homeless men.

Bushman, Brad J., Roy F. Baumeister, and Angela D. Stack. 1999. "Catharsis, Aggression, and Persuasive Influence: Self-Fulfilling or Self-Defeating Properties?" *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 76:367–376. [Chapter 6]. Experimental study of the effect of catharsis on aggression, in which 707 introductory psychology students participated. Students read a positive statement about catharsis, a negative statement about catharsis, or no statement. After several other steps, students were engaged in a competitive reaction-time task, and their aggressiveness toward their competitor was measured. Students who had read the procatharsis message exhibited more aggressive responses than did those who read the anticatharsis message or no message.

Butler, Dore and Florence Geis. 1990. "Nonverbal Affect Responses to Male and Female Leaders: Implications for Leadership Evaluations." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 58(January):48–59. Experimental study of unconscious biases and stereotypes that might hinder the advancement of women and minorities in work organizations, in which discussion groups of male and female students were observed and rated by trained observers from behind one-way mirrors as group leaders presented identical talks to each group.

Cain, Carol. 1991. "Personal Stories: Identity Acquisition and Self-Understanding in Alcoholics Anonymous." *Ethos* 19: 210–253. [Chapters 6, 11]. Interview study of AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) members about their experiences to learn how they construct their identities as alcoholics.

Chase-Lansdale, P. Lindsay, Robert A. Moffitt, Brenda J. Lohman, Andrew J. Cherlin, Rebekah Levine Coley, Laura D. Pittman, Jennifer Roff, and Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal. 2003. "Mothers' Transitions From Welfare to Work and the Well-Being of Preschoolers and Adolescents." *Science* 299:1548–1552. [Chapters 12, 16]. Evaluation of the effect of 1996 welfare reform legislation on the well-being of children. Multimethod study of low-income families in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio, with a longitudinal survey of 2,402 families, an intensive developmental study of children in 630 families, and an ethnographic study of 256 families. In general, children did not do worse after their mothers were required to enter the workforce.

Chen, Huey-Tsyh and Peter H. Rossi. 1987. "The Theory-Driven Approach to Validity." *Evaluation and Program Planning* 10:95–103. [Chapter 12]. Analysis of sophisticated theoretical model of evaluation of TARP experiments, to determine whether financial aid during the transition from prison to the community would help released prisoners find employment and avoid returning to crime.

Cohen, Alison K. and Benjamin W. Chaffee. 2012. "The Relationship Between Adolescents' Civic Knowledge, Civic Attitude, and Civic Behavior and Their Self-Reported Future Likelihood of Voting." *Education, Citizenship and Social Justice* 8(1):43–57. [Chapter 9]. Analysis of survey data collected at the beginning of the school year from youth in Providence, Rhode Island, and Boston, Massachusetts, using questionnaires distributed by classroom teachers but completed by youth on an anonymous basis, about civic knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors, as well as likelihood of voting and various academic and social characteristics.

Cohen, Susan G. and Gerald E. Ledford, Jr. 1994. "The Effectiveness of Self-Managing Teams: A Quasi-Experiment." *Human Relations* 47:13–43. [Chapter 7]. A study of the effectiveness of self-managing teams using an ex post facto design. Work teams were studied in a telecommunications company in which some work teams were self-managing and some were traditionally managed by a supervisor. Each work group identified as self-managing was matched with a traditionally managed work group that produced the same product or service. Self-reported equality of work life was higher in the self-managing groups than in the traditionally managed groups. Job performance also seemed higher in the self-managing groups in clerical and craft functions but not in small business offices. A special review of operations in small business offices revealed that their work did not lend itself to a team approach. This finding helped specify the context in which the hypothesized cause would have its effect.

Coleman, James S. and Thomas Hoffer. 1987. *Public and Private High Schools: The Impact of Communities.* New York: Basic Books. [Chapter 6]. Study of student achievement in private and public high schools using an event-based (cohort) panel design. Verbal and math achievement test scores of Catholic school students increased more over 2 years than did those of public school students; change in performance of students in non-Catholic private schools was more mixed.

Connor, Jennie, Andrew Gray, and Kypros Kypri. 2010. "Drinking History, Current Drinking and Problematic Sexual Experiences Among University Students." *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 34:487–494. [Chapter 8]. Web survey about substance use that began with an initial e-mail invitation to a representative sample of undergraduate students at six New Zealand campuses.

Cooper, Kathleen B. and Michael D. Gallagher. 2004. *A Nation Online: Entering the Broadband Age.* Washington, DC: Economics and Statistics Administration and National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Available at www.ntia .doc.gov/reports/anol/index.html. [Chapter 1]. Analysis of use of computers and the Internet based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey of 57,000 households containing 134,000 persons. Focus in this report is on the use of broadband technologies (high-speed Internet use).

Cooper, Kathleen B. and Nancy J. Victory. 2002. *A Nation Online: How Americans Are Expanding Their Use of the Internet.* Washington, DC: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. [Chapter 1]. Analysis of Internet use based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey of 57,000 households. The analysis documents the rapid growth of Internet use, with half of the nation online in September 2001, and increasing rates across all income ranges. Children and teenagers use computers and the Internet more than any other age group.

Correll, Joshua, Bernadette Park, Charles M. Judd, and Bernd Wittenbrink. 2002. "The Police Officer's Dilemma: Using Ethnicity to Disambiguate Potentially Threatening Individuals." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 83:1314–1329. Study of unconscious biases that could influence behavior despite an absence of conscious prejudice, in which reaction times to controlled observations were measured. Individuals played a video game that required them to make a split-second decision of whether to shoot an image of a person who was holding what was a gun in some pictures and a nonlethal object such as a camera, cell phone, or bottle in others.

Cress, Daniel M. and David A. Snow. 2000. "The Outcomes of Homeless Mobilization: The Influence of Organization, Disruption. Political Mediation, and Framing." *American Journal of Sociology* 4:1063–1104. [Chapter 11]. Qualitative analysis of differences between homeless mobilization efforts and the influence of different factors on successful mobilization. Uses qualitative comparative analysis techniques to assess how various conditions influenced SMO (social movement organization) outcomes.

Czopp, Alexander M., Margo J. Monteith, and Aimee Y. Mark. 2006. "Standing Up for a Change: Reducing Bias Through Interpersonal Confrontation." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 90:784–803. [Chapter 7]. Three laboratory experiments that tested the effectiveness of interpersonal confrontations as a means for decreasing stereotypic responding. Student subjects who were confronted about biased attitudes subsequently displayed less prejudicial attitudes.

D'Amico, Elizabeth J. and Kim Fromme. 2002. "Brief Prevention for Adolescent Risk-Taking Behavior." *Addiction* 97:563–574. [Chapter 12]. Evaluation of efficacy of a new Risk Skills Training Program (RSTP) for children 14 to 19 years of age compared with an abbreviated version of DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) and to a control group. Impacts examined included

positive and negative "alcohol expectancies" (the anticipated effects of drinking) as well as perception of peer risk-taking and actual alcohol consumption.

Decker, Scott H. and Barrik Van Winkle. 1996. *Life in the Gang: Family, Friends, and Violence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 11]. Qualitative study of drug sales in which qualitative data analysis software was used for coding and analysis.

Deegan, Allison. 2012. "Stranger in a Strange Land: The Challenges and Benefits of Online Interviews in the Social Networking Space." Pp. 69–99 in *Cases in Online Interview Research*, edited by Janet Salmons. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Chapter 10]. Online study of teenage girls who had participated in the WriteGirl mentoring program in Los Angeles, using first synchronous and then asynchronous interviewing.

Diamond, Timothy. 1992. *Making Gray Gold: Narratives of Nursing Home Care.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. [Chapters 9 and 10]. A participant observation study of the inside of three Chicago nursing homes and the attitudes and actions of their staffs. The central research questions were, in Diamond's words, "What was life like inside, day in and day out? Who lived in nursing homes, and what did they do there?" He began the study by going to school for 6 months to obtain a required state certificate for nursing home employees; he then worked for several months at each of the three nursing homes. The nursing homes were selected to differ in location and in the proportion of their residents on Medicaid. Diamond's in-depth descriptions and idiographic connections of sequences of events enabled him to explore human experiences in-depth and to carefully analyze the social context in which these experiences occurred.

Dill, Karen E. and Kathryn P. Thill. 2007. "Video Game Characters and the Socialization of Gender Roles: Young People's Perceptions Mirror Sexist Media Depictions." *Sex Roles* 57:851–864. [Chapter 13]. A content analysis of images of video game characters from top-selling American gaming magazines. Reveals stereotypic images that are similar to beliefs reported in interviews.

