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.


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.


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.


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.

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.


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.


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. Morrigan, 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.


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.


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 pro-catharsis 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.


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.

Coles, 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.


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.


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 Barrick 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.


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.


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-fqs101360. [Chapter 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.


Exum, M. Lynn. 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. Lynn, 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.


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.

Ferguson, 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.


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.


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. Tolomczenczko. 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.


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.


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.”


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 public 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 in 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 disconnected 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 contract 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.


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.


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


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.


Lipton, 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.


Luxardo, Natalie, 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.


McClurkin, 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.


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 student underwent 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.


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.


Average rate of change in divorce rates in Okahoman’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.


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.


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.

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 reoffend was similar to that for the persons who were not arrested.


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.


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.


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.


Ringwalt, Christopher L., Jody M. Greene, Susan T. Ennett, Ronaldo Iachan, Richard R. Clayton, and Carl G. Leukefeld. 1994. Fast and Future Directions of the D.A.R.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.


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.


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 55:609–622. [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 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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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 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.


Wechsler, Henry, Jae Eun, Lee, Meichun Kuo, Mark Sebring, Tofen B. 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.


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.

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.


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.


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.