Duckworth, Kenneth, John H. Halpern, Russell K. Schutt, and Christopher Gillespie. 2003. "Use of Schizophrenia as a Metaphor in U.S. Newspapers." *Psychiatric Services* 54:1402–1404. [Chapter 13]. Content analysis of references to *schizophrenia* and *cancer* in a representative sample of U.S. newspapers. Findings indicate that schizophrenia is often used metaphorically (and incorrectly), while cancer is not.

Duneier, Mitchell. 1999. *Sidewalk*. New York: Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux. [Chapter 10].

Ethnographic study of sidewalk street vendors in New York City.

Elder, Keith, Sudha Xirasagar, Nancy Miller, Shelly Ann Bowen, Saundra Glover, and Crystal Piper. 2007. "African Americans' Decisions Not to Evacuate New Orleans Before Hurricane Katrina: A Qualitative Study." *American Journal of Public Health* 97(Suppl. 1):S124–S129. [Chapter 10]. Focus group study of decisions by 53 African Americans not to evacuate New Orleans before Hurricane Katrina, involving six focus groups with evacuees living in hotels in Columbia, South Carolina.

Ellis, Carolyn. 1995. "Emotional and Ethical Quagmires in Returning to the Field." *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography* 24:68–98. [Chapter 10]. Ethnographic study of Chesapeake fishing community in which some community members reacted adversely after reading excerpts from the resulting book.

Emmel, Nick and Andrew Clark. 2011. "Learning to Use Visual Methodologies in Our Research: A Dialogue Between Two Researchers." *Forum: Qualitative Social Research* 12(1): Article 36, http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs1101360. [Chaper 11]. Field research of a socially heterogeneous English community in which pictures taken along a set pathway were used to help understand the ways different social groups create, maintain, dissemble and experience, social networks over time and across space.

Ennett, Susan T., Nancy S. Tobler, Christopher L. Ringwalt, and Robert L. Flewelling. 1994. "How Effective Is Drug Abuse Resistance Education? A Meta-Analysis of Project DARE Outcome Evaluations." *American Journal of Public Health* 84(9):1394–1401. [Chapter 12]. Meta-analysis of eight quantitative evaluation studies of the effects of D.A.R.E. that had used an experimental or quasi-experimental design with a focus on a particular state or locality.

Exum, M. Lyn. 2002. "The Application and Robustness of the Rational Choice Perspective in the Study of Intoxicated and Angry Intentions to Aggress." *Criminology* 40:933–966. [Chapter 6]. Experimental study of 84 male students of legal drinking age at a mid-Atlantic university. Participants were assigned randomly to an Alcohol condition in which they drank a limited amount of vodka and orange juice, or just juice, after which a randomly selected half were exposed to an anger-generating manipulation.

Exum, M. Lyn, Jennifer L. Hartman, Paul C. Friday, and Vivian B. Lord. 2010. "Policing Domestic Violence in the Post-SARP Era: The Impact of a Domestic Violence Police

Unit." *Crime & Delinquency* 20(10):1–34. [Chapter 2]. Study funded by National Institute of Justice of the arrest records of 891 domestic violence cases responded to by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Police Department (CMPD) to see if suspects processed through a domestic violence unit were less likely to reoffend over a period of 18 to 30 months than were those who were processed with standard police practices.

Fallon, Kathleen M., Liam Swiss, and Jocelyn Viterna. 2012. "Resolving the Democracy Paradox: Democratization and Women's Legislative Representation in Developing Nations, 1975 to 2009." *American Sociological Review* 77(3):380–408. [Chapter 13]. A historical comparative quantitative study of the "democratization process" in 118 developing countries over a 34-year period, seeking to explain variation in the percentage of seats held by women in the national legislature or its equivalent.

Fedyuk, Olena. 2012. "Images of Transnational Motherhood: The Role of Photographs in Measuring Time and Maintaining Connections Between Ukraine and Italy." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 38:279–300. [Chapter 4]. Analysis of photos exchanged by Ukrainian domestic workers in Italy with their family members who remained in Ukraine, indicating how the domestic workers convey to their families that they are still focused on their home country and family.

Ferguson, Kristin M., Kimberly Bender, Sanna J. Thompson, Elaine M. Maccio, and David Pollio. 2012. "Employment Status and Income Generation Among Homeless Young Adults: Results From a Five-City, Mixed-Methods Study." *Youth & Society* 44:385–407. [Chapter 5]. Interview study of homeless young adults in five U.S. cities in different regions, focusing on homeless youth using multiservice, nonprofit organizations that provide comprehensive services and those living on the streets.

Fergusson, Ross. 2013. "Risk, Responsibilities and Rights: Reassessing the 'Economic Causes of Crime' Thesis in a Recession." *Youth Justice* 13(1):31–56. Extensive review of prior research about the causes of youth crime to better understand findings in previous research about variation in the unemployment–crime association with the type of crime measured, the ages of youth studied, and the use of aggregate or individual data.

File, Thom. 2013a. "Computer and Internet Use in the United States." Pp. 20–569 in Current Population Survey Reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. [Chapter 1]. Report on computer and Internet use, derived from data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Fischer, Constance T. and Fredrick J. Wertz. 2002. "Empirical Phenomenological Analyses of

Being Criminally Victimized." Pp. 275–304 *in The Qualitative Researcher's Companion,* edited by A. Michael Huberman and Matthew B. Miles. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Chapter 11]. A phenomenological analysis of being criminally victimized based on recounting crime victims' stories and then identifying common themes in these stories.

Frank, David John, Ann Hironaka, and Evan Schofer. 2000. "The Nation-State and the Natural Environment Over the Twentieth Century." *American Sociological Review* 65:96–116. [Chapter 13]. Investigation of why national activities to protect the natural environment grew during the 20th century. Measures of national and international environmental protectionist activities were recorded from various documents. The growth in environmental protectionism was not explained by increasing environmental problems or economic affluence within nations, but by a growing norm of environmental protection in international organizations.

Franklin, Mark N. 1996. "Electoral Participation." Pp. 216–235 in *Comparing Democracies: Elections and Voting in Global Perspective,* edited by Lawrence LeDuc, Richard G. Niemi, and Pippa Norris. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Chapter 13]. An analysis of international data to explain variation in voter turnout. Voter turnout is maximized where such structural features as compulsory voting, mail, and Sunday voting maximize competition. Voter turnout also tends to be higher where the issues being voted on are important and where results are decided by proportional representation rather than on a winner-take-all basis (so individual votes are more important). Franklin concluded that it is the lack of these characteristics that explains the low level of voter turnout in the United States, not the characteristics of individual voters.

Freshman, Audrey. 2012. "Financial Disaster as a Risk Factor for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Internet Survey of Trauma in Victims of the Madoff Ponzi Scheme." *Health & Social Work* 37:39–48. [Chapter 8]. Web survey of a convenience sample to study symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among victims of the Bernie Madoff financial scandal.

Gerth, Matthias A. and Gabriele Siegert. 2012. "Patterns of Consistence and Constriction: How News Media Frame the Coverage of Direct Democratic Campaigns." American Behavioral Scientist 56:279–299. [Chapter 13]. Content analysis of 3,570 arguments made in 24 different newspapers and 5 TV news programs that targeted the population during a 14-week Swiss political campaign.

Gill, Hannah E. 2004. "Finding a Middle Ground Between Extremes: Notes on Researching Transnational Crime and Violence." *Anthropology Matters Journal* 6:1–9. [Chapter 10]. Ethnographic study of communities in the Dominican Republic that generated concerns about researcher safety.

Ginsberg, Jeremy, Matthew H. Mohebbi, Rajan S. Patel, Lynnette Brammer, Mark S. Smolinski, and Larry Brilliant. 2009. "Detecting Influenza Epidemics Using Search Engine Query Data." *Nature* 457(February 19):1012–1015. [Chapter 14]. A Big Data– based study to predict the onset of the flu in the U.S., based on the 90 million online searches for information about specific illnesses each year and a collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that allowed comparisons to data collected from about 2,700 health centers about patients' flu symptoms each year.

Goldfinger, Stephen M., Russell K. Schutt, Larry J. Seidman, Winston M. Turner, Walter E. Penk, and George S. Tolomiczenko. 1996. "Self-Report and Observer Measures of Substance Abuse Among Homeless Mentally Ill Persons in the Cross-Section and Over Time." *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 184(11):667–672. [Chapter 4]. In this study of housing for homeless mentally ill persons, we assessed substance abuse with several different sets of direct questions as well as with reports from subjects' case managers and others. We found that the observational reports were often inconsistent with self-reports and that different self-report measures were not always in agreement—hence, they were unreliable. A more reliable measure was initial reports of lifetime substance abuse problems, which identified all those who subsequently abuse substances during the project. We concluded that the lifetime measure was a valid way to identify persons at risk for substance abuse problems. No single measure was adequate to identify substance abusers at a particular point in time during the project. Instead, we constructed a composite of observer and self-report measures that seemed to be a valid indicator of substance abuse over 6-month periods.

Goode, Erich. 2002. "Sexual Involvement and Social Research in a Fat Civil Rights Organization." *Qualitative Sociology* 25:501–534. [Chapter 10]. Participant observation study of advocacy organization for severely obese women in which the researcher reported having sex with participants as part of his research role.

Griffin, Larry J. 1993. "Narrative, Event-Structure Analysis, and Causal Interpretation in Historical Sociology." *American Journal of Sociology* 98:1094–1133. [Chapter 13]. Analysis of the events leading up to a lynching in Mississippi in the 1930s. Event-structure analysis is used to develop an idiographic explanation that highlights the structure of action underlying the series of events.

Hacker, Karen, Jessica Collins, Leni Gross-Young, Stephanie Almeida, and Noreen Burke. 2008. "Coping with Youth Suicide and Overdose: One Community's Efforts to Investigate, Intervene, and Prevent Suicide Contagion." *Crisis* 29:86–95. [Chapter 11]. Community-based participatory research project that identified factors involved in suicide cluster among adolescents and developed a community-wide response.

Hadaway, C. Kirk, Penny Long Marler, and Mark Chaves. 1993. "What the Polls Don't Show: A Closer Look at U.S. Church Attendance." *American Sociological Review* 58(6): 741–752. Comparison of reported and actual church attendance in a midwestern U.S. county with 172 churches.

Halcón, Linda L. and Allan R. Lifson. 2004. "Prevalence and Predictors of Sexual Risks Among Homeless Youth." *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 33:71–80. [Chapter 5]. Survey of 203 homeless youth aged 15 to 22 years recruited from community sites in Minneapolis in 1998 and 1999. Survey questions focused on sexual behaviors, substance use, and health history.

Hampton, Keith N. and Neeti Gupta. 2008. "Community and Social Interaction in the Wireless City: Wi-Fi Use in Public and Semi-public Spaces." *New Media & Society* 10(6):831–850. [Chapter 1]. Exploratory Ethnographic study of patterns of Wi-Fi use in urban coffee shops and how these patterns influenced social interactions. Wi-fi users are distinguished as "true mobiles" and "placemakers."

Hampton, Keith N., Lauren Sessions Goulet, Lee Rainie, and Kristen Purcell. 2011. "Social Networking Sites and Our Lives: How People's Trust, Personal Relationships, and Civic and Political Involvement Are Connected to Their Use of Social Networking Sites and Other Technologies." Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project. Retrieved December 27, 2013, from http://pewinternet.org/Reports/2011/Technology-and-social-networks.aspx. [Chapter 1]. Survey by The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project that explored people's overall social networks and how use of social networking sites is related to trust, tolerance, social support, and community and political engagement.

Hampton, Keith N., Oren Livio, and Lauren Sessions Goulet. 2010. "The Social Life of Wireless Urban Spaces: Internet Use, Social Networks, and the Public Realm." *Journal of*

Communication 60:701–722. [Chapter 1]. Study of impact of wireless Internet use on urban public spaces. Observational research indicates that Internet users tend to engage less with others in pubic spaces. Differences between Internet and mobile phone users are examined.

Hampton, Keith N. and Barry Wellman. 1999. "Netville On-line and Off-line: Observing and Surveying a Wired Suburb." *American Behavioral Scientist* 43:475–492. [Chapter 1]. Study of the impact of universal access to electronic communication on social relations. Surveys, participant observation (for 2 years), and analysis of online messages and discussions resulted in a comprehensive investigation. With Internet access, connected residents had larger and less geographically concentrated circles of friends than did unconnected residents.

Hampton, Keith N. and Barry Wellman. 2001. "Long Distance Community in the Network Society: Contact and Support Beyond Netville." *American Behavioral Scientist* 45:476–495. [Chapter 1]. Examination of the effect of computer network connections on social relations outside the immediate community. Survey results indicate that computer-mediated communication increases social ties primarily to immediately adjacent neighborhoods, not to physically distant locations.

Haney, C., C. Banks, and Philip G. Zimbardo. 1973. "Interpersonal Dynamics in a Simulated Prison." *International Journal for Criminology and Penology* 1:69–97. [Chapter 3]. Classic study of the impact of social position—being a prisoner or a prison guard—on behavior. Male volunteers signed a contact to participate for 2 weeks in a simulated prison. Prisoners became passive and disorganized, whereas guards became verbally and physically aggressive. The experiment was terminated after 6 days and has been a focus for discussion about experimental ethics ever since.

Hard, Stephen F., James M. Conway, and Antonia C. Moran. 2006. "Faculty and College Student Beliefs About the Frequency of Student Academic Misconduct." *The Journal of Higher Education* 77:1058–1080. [Chapter 16] Group-based survey about plagiarism and other misconduct in classes within one university.

Harris, David R. and Jeremiah Joseph Sim. 2002. "Who Is Multiracial? Assessing the Complexity of Lived Race." *American Sociological Review* 67:614–627. [Chapter 4]. Analysis of racial self-classification based on a national survey of youths. Researchers found that racial self-classification can vary with social context and that youths were less likely to self-identify as multiracial, rather than monoracial, in the presence of a parent.

Heckman, James, Neil Hohmann, and Jeffrey Smith. 2000. "Substitution and Dropout Bias in Social Experiments: A Study of an Influential Social Experiment." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 115:651–694. [Chapter 12]. Reanalysis of the National JTPA Study—a rigorous experimental evaluation—that showed substantial income benefits of the job training.

Hoffman, Stephen. 2014. "Zero Benefit: Estimating the Effect of Zero Tolerance Discipline Polices on Racial Disparities in School Discipline." *Educational Policy* 28(1):69–95. [Chapter 7]. Quasi-experimental study of impact of expansion of zero tolerance policies on racial disparities in school discipline, in a mid-sized urban school district.

Horney, Julie, D. Wayne Osgood, and Ineke Haen Marshall. 1995. "Criminal Careers in the Short-Term: Intra-Individual Variability in Crime and Its Relation to Local Life Circumstances." *American Sociological Review* 60:655–673. [Chapter 6]. An example of the use of retrospective data. The researchers interviewed 658 newly convicted male offenders sentenced to a Nebraska state prison. In a 45- to 90-minute interview, they recorded each inmate's report of his life circumstances and of his criminal activities for the previous 2 to 3 years. They found that criminal involvement was related strongly to adverse changes in life circumstances, such as marital separation or drug use.

Hoyle, Carolyn and Andrew Sanders. 2000. "Police Response to Domestic Violence: From Victim Choice to Victim Empowerment." *British Journal of Criminology* 40:14–26. [Chapter 2]. British victims of domestic violence were interviewed to learn about their needs and to explore their reasons for not seeking criminal sanctions.

Humphreys, Laud. 1970. *Tearoom Trade: Impersonal Sex in Public Places*. Chicago: Aldine de Gruyter. [Chapter 3]. Two-part study of men who participate in anonymous homosexual encounters. In the first part, Humphreys worked as a covert participant by serving as a lookout (a "watch queen") in a public bathroom (and copying down license plate numbers of participants). In the second part of the study, Humphreys surveyed the men in their homes, without revealing how he had obtained their names or any awareness of the behavior he had observed. This study is often used as a focal point for debate about appropriate ethical standards for social research.

Innstrand, Siw Tone, Geir Arild Espries, and Reidar Mykletun. 2004. "Job Stress, Burnout and Job Satisfaction: An Intervention Study of Staff Working With People With Intellectual Disabilities." *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities* 17:119–126.

[Chapter 7]. A nonequivalent control group design with aggregate matching to study the effect of a new program in Norway to reduce stress among staff working with people with intellectual disabilities.

Jalbert, Sarah Kuck, William Rhodes, Christopher Flygare, and Michael Kane. 2010. "Testing Probation Outcomes in an Evidence-Based Practice Setting: Reduced Caseload Size and Intensive Supervision Effectiveness." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 49:233–253 Study of the effect of reduced caseload size and intensive supervision on probation outcomes, using a regression–discontinuity design.

Kale-Lostuvali, Elif. 2007. "Negotiating State Provision: State-Citizen Encounters in the Aftermath of the İzmit Earthquake." *The Sociological Quarterly* 48:745–767. [Chapter 10]. Participant observation research used to study encounters between earthquake survivors and government relief officials in Turkey. Demonstrates the influence of the paternalistic state discourse.

Kato, Yuki, Catarina Passidomo, and Daina Harvey. 2014. "Political Gardening in Post-Disaster City: Lessons From New Orleans." *Urban Studies* 51:1833–1849. [Chapter 10]. Ethnographic case study investigation using participant observation methods of urban gardening projects in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina.

Kozinets, Robert V. 2010. Netnography: Doing Ethnographic Research Online. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Chapter 10]. Review of online ethnographic research on online discussion space, alt.coffee.

Kubey, Robert. 1990. "Television and the Quality of Family Life." Communication Quarterly 38(Fall):312–324. [Chapter 10]. Experience Sampling Method (ESM) study of 107 adults who carried pagers while reporting on their television habits and family quality of life.

Lacey, John H., Tara Kelley-Baker, Robert B. Voas, Eduardo Romano, C. Debra Furr-Holden, Pedro Torres, and Amy Berning. 2011. [Chapter 3]. "Alcohol- and Drug-Involved Driving in the United States: Methodology for the 2007 National Roadside Survey." *Evaluation Review* 35:319–353. [Chapter 3]. National Roadside Survey funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of 10,909 U.S. motorists between July 20 and December 1, 2007, at sites across the United States in order to determine prevalence of intoxicated driving.

Layte, Richard and Christopher T. Whelan. 2003. "Moving In and Out of Poverty: The Impact of Welfare Regimes on Poverty Dynamics in the EU." *European Societies* 5:167–191. [Chapter 14]. Secondary analysis of five waves (1994–1998) of the European Community Household Panel survey to outline

the nature of poverty persistence and poverty dynamics. The number of individuals available for analysis across all five waves is 85,713.

Leakey, Tricia, Kevin B. Lunde, Karin Koga, and Karen Glanz. 2004. "Written Parental Consent and the Use of Incentives in a Youth Smoking Prevention Trial: A Case Study From Project SPLASH." *American Journal of Evaluation* 25:509–523. [Chapter 12]. Evaluation of design elements in a prevention program to lessen youth smoking.

Levinson, Martin P. 2010. "Accountability to Research Participants: Unresolved Dilemmas and Unravelling Ethics." *Ethnography and Education* 5:193–207. [Chapter 10]. Ethnographic study of Romani gypsies in the United Kingdom.

Levitt, Heidi M., Rebecca Todd Swanger, and Jenny B. Butler. 2008. "Male Perpetrators' Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence, Religion, and Masculinity." *Sex Roles* 58:435–448. [Chapter 11]. Exploration of perspectives of intimate partner violence perpetrators in the southern United States. Semistructured interviews analyzed using grounded theory method.

Lewis, Kevin, Nicholas Christakis, Marco Gonzalez, Jason Kaufman, and Andreas Wimmer. 2008. "Tastes, Ties, and Time: A New Social Network Dataset Using Facebook.com." *Social Networks* 30(4):330–342. [Chapter 1]. Social network analysis of data obtained from Facebook that identified distinct network behaviors among demographically and socially different student subgroups.

Lindsay, Sally, Simon Smith, Frances Bell, and Paul Bellaby. 2007. "Tackling the Digital Divide: Exploring the Impact of ICT on Managing Heart Conditions in a Deprived Area." *Information, Communication & Society* 10:95–114. [Chapter 1]. Exploratory study of how access to Internet-based health resources helped British elderly persons manage heart conditions, using a small group of older men who were given computers and Internet access for 3 years. Through the Internet, participants sought support from others with similar health problems, they helped others to cope, and they learned more about their condition.

Ling, Rich and Gitte Stald. 2010. "Mobile Communities: Are We Talking About a Village, a Clan, or a Small Group?" *American Behavioral Scientist* 53(8):113–1147. [Chapter 1]. Survey in Scandinavia that indicates mobile phones contribute to development and maintenance of social cohesion among friends and family members.

Lipset, Seymour Martin, Martin Trow, and James Coleman. 1956. *Union Democracy: The Internal Politics of the International Typographical Union*. New York: Doubleday Anchor. [Chapter 15]. A classic mixed methods study of the bases of democracy in the ITU, including reading union literature, participant observation, qualitative interviews, and structured surveys of more than 400 members.

Loader, Brian, Steve Muncer, Roger Burrows, Nicolas Pleace, and Sarah Nettleton. 2002. "Medicine on the Line? Computer-Mediated Social Support and Advice for People with Diabetes." *International Journal of Social Welfare* 11:53–65. [Chapter 1]. Qualitative analysis of all interactions (postings) on a British diabetes newsgroup during 1 week in 1998. Each of 149 different threads (chains of interrelated messages on a topic) was categorized for the type of social support it provided. The newsgroup seemed to be "a reasonably active network of people with diabetes, who find value in sharing their experiences and lay knowledge of living with their condition in an informal virtual self-help forum."

Luxardo, Natalia, Graciela Colombo, and Gabriela Iglesias. 2011. "Methodological and Ethical Dilemmas Encountered During Field Research of Family Violence Experienced by Adolescent Women in Buenos Aires." *The Qualitative Report* 16: 984–1000. [Chapter 15]. Mixed methods study of Brazilian family violence services, with qualitative research focused on on one service that supported the value of giving voice to their service recipients.

Makarios, Matthew D. and Travis C. Pratt. 2012. "The Effectiveness of Policies and Programs That Attempt to Reduce Firearm Violence: A Meta- Analysis." *Crime & Delinquency* 58(2):222–244. [Chapter 16]. Meta-analysis of results of 27 research reports with estimates of 172 effects of gun control programs, showing that gun control programs tended to reduce violent crime, but to varying degrees depending on the type of program.

Manza, Jeff, Clem Brooks, and Michael Sauder. 2005. "Money, Participation, and Votes: Social Cleavages and Electoral Politics." Pp. 201–226 in *The Handbook of Political Sociology: States, Civil Societies, and Globalization*, edited by Thomas Janoski, Robert R. Alford, Alexander M. Hicks, and Mildred A. Schwartz. New York: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 9]. Survey research on voting in both national and local settings that indicates that the likelihood of voting increases with social status and that African Americans participate in politics at higher rates than do white Americans of similar social status, when there is an African American candidate for whom to vote.

Margolis, Eric. 2004. "Looking at Discipline, Looking at Labour: Photographic Representations of Indian Boarding Schools." *Visual Studies* 19:72–96. [Chapter 11]. Visual ethnography of photographs in four collections taken in Indian boarding schools. The analysis focuses on the circumstances and milieus in which the photographs were made.

McCarter, Susan A. 2009. "Legal and Extralegal Factors Affecting Minority Overrepresentation in Virginia's Juvenile Justice System: A Mixed-Method Study." *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal* 26:533–544. [Chapter 15]. An integrated mixed-methods investigation of case processing and participant orientations in the juvenile justice system in Virginia, including 24 in-depth interviews with juvenile judges, and other system staff and quantitative analysis of court data on a disproportionate, stratified, random sample of 2,920 juvenile cases from all 35 Virginia Court Service Units.

McPherson, Miller, Lynn Smith-Lovin, and Matthew E. Brashears. 2006. "Social Isolation in America: Changes in Core Discussion Networks over Two Decades." *American Sociological Review* 71: 353–375. [Chapter 1]. Analysis of representative samples of Americans surveyed in 1985 and 2004 in the General Social Survey. Focusing on questions asked in both years about social ties, the analysis indicates that the number of intimate confidants has declined, mostly in terms of nonkin ties rather than family ties.

Meghani, S. H., Brooks, J., Gipson-Jones, T., Waite, R., Whitefield-Harris, L., Deatrick, J. 2009. "Patient–Provider Race-Concordance: Does it Matter in Improving Minority Patients' Health Outcomes?" *Ethnicity & Health* 14(1):107–130. [Chapter 16]. Meta-analysis with a comprehensive review of 27 published research studies located in three health-related bibliographic databases that focused on the effect of patient–provider race concordance on minority patients' health outcomes.

Milgram, Stanley. 1965. "Some Conditions of Obedience and Disobedience to Authority." *Human Relations* 18:57–75. [Chapter 3]. Attempt to identify through laboratory experiments the conditions under which ordinary citizens would resist instructions from authority figures to inflict pain on others. Men were recruited through local newspaper ads. Each participant was told he was to participate in a study of the learning process. The recruit was then designated to play the role of the teacher while another "volunteer" (actually the researcher's confederate) went into another room for the rest of the experiment (in most versions of the experiment). The experimenter then instructed the teacher/subject to help the "student" memorize words by administering an electric shock (with a phony machine) every time the student failed to remember

the correct word, the voltage level increased for each successive shock. The researcher patiently encouraged the subject to continue administering the shocks even when the dial on the machine moved to *extreme intensity shock* and *danger: severe shock*. Many subjects continued to administer shocks beyond the level they believed would hurt or even kill the subject.

Mirowsky, John and Catherine E. Ross. 2003. *Education, Social Status, and Health*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter. [Chapter 8]. Reports findings from the 1995 Aging, Status and the Sense of Control [ASOC] survey, funded by the National Institute on Aging (as well as findings from another study). Respondents were a randomly selected representative sample of U.S. households, with an oversample of persons 60 years of age and older. The analysis indicates that education increases learned effectiveness, productive abilities, and consequences that include better health.

Moe, Angela M. 2007. "Silenced Voices and Structural Survival—Battered Women's Help Seeking." *Violence Against Women* 13(7):676–699. [Chapter 2]. Exploratory study about women's decisions to seek help after abuse experiences, based on interviewing 19 women in a domestic violence shelter.

Moore, Spencer, Mark Daniel, Laura Linnan, Marci Campbell, Salli Benedict, and Andrea Meier. 2004. "After Hurricane Floyd Passed: Investigating the Social Determinants of Disaster Preparedness and Recovery." *Family and Community Health* 27: 204–217. [Chapter 10]. Study of disaster preparedness and recovery based on sixteen interviews with key informants in five counties, including volunteers for local nonprofit organizations, community and religious leaders, and local government officials, all chosen on the basis of their county or city administrative position and their leadership in flood-related relief activities.

Morrill, Calvin, Christine Yalda, Madeleine Adelman, Michael Musheno, and Cindy Bejarano. 2000. "Telling Tales in School: Youth Culture and Conflict Narratives." *Law & Society Review* 34:5 21–565. [Chapter 11]. Narrative analysis of study of youth violence. Uses a narrative survey, in which students in ninth-grade English classes at one high school were asked to write a story about a time they experienced a conflict with another student.

Nakonezny, Paul A., Rebecca Reddick, and Joseph Lee Rodgers. 2004. "Did Divorces Decline After the Oklahoma City Bombing?" *Journal of Marriage and Family* 66:90–100. [Chapter 7]. Time series design to identify the impact of the Oklahoma City terrorist bombing in April 1995 on the divorce rate in Oklahoma.

Average rate of change in divorce rates in Oklahoma's 77 counties in the 10 years prior to the bombing compared with those 5 years after the bombing.

National Geographic Society. 2000. *Survey 2000*. Information about the survey is available at www.webuse.umd.edu/Data_Des.htm. [Chapter 1]. International survey about Internet usage that was conducted on the Internet, in which 80,012 individuals from 178 countries and territories responded. The interactive questionnaire included measures of feelings about communities and personal behavior and preferences. Survey responses suggested that the Internet supplemented but did not displace community ties.

Needleman, Carolyn. 1981. "Discrepant Assumptions in Empirical Research: The Case of Juvenile Court Screening." *Social Problems* 28:247–262. [Chapter 8]. Participant observation study of how probation officers screened cases in two New York juvenile court intake units. The study revealed that the concepts most researchers believe they are measuring with official records differ markedly from the meaning attached to those records by probation officers. Probation officers often decided how to handle cases first and then created an official record that appeared to justify their decisions.

Nie, Norman H. and Lutz Ebring. 2000. *Internet and Society: A Preliminary Report*. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford Institute for the Quantitative Study of Society. [Chapter 1]. An innovative survey conducted to investigate the effect of the Internet on social relations. Each member of the sample of 4,113 adults in the United States was given a free web TV connected to the Internet. Survey questions were asked and answered through the web TVs. More Internet use was associated with less time on other social activities.

Nordanger, Dag. 2007. "Discourses of Loss and Bereavement in Tigray, Ethiopia." *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry* 31:173–194. [Chapter 10]. Qualitative study of loss and bereavement in war-torn Tigray, Ethiopia, exploring why people in this culture adjusted to loss in a very different way than do people in Western societies.

Onoye, Jane M., Deborah A. Goebert, and Stephanie T. Nishimura. 2012. "Use of Incentives and Web-Based Administration for Surveying Student Alcohol and Substance Use in an Ethnically Diverse Sample." *Journal of Substance Use* 17(1):61–71. [Chapter 8]. Test of whether offering a school class a reward such as a pizza led to a higher rate of participation in a group survey and more parental consent forms being returned than when offering students individually a $5 gift card for participating.

Pagnini, Deanna L. and S. Philip Morgan. 1996. "Racial Differences in Marriage and Childbearing: Oral History Evidence From the South in the Early Twentieth Century." *American Journal of Sociology* 101:1694–1715. [Chapter 13]. Oral histories were studied to reveal attitudes toward births out of wedlock among African American and white women in the South during the 1930s. Pagnini and Morgan read 1,170 life histories recorded by almost 200 writers who worked for a New Deal program during the Depression of the 1930s. The interviewers had used a topic outline that included family issues, education, income, occupation, religion, medical needs, and diet. The analysis gave some insight into community norms that were associated with higher rates of unwed births among African American women. Bearing a child outside a marital relationship did not seem to be the stigmatizing event for African Americans that it was for whites.

Papachristos, Andrew V., David M. Hureau, and Anthony A. Braga. 2013. "The Corner and the Crew: The Influence of Geography and Social Networks on Gang Violence." *American Sociological Review* 78(3):417–447. [Chapter 14]. Analysis to explain variation in gang violence using police records of incidents involving gang violence and detailed geographic maps of gang turf boundaries, as well as census records, which allowed identification of gangs' size and racial composition, as well as neighbourhood poverty, immigrant concentration, and residential stability.

Pate, Antony M. and Edwin E. Hamilton. 1992. "Formal and Informal Deterrents to Domestic Violence: The Dade County Spouse Assault Experiment." *American Sociological Review* 57(October):691–697. [Chapter 3]. A replication of the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment on the police response to domestic violence, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice. This study extended the deterrence framework used by Sherman and Berk (1984) to include informal sanctions, and it found that the informal sanctioning experienced by persons who were employed and married increased the deterrent effect of arrest.

Paternoster, Raymond, Robert Brame, Ronet Bachman, and Lawrence W. Sherman. 1997. "Do Fair Procedures Matter? The Effect of Procedural Justice on Spouse Assault." *Law & Society Review* 31(1):163–204. [Chapter 3]. A secondary analysis of data collected in the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment, one of the replications of Sherman and Berk's (1984) study of the police response to domestic violence. Paternoster and his colleagues tested a prediction of procedural

justice theory that people will comply with the law out of a sense of duty and obligation if they are treated fairly by legal authorities. The procedural justice hypothesis was supported: Persons who were arrested in the Milwaukee experiment became more likely to reoffend only if the police had treated them unfairly. Otherwise, their rate of rearrest was similar to that for the persons who were not arrested.

Paxton, Pamela. 2002. "Social Capital and Democracy: An Interdependent Relationship." *American Sociological Review* 67:254–277. [Chapter 14]. Study of the role of secondary organizations in democratic politics in a sample of 101 countries, focusing on international nongovernmental associations.

Pearson, Michael, Helen Sweeting, Patrick West, Robert Young, Jacki Gordon, and Katrina Turner. 2006. "Adolescent Substance Use in Different Social and Peer Contexts: A Social Network Analysis." *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy* 13:519–536. [Chapter 4]. Teenage Health in Schools study of 3,146 adolescents in nine schools in western Scotland that distinguished different sociometric positions.

Perry, Gina. 2013. *Behind the Shock Machine: The Untold Story of the Notorious Milgram Psychology Experiments*. New York: New Press. [Chapter 3]. Report of investigation of Stanley Milgram's obedience experiments at Yale University, including interviews with surviving staff and participants and review of original study records.

Pew Internet & American Life Project. 2000. *Tracking Online Life: How Women Use the Internet to Cultivate Relationships With Family and Friends*. Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project. Available at www.pewinternet.org. [Chapter 1]. Survey of 3,533 adults residing in the continental United States to investigate Internet use and its impact on social relations. Most respondents reported that the Internet had improved their connections to members of their family; women were somewhat more positive than men about the Internet's impact.

Pew Research Center. 2013. "Social Networking Use." Retrieved December 26, 2013, www.pewresearch.org/data-trend/ media-and-technology/social-networking-use/. [Chapter 1]. Results from ongoing survey project of Pew Research Center, with 5,112 internet users.

Phillips, David P. 1982. "The Impact of Fictional Television Stories on U.S. Adult Fatalities: New Evidence on the Effect of the Mass Media on Violence." *American Journal of Sociology* 87:1340–1359. [Chapter 7]. Quasi-experimental study of the effect of TV soap opera suicides on the number of actual suicides in the United States, using a multiple group before-and-after design. Soap-opera suicides in 1977 were identified, and then the suicide rates in the week prior to and during the week of each suicide story were compared. Deaths due to suicide increased from the control period to the experimental period in 12 of the 13 comparisons.

Presley, Cheryl A., Philip W. Meilman, and Rob Lyerla. 1994. "Development of the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey: Initial Findings and Future Directions." *Journal of American College Health* 42:248–255. [Chapter 4]. The Core Alcohol and Drug Survey was developed by a committee of grantees of the U.S. Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) to assist universities in obtaining reliable information about the effectiveness of their efforts to prevent substance abuse. The instrument measures the nature, scope, and consequences of the use of alcohol and other drugs among college students. It is administered annually on 800 campuses and has resulted in a database with over half a million respondents. Key findings are that almost half of students report binge drinking within the preceding 2 weeks, and the average number of drinks declines as GPA increases. However, 87% of the students report that they prefer not to have drugs around, and 33% prefer not to have alcohol present on campus.

Price, Richard H., Michelle Van Ryn, and Amiram D. Vinokur. 1992. "Impact of a Preventive Job Search Intervention on the Likelihood of Depression Among the Unemployed." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 33:158–167. [Chapter 7]. Field experiment to test the hypothesis that a job search program to help newly unemployed persons could also reduce their risk of depression. Unemployed persons who volunteered for job-search help at Michigan Employment Security Commission offices were randomly assigned either to participate in eight 3-hour group training seminars over a 2-week period (the treatment) or to receive self-help information on job search in the mail (the comparison condition). The authors found fewer depressive symptoms among the subjects who had participated in the group training seminars.

Rainie, Lee and John Horrigan. 2005. "A Decade of Adoption: How the Internet Has Woven Itself Into American Life." Pew Internet & American Life Project. Available at www.pewinter net.org/PPF/r/148/report_display.asp (PDF version). [Chapter 1]. Analysis of portion of data collected in daily tracking survey on Americans' use of the Internet. Telephone interviews conducted with 2,013 adults by Princeton Survey Research Associates in November and December 2003.

Rainie, Lee, Aaron Smith, and Maeve Duggan. 2013. *Coming and Going on Facebook*. Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project. [Chapter 1]. Pew Internet Project phone survey of 1,006 American adults to determine frequency of use of and exit from Facebook, and reasons for transitions.

Randall, Ann. 2012. "Beneficial Interview Effects in Virtual Worlds: A Case Study." Pp. 131–149 in *Cases in Online Interview Research*, edited by Janet Salmons. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Chapter 10]. On-line interview study of an availability sample of nine experienced Second Life members who were on lists for educators and educational researchers, involving the researcher's avatar interviewing the members' avatars.

Reuter, Peter, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, and Jonathan P. Caulkins. 2010. "Addiction Research Centres and the Nurturing of Creativity: RAND's Drug Policy Research Center." Addiction 106:253–259. [Chapter 12]. Policy research project by RAND's Drug Policy Research Center (DPRC) in which prevention scholars, community organizers, and service researchers in the DPRC reviewed the literature and then developed manuals, worksheets, and other resources to help communities adopting prevention programs.

Rinehart, Jenny K. and Elizabeth A. Yeater. 2011. "A Qualitative Analysis of Sexual Victimization Narratives." *Violence Against Women* 17(7):925–943. [Chapter 11]. Part of a larger study of dating experiences at a West Coast university, involving analysis of written narratives provided by 78 women who had indicated some experience with sexual victimization.

Ringwalt, Christopher L., Jody M. Greene, Susan T. Ennett, Ronaldo Iachan, Richard R. Clayton, and Carl G. Leukefeld. 1994. *Past and Future Directions of the D.AR.E. Program: An Evaluation Review*. Research Triangle, NC: Research Triangle Institute. [Chapter 12]. Evaluation of DARE with site visits, informal interviews, discussions, and surveys of DARE program coordinators and advisors. These data indicate that DARE was operating as designed and was running relatively smoothly and that drug prevention coordinators in DARE school districts rated the program components as much more satisfactory than did coordinators in school districts with other types of alcohol and drug prevention programs. However, DARE did not decrease subsequent rates of drug use.

Rodríguez, Havidán, Joseph Trainor, and Enrico L. Quarantelli. 2006. "Rising to the Challenges of a Catastrophe: The Emergent

and Prosocial Behavior Following Hurricane Katrina." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 604:82–101. [Chapter 10]. Field research by University of Delaware's Disaster Research Center using mixed methods in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Analyses of emergent behavior in settings ranging from hotels and hospitals to neighborhood groups indicate prosocial behavior as the primary behavior in response to the catastrophe.

Rosenbach, Margo, Carol Irvin, Angela Merrill, Shanna Shulman, John Czajka, Christopher Trenholm, Susan Williams, So Sasigant Limpa-Amara, and Anna Katz. 2007. *National Evaluation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program: A Decade of Expanding Coverage and Improving Access: Final Report.* Cambridge, MA: Mathematica Policy Research. [Chapter 12]. National evaluation of State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) that indicates the program increased health insurance coverage among poor children and protected them from losing that insurance during an economic downturn.

Rosenbaum, Dennis P. 2007. "Just Say No to D.A.R.E." *Criminology & Public Policy* 6:815–824. [Chapter 12]. A 6-year randomized field experiment of D.A.R.E.'s effectiveness in a sample of Illinois schools that found no long-term beneficial effects.

Rosenthal, Rob. 1994. *Homeless in Paradise: A Map of the Terrain.* Philadelphia: Temple University Press. [Chapter 5]. Interview study of homeless persons living in Santa Barbara, California, using snowball sampling.

Ross, Catherine E. 1990. "Work, Family and the Sense of Control: Implications for the Psychological Well-Being of Women and Men." Proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation. Urbana: University of Illinois. [Chapter 8]. Investigation of relationship between family and work roles, sense of control, and mental health. A national probability sample of 2,031 adult Americans was contacted by telephone and selected with random digit dialing. Publications from this research focused on the relationship between health lifestyle and perceived health, physical impairment and income, gender, parenthood, and anger.

Rossi, Peter H. 1989. *Down and Out in America: The Origins of Homelessness.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. [Chapter 5]. Survey of homeless and other extremely poor persons in Chicago to determine, in part, why people become homeless. Cluster sampling techniques were used to select shelter users as well as homeless persons found late at night on blocks selected for the likelihood

that they would have homeless persons. Homeless persons were extremely poor but had more health problems, particularly substance abuse and mental illness, than extremely poor persons who were housed.

Roth, Dee. 1990. "Homelessness in Ohio: A Statewide Epidemiological Study." Pp. 145–163 in *Homeless in the United States, Vol. 1: State Surveys,* edited by Jamshid Momeni. New York: Greenwood. [Chapter 5]. Interview study of purposive sample of 164 key informants from organizations that had contact with homeless people in Ohio counties.

Rueschemeyer, Dietrich, Evelyne Huber Stephens, and John D. Stephens. 1992. *Capitalist Development and Democracy.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. [Chapter 13]. A comparative historical analysis to explain why some nations in Latin America developed democratic politics while others became authoritarian states. The researchers developed a theoretical framework that gave key attention to the power of social classes, state (government) power, and the interaction between social classes and the government. They then classified the political regimes in each nation over time, noting how each nation varied in terms of the variables they had identified as potentially important for successful democratization. Their analysis identified several conditions for initial democratization: consolidation of state power, expansion of the export economy, industrialization, and some agent of political articulation for the subordinate classes.

Sacks, Stanley, Karen McKendrick, George DeLeon, Michael T. French, and Kathryn E. McCollister. 2002. "Benefit-Cost Analysis of a Modified Therapeutic Community for Mentally Ill Chemical Abusers." *Evaluation and Program Planning* 25:137–148. [Chapter 12]. Evaluation study in which 342 homeless, mentally ill chemical abusers were randomly assigned to either a TC or a "treatment-as-usual" comparison group and multiple costs and benefits were assessed.,

Sampson, Robert J. 1987. "Urban Black Violence: The Effect of Male Joblessness and Family Disruption." *American Journal of Sociology* 93:348–382. [Chapter 6]. Study of the causes of urban violence (rates of homicide and robbery) using city-level data from the 1980 U.S. Census. The specific hypothesis—that higher rates of black family disruption (the percentage of black households with children headed by females) result in more violence—was supported.

Sampson, Robert J. and John H. Laub, 1990. "Crime and Deviance Over the Life Course: The Salience of Adult Social Bonds." *American Sociological Review* 55:609–627. [Chapter 6]. Longitudinal study of the

effect of childhood deviance on adult crime. A sample of white males in Boston was first studied when they were between 10- and 17-years-old and then again in their adult years. Data were collected from multiple sources, including interviews with the subjects themselves and criminal justice records. Children who had been committed to a correctional school for persistent delinquency were much more likely to have committed crimes as adults.

Sampson, Robert J. and John H. Laub. 1993. "Structural Variations in Juvenile Court Processing: Inequality, the Underclass, and Social Control." *Law and Society Review* 27(2):285–311. [Chapter 6]. Analysis of official records to test hypothesis that juvenile justice is harsher in areas characterized by racial poverty and a large underclass. A random sample of 538,000 cases from 322 counties was drawn and combined with census data on county social characteristics. In counties having a relatively large underclass and poverty concentrated among minorities, juvenile cases were more likely to be treated harshly. These relationships occurred for both black and white juveniles but were particularly strong for blacks, and they were not related to counties' average income levels or to criminal justice system resources.

Sampson, Robert J. and Stephen W. Raudenbush. 1999. "Systematic Social Observation of Public Spaces: A New Look at Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods." *American Journal of Sociology* 105:603–651. [Chapter 6]. Cross-sectional study of the effect of visible public social and physical disorder on the crime rate in Chicago neighborhoods. The researchers hypothesized that variation in crime rates would be explained by the strength of informal social control rather than by the "broken windows" theory that visible signs of disorder caused crime. Observers riding in vans measured visible disorder; a survey of residents and an examination of police records complemented these observational data. Informal social control was much more important factor in the neighborhood crime rate than visible social and physical disorder.

Sampson, Robert J., Stephen W. Raudenbush, and Felton Earls. 1997. "Neighborhoods and Violent Crime: A Multilevel Study of Collective Efficacy." *Science* 277:918–924. [Chapter 6]. A survey-based study of influences on violent crime in Chicago neighborhoods. Collective efficacy was one variable hypothesized to influence the neighborhood crime rate. The variable is a characteristic of the neighborhood but was measured with responses of individual residents to questions about their neighbors' helpfulness and trustworthiness.

Neighborhood variation in collective efficacy explained variation in the rate of violent crime between neighborhoods.

Schreck, Christopher J., Eric A. Steward, and Bonnie S. Fisher. 2006. "Self-Control, Victimization, and Their Influence on Risky Lifestyles: A Longitudinal Analysis Using Panel Data." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 22:319–340. [Chapter 6]. Analysis of data from a longitudinal panel study of delinquency to test effect of low self-control on subsequent experiences of victimization by adolescents, after accounting for other influences.

Schuck, Amie M. 2013. "A Life-Course Perspective on Adolescents' Attitudes to Police: DARE, Delinquency, and Residential Segregation." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 50(4):579–607. [Chapter 12]. Evaluation of D.A.R.E. using data collected in a large randomized experiment testing the impact of D.A.R.E. in 12 pairs of urban and suburban schools in Illinois. Students' attitudes toward police were the focus of five questions asked in seven waves of data collection over a 7-year period.

Schutt, Russell K. 2011. *Homelessness, Housing, and Mental Illness.* With Stephen M. Goldfinger. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. [Chapters 10, 11, 12, 15]. Comprehensive analysis of randomized field experiment to evaluate the impact of group as compared to independent housing on residential stability, health, and other outcomes for formerly homeless mentally ill persons. Participants were evaluated with lengthy interview instruments, neuropsychological tests, and observations for an 18-month period after housing placement, and many were followed up almost 20 years later. Anthropologists observed interaction in the group homes, and case managers reported on the services delivered to subjects. Residents assigned to group homes had a higher rate of housing retention than those assigned to independent apartments; housing loss was higher among substance abusers, those whom clinicians recommended for group homes, and those who had the strongest preference for independent living, although individuals assigned to independent apartments were more satisfied with their residences. Findings are interpreted with Jonathan H. Turner's theory of social interaction and in light of research emphasizing the value of community. My methodological appendix is a very good supplement to my methods text!

Schutt, Russell K. 1986. *Organization in a Changing Environmental: Unionization of Welfare Employees.* Albany: State University of New York Press. [Chapters 13, 15]. My study of the development of a public employee union and how it changed over time from a participatory democratic structure to a more bureaucratic form of organization. I surveyed union members and other welfare employees with two mailed questionnaires, observed the delegate meetings of a public-employee union for about 4 years, and content-analyzed union literature. My explanation of union development combined a historical account of the union's development (an idiographic explanation) with survey findings that union members in expanding occupations were less likely than union members in stagnant or shrinking occupations to support a participatory democratic structure (a nomothetic explanation).

Schutt, Russell K., Suzanne Gunston, and John O'Brien. 1992. "The Impact of AIDS Prevention Efforts on AIDS Knowledge and Behavior Among Sheltered Homeless Adults." *Sociological Practice Review* 3(1):1–7. [Chapter 8]. Interview survey of homeless persons living in shelters to determine what they knew about HIV transmission and AIDS, whether they had been exposed to any prevention activities, and what effect the exposure might have had on their knowledge and on their risk-related behaviors. Respondents were selected from three large shelters using systematic random sampling procedures; one of these shelters had hosted an active AIDS prevention program. There was no association between the average AIDS knowledge score and exposure to prevention activities. However, exposure to specific prevention activities was associated with more knowledge about the specific risks the activities were designed to reduce.

Schutt, Russell K., Richard L. Hough, Stephen M. Goldfinger, Anthony F. Lehman, David L. Shern, Elie S. Valencia, and Patricia A. Wood. 2009. "Lessening Homelessness Among Persons With Mental Illness: A Comparison of Five Randomized Treatment Trials." *Asian Journal of Psychiatry* 2:100–105. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2788308/pdf/nihms147743.pdf. [Chapter 15]. Combined analysis of findings from experimental evaluations of five housing and service programs for homeless persons with serious mental illness, including qualitative comparisons between the research designs and study outcomes.

Sherman, Lawrence W. and Richard A. Berk. 1984. "The Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault." *American Sociological Review* 49:261–272. [Chapter 2]. A field experiment to determine whether arresting accused abusers on the spot would deter repeat incidents, as deterrence theory predicted. Police in Minneapolis were randomly assigned domestic assault cases to result either in an arrest, or in an order that the offending spouse leave the house for 8 hours, or in some type of verbal advice by the police officers. Accused batterers who were arrested had lower recidivism rates than those who were ordered to leave the house or were just warned. Several replications of this experiment produced different results.

Skocpol, Theda. 1979. *States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China.* New York: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 13]. Classic comparative historical analysis of the factors that led to revolutions in three disparate countries and forestalled revolutions in three other countries.

Snipp, C. Matthew. 2003. "Racial Measurement in the American Census: Past Practices and Implications for the Future." *Annual Review of Sociology* 29:563–588. [Chapter 4]. Review of changes in Census questions about race, with historical context.

Sosin, Michael R., Paul Colson, and Susan Grossman. 1988. *Homelessness in Chicago: Poverty and Pathology, Social Institutions and Social Change.* Chicago: Chicago Community Trust. [Chapter 5]. Survey of homeless persons in Chicago.

Stephen, Jason M., Michael F. Young, and Thomas Calabrese. 2007. "Does Moral Judgment Go Offline When Students Are Online? A Comparative Analysis of Undergraduates' Beliefs and Behaviors Related to Conventional and Digital Cheating." *Ethics & Behavior* 17:233–254. [Chapter 16]. Web-based survey of student beliefs and behaviors about plagiarism at two universities. Indicates that plagiarism is more common from digital than printed sources.

Stokoe, Elizabeth. 2006. "On Ethnomethodology, Feminism, and the Analysis of Categorical Reference to Gender in Talk-in-Interaction." *The Sociological Review* 54:467–494. [Chapter 11]. Conversation analysis, including photographs, of role of gender in patterns of interaction during mixed gender conversational interchange. Demonstrates how everyday notions of gender are taken up, reformulated, or resisted, in terms of talk that accomplishes conversational action.

Testa, Maria, Jennifer A. Livingston, and Carol VanZile-Tamen. 2011. "Advancing the Study of Violence Against Women Using Mixed Methods: Integrating Qualitative Methods Into a Quantitative Research Program." *Violence Against Women* 17(2):236–250. [Chapter 15]. A mixed-methods study to develop an in-depth picture of incidents of violence against women on a college campus in order to understand the circumstances of their victimization.

Thorne, Barrie. 1993. *Gender Play: Girls and Boys in School.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press. [Chapter 10]. A participant observation study of children's social interaction at two similar public elementary schools in California and Michigan. Thorne took the role of complete observer, after receiving permission from school authorities to observe in classrooms and on playgrounds. The research focused on children's social relations, how they organized and gave meaning to social situations, and how children and adults create and re-create gender in their daily interactions.

Timmer, Doug A., D. Stanley Eitzen, and Kathryn D. Talley. 1993. *Paths to Homelessness: Extreme Poverty and the Urban Housing Crisis.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press. [Chapter 5]. Interview study of homeless persons in several cities and other locations, with informal quotas by race and gender for persons living on the streets and in family shelters.

Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes. 2000. *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Chapter 4]. Descriptive study of intimate partner violence that identifies its prevalence and indicates the effect of different measurement strategies.

Townsend, Meg, Dana Hunt, Caity Baxter, and Peter Finn. 2005. *Interim Report: Evaluability Assessment of the President's Family Justice Center Initiative.* Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates . Retrieved March 20, 2011, from www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/212278.pdf. [Chapter 12]. Evaluability assessment of the Family Justice Centers funded in 2004 in 15 U.S. communities to provide integrated services for victims of violence against women.

Turkle, Sherry. 2011. Alone Together: Why We Expect More From Technology and Less From Each Other. New York: Basic Books. [Chapter 11]. Interview study of social connections of early Internet users at MIT.

UCLA Center for Communication Policy. 2001. *The UCLA Internet Report 2001: Surveying the Digital Future.* Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for Communication Policy. [Chapter 1]. National survey of a representative sample of Americans to identify frequency and types of Internet use and to explore possible causes of Internet use. More than two-thirds of the population went online in 2001, a higher proportion than in the previous year, and most were satisfied with the experience. The most popular activities were e-mail and web browsing, and most reported that it does not detract from their work or in-person social activities.

Van Hoye, Greet and Filip Lievens. 2003. "The Effects of Sexual Orientation on Hirability Ratings: An Experimental Study." [Chapter 7]. *Journal of Business and Psychology* 18:15–30. Factorial survey design used to test the effect of job applicants' sexual orientation on ratings of their hirability by professionals who make personnel decisions. Survey mailed to 252 actual "selection professionals—people involved daily in personnel selection and recruitment.

Venkatesh, Sudhir. 2008. *Gang Leader for a Day: A Rogue Sociologist Takes to the Streets*. New York: Penguin. [Chapter 10]. Ethnographic research about a gang in a Chicago housing project that raised questions about research ethics, in part due to the researcher's ties to a local gang leader and the project's manager.

Verba, Sidney, Norman Nie, and Jae-On Kim. 1978. *Participation and Political Equality: A Seven-Nation Comparison.* New York: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 9]. International survey of voting and other forms of political participation. Social status has the strongest, most consistent effect on voting, but ethnicity and other social characteristics can modify this influence.

Vernez, Georges, M. Audrey Burnam, Elizabeth A. McGlynn, Sally Trude, and Brian S. Mittman. 1988. *Review of California's Program for the Homeless Mentally Disabled*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND. [Chapter 16]. Description and evaluation of a state-funded program for the homeless mentally disabled mandated by the California state legislature.

Vincus, Amy A., Chris Ringwalt, Melissa S. Harris, Stephen R. Shamblen. 2010. "A Short-Term, Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of D.A.R.E.'s Revised Elementary School Curriculum." *Journal of Drug Education* 40:37–49. [Chapter 12]. Quasi-experimental evaluation of the revised DARE. curriculum in 17 urban schools that identified no program effect on substance use.

Wageman, Ruth. 1995. "Interdependence and Group Effectiveness." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 40:145–180. [Chapter 7]. Quasi-experimental study of effect of task design and reward allocation on work team functioning. More than 800 Xerox service technicians in 152 teams participated. Survey data were collected 1 month prior to the intervention and 4 months after it began. Management that stressed either interdependence or autonomy positively influenced team performance, but hybrid management models were associated with poorer team performance.

Weaver-Hightower, Marcus B. 2013. "A Mixed Methods Approach for Identifying Influence on Public Policy." *Journal of Mixed Methods Research* 20:1–24. [Chapter 15].

Mixed-methods study of influences on public policy in Australia.

Webb, Vincent J., Ling Ren, Jihong "Solomon" Zhao, Ni "Phil" He, and Ineke Haen Marshall. 2011. "A Comparative Study of Youth Gangs in China and the United States: Definition, Offending, and Victimization." *International Criminal Justice Review* 21:225–242. [Chapter 4]. A study of the prevalence of youth gangs in contemporary China and of differences in the concept of "youth gang" between China and the United States, with surveys in the two countries asking college students identical questions about gang involvement.

Wechsler, Henry, Jae Eun, Lee, Meichun Kuo, Mark Seibring, Toben F. Nelson, and Hang Lee. 2002. "Trends in College Binge Drinking During a Period of Increased Prevention Efforts." *Journal of American College Health* 50:203–217. [Chapter 4]. Analysis based on 2001 Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study, which surveyed students at 119 4-year colleges that also had participated in similar surveys in 1993, 1997, and 1999. About 44% of college students reported binge drinking in 2001, a rate that had not changed since 1993. However, the percentages of both abstainers and frequent binge drinkers increased over these years and frequent binge drinking increased sharply at all-women's colleges.

Weinberg, Darin. 2000. "'Out There': The Ecology of Addiction in Drug Abuse Treatment Discourse." *Social Problems* 47:606–621. [Chapter 4]. A participant observation study of three drug abuse treatment programs in Southern California that focused on program participants' apparently contradictory beliefs.

Wellman, Barry, Anabel Quan Haase, James Witte, and Keith Hampton. 2001. "Does the Internet Increase, Decrease, or Supplement Social Capital, Social Networks, Participation, and Community Commitment?" *American Behavioral Scientist* 45:436–455. [Chapter 1]. Study of social connections and the Internet using data from the 1998 National Geographic Society web-based survey. Focusing on 39,211 persons in North America, findings indicate that people's interaction online supplements their face-to-face and telephone communication without increasing or decreasing it. The authors conclude that the Internet is becoming normalized as it is incorporated into everyday life.

Wells, L. Edward and Joseph H. Rankin. 1991. "Families and Delinquency: A Meta-Analysis of the Impact on Broken Homes." *Social Problems* 38:71–93. [Chapter 16]. Meta-analysis to test the hypothesis that

juveniles from broken homes have higher rates of delinquency than those from homes with intact families. Features and findings of 50 previous studies of this hypothesis were coded. The average effect of broken homes was to increase the likelihood of delinquency by about 10% to 15%, but effects varied with the studies' features—primarily with their methods and secondarily with the social characteristics of the people studied.

West, Steven L. and Ken K. O'Neal. 2004. "Project D.A.R.E. Outcome Effectiveness Revisited." *American Journal of Public Health* 94:1027–1029. [Chapter 12]. Meta-analysis of effect of the traditional Project D.A.R.E. program on student substance use, which found the program is ineffective.

Whyte, William Foote. 1955. *Street Corner Society.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. [Chapter 10]. Classic exploratory field research study using participant observation of individuals in a poor Boston community.

Whyte lived and socialized in the community, talking with many individuals and participating in a range of activities. He found a corner-gang structure that was relatively independent of the influence of older adults in the community and was based on long-term interaction and a system of mutual obligations.

Whyte, William Foote. 1991. *Social Theory for Social Action: How Individuals and Organizations Learn to Change.* Newbury Park, CA: Sage. [Chapter 11]. Study of employee engagement using participatory action research methods.

Xu, Yili, Mora L. Fiedler, and Karl H. Flaming. 2005. "Citizens' Judgment Discovering the Impact of Community Policing: The Broken Windows Thesis, Collective Efficacy, and Citizens' Judgment." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 42:147–186. [Chapter 6]. Survey of a stratified random sample of 904 residents in collaboration with the Colorado Springs Police Department to test whether sense of collective efficacy and other characteristics would predict perceptions of crime, fear of crime, and satisfaction with police.

Zhong, Juan and Jeffrey J. Arnett. 2014. "Conceptions of Adulthood Among Migrant Women Workers in China." *International Journal of Behavioral Development* 38:255–265. [Chapter 15]. A mixed methods study of the impact of rural-urban migration on Chinese women workers' views of themselves as adults, involving a quantitative survey of 119 young women workers from a factory in Guangdong, China, and then qualitative interviews with 15 of them.

Zimbardo, Philip. 2007. *The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil.* New York: Random House. [Chapter 3]. Detailed report by Philip Zimbardo of the process involved in his famous study of the effects on college students of participating in a prison simulation, with extensions to other settings.